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THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XXXIV.] FOR JULY, 1798. [VOL. VI.

This day is published the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *to the* FIFTH VOLUME *of this work, which, besides the Title, Indexes, and a variety of papers, contains a critical and comprehensive Retrospect of all the Books published during the last six months, in* GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY, SPAIN, *and* FRANCE.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a casual examination of the list of new publications in your Magazine for July, 1797, I observed the title of a poem, said to be written by TIMOTHY DWIGHT, D. D. of New York. This is one of the slighter and more venial errors which a reader of British publications, who is acquainted with America, has frequent occasions of remarking. It were well if none more considerable, relative to that country, were not daily fallen into. But it is certainly desirable, that even these lesser errors, as they cannot escape undetected, should not remain unnoticed and uncorrected. It is with the design of obviating that before me, that I trouble you, at present, with a short account of Dr. DWIGHT, the author of "*Greenfield Hill*," the poem referred to: and should you receive this communication favourably, I design to furnish you with further information respecting the poets of America, or, more properly, of the United States. In this I am encouraged by the reception which I have observed to have been given to the articles relative to Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese poetry, which have appeared in your miscellany. For, surely, it cannot be of less importance to the philosopher and philologist to mark the progress of the fine arts in a new world, and the extension of our native tongue over so fair a portion of the earth *.

TIMOTHY DWIGHT was born in the town of Northampton, state of Massachusetts, on the Connecticut river, in May, 1752. His father was a very respectable citizen of the state, and held several civil and military offices under the crown. The event which separated the United States from Great Britain, rendering him suspected, though without reason, he retired to the territory at the Natches, of which he was one of the original purchasers, and died there some time in the year 1777. Mrs. DWIGHT, the mother of Dr. DWIGHT, was daughter of the celebrated President Edwards, the Locke of America, and is still living.

Dr. DWIGHT received the usual school and academic instruction then afforded to youth in the United States; and, at the age of 13 or 14, was admitted into Yale college, at New Haven, in Connecticut. The term of residence in this institution, previous to graduation, is four years. Here Mr. DWIGHT very much distinguished himself, particularly in the two last years of his studentship; so that soon after his taking the degree of bachelor, and at the early age of 17 or 18, he was elected a tutor †. In this situation he continued, with great applause and with great benefit to the college, nearly seven years. He quitted the office of tutor, on the occasion of his marriage, in the year 1777-8, and at the age of 25.

The administration of Yale college was at no time more respectable than during the tutorship of Mr. DWIGHT. Most of the tutors, at that period, were men of uncommon merit; and of these the most distinguished was Mr. Trumbull, the author of "*M'Fingal.*" In connection with this gentleman, Mr. DWIGHT wrote several occasional and periodical

* The attention we constantly bestow on foreign communications will, we hope, induce our numerous readers, in every part of the world, to favour us with their observations relative to any subject of inquiry in our Magazine, or to any new and interesting matter of fact. We think we cannot too often repeat this invitation, because we conceive the best interests of science, as well as the welfare of our miscellany, to be intimately connected with our success in this respect.—*Editors.*

† The plan of instruction in Yale college, and in some others of the American colleges, differs from that which is most common in Europe: for, beside professors—which at Yale college are only of divinity, ecclesiastical history, and natural philosophy and mathematics—each class is under the particular care of a tutor, to whom they recite thrice a day, and who generally conducts them through all their studies till they commence seniors.

papers, in verſe and proſe, with uncommon ſucceſs at the time, but which have ſince been forgotten in the attention that has been attracted by their ſubſequent publications. It was while tutor, and in his 19th year, that Mr. DWIGHT commenced his poem intituled "*The Conqueſt of Canaan*;" which was finiſhed, and a ſubſcription for printing it put in circulation, if I do not miſtake, in 1775. But the turbulence of the times, and the difficulties which the unſettled ſtate of the country oppoſed to the diſtribution of any work—for the preſent ready inter-communication did not then exiſt—induced him, notwithſtanding the unexampled patronage of a ſubſcription for 3000 copies, to poſtpone the publication to a period more favourable to the purſuits of literature.

At leaving the college, Mr. DWIGHT had deſtined himſelf to the bar: but the ſolicitations of a military friend prevailed on him to ſuſpend his devotion to the neceſſary ſtudies for a time, and to enter the army as a chaplain to one of the Connecticut brigades. In this ſituation he remained about three years; and the ſpirit of the American ſoldiery is ſuppoſed to have been not a little encouraged and ſupported by the numerous ſongs and occaſional addreſſes which were compoſed and circulated through the army by the joint care of Mr. DWIGHT, Col. HUMPHREYS, and Mr. JOEL BARLOW.

On quitting the army, Mr. DWIGHT reſumed the buſineſs of inſtructor, and opened an academy at Northampton; in which he continued, with ſingular reputation, till 1783. In this period, he retouched his "*Conqueſt of Canaan*," and gave it its preſent form; and on two occaſions diſcharged the duties of a repreſentative of the town, in the legiſlative aſſembly of Maſſachuſetts. In the legiſlature he was very conſpicuous; and was ſtrongly ſolicited to engage in public life, and conſent to be elected one of the delegates to the congreſs, under the confederation. But a diſguſt which he had taken to the profeſſion of law, and, perhaps, to legal ſtudies—which are uſually connected with political purſuits in the United States—determined him to adhere to the pulpit, to which he felt a growing inclination; and he now aſſiduouſly devoted himſelf to theological ſtudies.

Perhaps the United States have produced no man endowed with talents ſo peculiarly adapted for the pulpit, as Mr. DWIGHT. To the natural advantages of a perſon and countenance at once engaging and majeſtic; a voice full, melodious, and diſcriminating; and an unuſual ſhare of manly ſenſibility, he added the acquired excellencies of learning various and profound, of ſpacious and minute obſervation on all the ordinary affairs, and extenſive and particular reflection on all the duties of men; and an eloquence acute, rational, ſoothing, touching, and commanding at will; and that adapted itſelf, with equal eaſe, and without the ſacrifice of elegance, to the apprehenſion of the ſcholar and the ploughman. As ſoon as it was known that he deſigned to engage in the miniſtry, he received various offers of ſettlement: he finally accepted of thoſe from the pariſh of Greenfield, in Connecticut; whither he removed late in 1783, or early in 1784.

Encumbered with a young and increaſing family, and with a ſalary inadequate to the demand made upon it by his hoſpitable diſpoſition, Mr. DWIGHT was obliged to have recourſe once again to the buſineſs of inſtruction. He opened an academy at Greenfield; and had ſoon the ſatisfaction of ſeeing it patronized by the moſt reſpectable men in the country. Young men reſorted thither from the remoteſt, as well as the neareſt, parts of the United States; and this infant ſeminary, under the auſpices of its founder, obtained a quick and firm eſtabliſhment. Amidſt the inceſſant occupations which now harraſſed him, Mr. DWIGHT, nevertheleſs, found time to plan and accompliſh many literary works, ſome of which have ſince appeared. His reputation was now rapidly extending. In 1788, the college at Princeton, New Jerſey, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He continued at Greenfield, to preach and ſuperintend his academy, till, on the death of the late venerable Dr. Hills, he was elected Preſident of Yale college, and removed to New Haven in the autumn of 1795. This is his preſent ſituation; and, under his care, the inſtitution over which he preſides daily acquires conſideration, and multiplies its means of improvement for ſtudents.

Of the merits of Dr. DWIGHT as an author, and eſpecially as a poet, different opinions have been, and probably will continue to be, formed. It is certainly to be regretted, that his powers have been laviſhed on a ſubject which no longer poſſeſſing general intereſt, is not likely to attract general attention, or promote the welfare of mankind, in any remarkable degree. But the lover of poetry, who ſhall not be prevented by this from the peruſal of "*The Conqueſt of Canaan*," will

diſcover

diſcover in it many paſſages highly poetical; he will probably read the eleventh book with pleaſure more than once; and will unite with the celebrated author of "*The Botanic Garden*" in an eulogium on the verſification, which for uniform correctneſs has ſeldom been ſurpaſt.

Dr. DWIGHT has publiſhed—

1. The Conqueſt of Canaan, an epic poem in eleven books. Hartford, 1785. Reprinted in London, in 1786, I believe by Johnſon.

2. Greenfield Hill, a poem in ſeven parts. Publiſhed at New York in 1794. Republiſhed in London, in 1797.

3. Numerous ſmaller poems, publiſhed at various periods; but principally collected in "*American Poems, ſelected and original*," vol. i. Publiſhed at Litchfield, Connect. in 1793.

4. A Diſſertation on the Poetry, Eloquence, &c. of the Bible. This title is not exact; but I have not the Diſſertation before me. It was delivered publicly, on the occaſion of the author's taking the degree of A. M. and was printed at the time.

5. A Sermon on the Capture of General Burgoyne. This title is not exact. 1777, or 1778.

6. A Sermon, delivered before the Governor and Legiſlature of Connecticut, at the General Election in May, 1791.

7. A Diſcourſe on the Genuineneſs and Authenticity of the New Teſtament. 1794.

8. The true Means of eſtabliſhing Public Happineſs. A ſermon delivered on the occaſion of the 4th of July, before the Cincinnati. 1795.

Several other pieces, in verſe and proſe, have been aſcribed to Dr. DWIGHT, which have never been collected, and ſome of which he has never acknowledged.

May, 1798. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORIC DOUBTS CONCERNING JOAN OF ARC.

Virtuous and holy, choſen from above
By inſpiration of celeſtial grace
To work exceeding miracles on earth,
I never had to do with wicked ſpirits.
But you, that are polluted with your luſts,
Stain'd with the guiltleſs blood of innocents,
Corrupt and tainted with a thouſand vices,
Becauſe you want the grace that others have,
You judge it ſtrait a thing impoſſible
To compaſs wonders, but by help of devils.

Speech of Joan of Arc to her judges in Shakſpeare's Henry VI.

THE more attentively the character of Joan of Arc is ſtudied in the original hiſtorical authorities, the more evident it will become that our great dramatiſt has given, in the lines above quoted, a juſt view of this extraordinary perſonage. Even Voltaire, in his proſe-works, ſeems willing to allow that ſhe was not, as is too commonly imagined, one of thoſe half-inſane enthuſiaſts, employed as tools to work upon the vulgar; whom the one party endeavoured to cry up as a propheteſs, and the other to cry down as a witch; but that ſhe was a real heroine, ſuperior to vulgar prejudice, and no leſs remarkable by force of mind than for a courage and ſtrength unuſual in her ſex. Her behaviour in adverſity, and during her trial, was exalted without affectation. There is, however, one part of her hiſtory ſtrangely enigmatical. After condemnation, was ſhe really burnt or not?

The Biſhop of Beauvais is accuſed by all parties of treachery and trick in the conduct of the trial: it was his known propenſity to gain his ends by ſtratagem, craft, manœuvre, fraud, dexterity. He ſeeks out and brings forward ſuch teſtimony only as relates to eccleſiaſtical offences, and then hands over the deciſion to the ſecular judges, whoſe clemency he invokes. Joan ſays to him publicly; "You * *promiſed* to reſtore me to the church, and you deliver me to my enemies." The intention of the biſhop, then, muſt have been, that the ſecular judges, for want of evidence, ſhould ſee no offence againſt the ſtate; as the clerical judges, notwithſtanding the evidence, had declined to ſee any againſt the church. A fatal ſentence was, however, pronounced; and the fulfilment of it intruſted to the eccleſiaſtical authorities. Immediately after the *auto da fé*, one of the executioners ran to two friars, and ſaid, "that he had never been ſo ſhocked at any execution, and that the Engliſh had built up † a ſcaffolding of plaſter *(un echafaud de plâtre)* ſo lofty that he could not approach the culprit, which muſt have cauſed her ſufferings to be long and horrid." She was, therefore, by ſome *unuſual* contrivance, kept out of the reach and obſervation even of the executioners.

Some time after, when public commiſeration had ſucceeded to a vindictive bigotry, a woman appeared at Metz ‡, who declared herſelf to be Joan of Arc. She was every where welcomed with zeal. At Orleans, eſpecially, where Joan was well known, ſhe was received with the honours

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* "*Villaret Hiſtoire de France*," tom. xv. p. 72.

† "*Paſquier Hiſtoire d'Orleans*," liv. vi.

‡ "*Hiſtoire de la Pucelle par l'Abbé Lenglet*." See alſo "*Melanges Curieux, Monſtrelet*," and the manuſcript authorities cited by the continuator of Velly. It were much to be wiſhed that the truly curious notes, which accompany the new edition of a celebrated poem, had agitated this queſtion concerning the heroine.

due to the liberatress of the town. She was acknowledged by both her brothers, Jean and Pierre d'Arc. On their testimony she was married by a gentleman of the house of Amboise, in 1436. At their solicitation her sentence was annulled, in 1456. The Parisians, indeed, long remained incredulous; they must else have punished those ecclesiastics, whose humanity, perhaps, conspired with the Bishop of Beauvais to withdraw her from real execution down a central chimney of brick and mortar; or, as the executioner called it, a scaffolding of plaster. The king, for the woman seems to have shunned no confrontation, is stated to have received her with these words: "*Pucelle, m'amie, soyez la tres bien revenue, au nom de Dieu.*" She is then said to have communicated to him kneeling, the artifice practised. Can this woman be an impostor?

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the Progressive Lateness of Hours kept in England.

AMONGST other artificial modes of life, the increasing lateness of the fashionable hours in London is a just cause of wonder and complaint to those who wish to regulate their lives by the dictates of reason and the laws of nature. The English have always been remarkable for this predilection to late hours; and it is well known that Louis XII. was supposed to have shortened his days, by putting off his dinner hour to eleven, in complaisance to his young English queen; so that, in this custom at least, we have the honour of taking the lead; and if it is a proof of greater civilization to dine two or three hours later than all Europe besides, we certainly are in possession of that mark of pre-eminence. I have often wondered within myself to what this peculiar taste is owing; whether we contract it from our northern situation, which obliging us to content ourselves with a very scanty portion of day-light during great part of the year, and that, too, coming to us tinged and clouded by the smoke and vapour which loads our atmosphere, we lose, by degrees, the natural pleasure every one has in sun-shine; and, like the poor Greenlanders, who, from the necessity of burying themselves under ground with the scent of train oil during the long winter months, come at length to think it pleasant; so we grow accustomed to tallow and spermaceti, and prefer the poor substitute to that glorious flame, whose absence only it was meant to supply:—or whether it be that the English, from their natural taciturnity and reserve, are very slow to mix in free conversation, and for that very reason wonderfully loth to part when they find themselves fairly engaged in it. Whatever be the cause, the fact is, that we have quite altered the natural course of life, turned day into night, and confounded many of the plainest and most ordinary phrases. The noon is now so far from being synonymous with the middle of the day, that it hardly stands in the middle of the morning; and the evening, instead of being limited to the soft hours of dubious twilight, includes in it the deepest shades of dead night. When the fashion of undressing prevailed amongst the ladies, the Spectator complained that the neck was surprisingly grown, and stretched out to half the body; in like manner the morning has increased upon us so rapidly of late years, that there is no saying what portion of the four and twenty hours it may not in time swallow up; it already, in winter, sees the sun rise and set, and is lengthened out to such a degree, that, to borrow the phrase of the Hebrew historian, "the evening and the morning make the whole day." These figures of speech occasion a ludicrous confusion in a plain head. There circulates a pleasant story of a certain duchess, remarkable for leading every fashionable caprice, who ordered her shoe-maker to call on her the next *morning* at four o'clock. The honest man, not being aware of the extent of the term, obeyed her commands according to the most liberal interpretation, and disturbed the family several hours before sun-rising. But whatever may be indulged to laziness, or pardoned to caprice, we cannot allow people to derive *vanity* from their follies. What can be more absurd than for a man to be proud of dining when his neighbours are going to bed? That one man is able to provide a more elegant entertainment than another, though not a justifiable reason for the swelling of pride, may, perhaps, be a natural one; but that he should value himself because he eats it some hours later, is a most whimsical perversion of even vanity itself; yet such is the spell of fashion, that the inhabitant of Grosvenor-square, who dines at five, looks down on the citizen who eats his mutton at three, and is himself obliged to strike sail to the man of high ton, the superlatively fashionable, whose table is not covered till after the opera. I have considered whether the glory may not arise from a man of fashion being more abstemious than the common run of mortals, and capable of fasting to a later hour; but I was obliged to abandon this idea, by calculating that more waking hours do not intervene between his

his meals, than between the meals of the vulgar; and that the farmer, who has been at work from ſix in the morning, has probably earned his twelve o'clock dinner full as well as the fine gentleman or lady their repaſt at ſix. It is happy that our deſcriptive writers have not yet thought of adapting the language of poetry to the preſent capricious acceptation of words. Should they ever do ſo, what new and uncouth imagery would be produced; the morning would be ſtripped of her dews and her roſes, the day would be uſhered in by what we now call the evening-ſtar, or deſcried from afar by the approach of the lamp-lighters; and the *fable goddeſs*, inſtead of being confined to her ebon throne, and her rayleſs majeſty, would include in her dominion ſome of the moſt brilliant hours in the four and twenty. I have ſometimes thought to draw up *the complaints of the morning*, ſetting forth that ſhe is no longer permitted to confine herſelf to thoſe cool and quiet hours which ſuit the delicacy of her conſtitution; that ſhe is obliged to ſhew her forehead in high noon, and to ſit ſcorching under the beams of the meridian ſun, to the great detriment of her complexion; that her levee is deſerted, or attended only by farmers and ſtage-coachmen; that ſhe has not ſo much dew as would fill an acorn cup, and is obliged to refreſh herſelf with ice-creams; that her concerts, which uſed to be more brilliant than Madam MARA's, are reduced to the note of the cuckoo and the ſhrill ſong of the graſshopper. The evening might lament, on her part, that ſhe is no longer *l'heure du Berger*; that, inſtead of the light-brown in which ſhe uſed to be habited, and the thin veil of black gauze which rendered her beauty more ſoft and intereſting, ſhe is muffled up in the thickeſt mantle of gloom and darkneſs, and chilled with the unwholeſome vapours of midnight. Thus all the parts of the day, ſo aptly harmonized and adapted to follow each other in ſucceſſive order by the hand of Nature, put into confuſion by our abſurd cuſtoms, might mutually accuſe each other of encroachments.

To be ſerious, wherever I ſee great deviations from nature, I cannot help ſuſpecting ſome *bad paſſion* to be the lurking cauſe of them; and, in the preſent inſtance, I am afraid we muſt refer this perverſity of taſte to a culpable deſire of diſtinguiſhing ourſelves in every particular from the lower orders. The rich man finds himſelf ſubjected to the ſame neceſſities of food and ſleep with his labourers; but is reſolved, at leaſt, he will not ſatisfy them at the ſame hours. His little vanity leads him to reject the pureſt gifts of nature, air and ſunſhine, if they are to be ſhared with thoſe from whom he conceived himſelf ſeparated by a line of diſcrimination. He will not enjoy the light in common with the poor; and as he is conſcious of the difference between the peaſant's ruſh-light over his turf-fire, and the brilliant illumination of wax-tapers in his ſplendid rooms, he chuſes to paſs the greateſt portion of his waking time at thoſe hours in which he has ſo much the advantage; and I do not know whether he would condeſcend to uſe day-light at all, if it were not pretty highly taxed as it comes through the plate-glaſs of his ſaſh-windows. Nay, it is ſaid of a certain noble family, who went into the north to ſpend their Chriſtmas at their country-ſeat, that being fairly reſolved to ſhew the ſun they could do without him, they never vouchſafed to open their dining-room ſhutters during the weeks of their reſidence there. But, independently of any malignant compariſon of our own comforts with thoſe of others, we ſhould conſider whether there is not a degree of moral guilt in ſlighting the plaineſt indications of the will of the Author of nature, and pouring contempt upon rules written with the radiant fingers of the morning. Why has the Great Parent huſhed all nature in ſuch deep and ſtill repoſe, and drawn around us the curtains of darkneſs, but to mark out the proper time for our wearied faculties to intermit their functions? Why, but that our eyes may cloſe, when objects no longer ſolicit their attention; that our ears may ſuſpend their liſtening, when ſounds have ceaſed; and that we may be ſtretched under ſafe ſhelter, while the vegetable world is bathed with thoſe refreſhing dews that are to us noxious vapours. Let thoſe whom guilt has forced to addreſs the glorious ſun only to tell him, *how they hate his beams*, withdraw themſelves from the chearings of his preſence; but minds full of innocence and conſcious peace ſhould welcome his approach. Sunſhine, like the touch of Ithuriel's ſpear, tries true beauty and cleanlineſs; and it is a ſort of teſt of the purity and health of the ſoul to be willing to ſuſtain ſuch an ordeal. Who would wiſh to be confounded with the ſons of violence and rapine; with thoſe who love the night, becauſe their deeds are evil; or to begin his oriſons like the child of deſpair—"Now hungry wolves howl at the night's pale moon?" One would really com-

pound

pound for a little ſalutary ſuperſtition on ſuch a ſubject, and would almoſt wiſh our young people had the ſame belief of ſpirits and goblins which their great grandmothers had, if it would have the effect of ſending them to their beds at the ſame hour. We pity the inhabitants of ſome of the deep vallies of Switzerland, upon whom the ſun never riſes till he is near his meridian altitude; and yet we moſt of us voluntarily ſubject ourſelves to the ſame deprivation. A cloſe-drawn curtain will exclude him as effectually as a range of Alpine hills; and all nature has been rejoicing under the beams of that glorious luminary for many long hours, before we can prevail upon ourſelves to be at all the better for him. It is, indeed, a kind proviſion of Providence that the conſtitution of man in this, as well as in many other particulars, is able to accommodate itſelf to ſuch changes as particular modes of life or incidental occurrences may require; but it is abuſing this advantage to deviate, without neceſſity, from the plaineſt dictates of common ſenſe. One would naturally ſuppoſe, that if a wiſe man wiſhed at any time to interrupt the uſual regularity of his hours, and to wake when others ſleep, it would be to enjoy the general repoſe; to ſee the animals of the fold and paſture all ſtretched out, as it were, on the breaſt of their common mother; labour and toil ſuſpended in the village; its fires extinct, and its various murmurs huſhed, preſenting a touching picture of peace and ſecurity in the arms of public faith and mutual confidence; the ſtars leading on the ſilent hours; and, from time to time, thoſe infrequent ſounds which cauſe the ſilence to be more felt. But this can never be enjoyed by the inhabitant of a perverted town. There the rattle of late diſſipation meets the early occupations of labour: there is no hour in which the idle do not ſleep; there is none in which the wretched do not toil. The rays of the ſun are clouded with ſmoke, and obſtructed by the contiguity of buildings; and the night, on the other hand, is made brilliant by the thouſand lamps that ſtream in every direction; ſo that the very diſtinction of day and night is leſſened, and all hours partake of a kind of dubious and uncertain twilight. If this prepoſterous deviation from nature were confined to a few fine gentlemen and ladies, as they, after all, make but an inconſiderable part of the human ſpecies, the harm might not be great; but, unfortunately, the influence extends to all thoſe who adminiſter to their habitudes: the country girl muſt watch her roſes pale for their vigils, and the coachman muſt guard againſt the noxious influence of the night air with more noxious ſpirits. It is well for mankind that we cannot alter the courſe of the day, or puſh back the ſeaſons with our fantaſtic humours.

"Up roſe the ſun, and up roſe Emily,"

ſays one of our moſt charming poets; but what a penury of ſunſhine would it bring upon the world, if he were complaiſant enough to wait till our modern Emilys were ready to ſtart along with him! From the ſame diſpoſition to lateneſs, the ſpring would probably be put off till faſhionable people choſe to go out of town; and the labourers would often be driven to the ſhort days of Chriſtmas to get in their harveſt. But, thanks to the Author of nature, theſe matters are not left to our diſpoſal. Though we ſpeak of turning day into night, and inverting the ſeaſons, it is what we really cannot do. The cocks crow at the ſame hour; the flowers open and cloſe with their accuſtomed regularity; and nature moves on with the ſame even majeſtic march, undiſturbed by our fancies or our follies. Thoſe eternal land-marks ſtill ſubſiſt which ſeparate the portions of our time; and however we may diſpoſe of it in theatres and drawing-rooms; wherever the moſt uſeful occupations of life are carried on, they muſt be carried on according to her laws. It is impoſſible to frequent the *country*, and not hear the voice which from time to time gently recals us to nature and true enjoyment. If theſe conſiderations fail, there is one more on which I reſt my laſt hope. There are but four and twenty hours in the whole circle, and it is impoſſible to proceed as we have done of late years, without pretty ſoon getting round to the point from which we ſet out: in which caſe, all will be right again, and we ſhall have accompliſhed a revolution ſimilar to that of the great platonic year, ſo much celebrated by antient philoſophers and poets.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for May, you did me the favour to inſert ſome account of the ſtate of the Grey-coat ſchool in this city, previous to the new regulations which were adopted in the year 1783, when the ladies, who had pointed out the probable cauſes of its defects, engaged to ſuperintend it. I now reſume my

my pen, to ſtate as conciſely as I can, what the alterations were, and what the effects which have been found to reſult from them.

Inſtead of boarding the children at ſo much per head, the proviſions are now paid for from the funds of the charity, and the earnings of the children go towards them. The butcher, milkman, flour-dealer, &c. are bargained with to deliver the ſeveral articles in which they deal, good in their kind, at an average price, and their bills are regularly ſent in to the committee of gentlemen once a week, ſigned by one of the ladies, who particularly ſuperintends what may properly be called, the houſe-keeping department.

A matron is engaged, who has a ſalary allowed, and as the number of girls were increaſed to 40, on their removal to the new building, there are two aſſiſtant miſtreſſes, who each have wages; one to teach ſewing, knitting, line-ſpinning, and reading; the other, wool-ſpinning, to aſſiſt in reeling, and to keep the account of the number of hanks ſpun every day by each girl.

Inſtead of its being optional to employ the children at what time and in what manner the miſtreſs may pleaſe, their employments are ſubject to general laws, from which no deviation whatever is allowed, without the permiſſion of the lady who is viſitor for the time being, of which there are ſeveral who ſuperintend the ſchool, and who regularly take their turn of giving attendance for the ſpace of ſix weeks. The outline of theſe laws is as follows, viz.

The whole ſchool is divided into two claſſes; 1. Ten, who in their turn fill the office of ſervants, and who, as five leave the ſchool every year, are of courſe in that claſs the laſt two years of their remaining in it, and are diſtinguiſhed from the others in their dreſs by a green, inſtead of a grey, ſtuff gown; and, 2dly, Thirty, who, for diſtinctions ſake, may be denominated ſcholars. The laws reſpecting thoſe in the claſs of ſervants, are as follow:

Two are houſe-maids, two kitchen-maids, two aſſiſtants in waſhing and getting up the linen (which takes up two days in every week), two houſe-aſſiſtants on thoſe days, and two larders and ſpinners of waſte wool, which is manufactured for the uſe of the ſchool, and who alſo twiſt the worſted for the ſtockings. The four, who are waſhing and houſe-aſſiſtants, ſpin wool on the four days when they are not wanted for this purpoſe, having regular taſks ſet. The four *ſervants* are employed by the matron, when they have done their houſe-work, in mending for the family, bleaching the cloth ſpun in the family for houſe uſe, (for every article worn by the girls, except ſhoes and ſtays, and ſtraw hats, is manufactured by themſelves,) and in making children's cloaths, of materials ſent by the ladies, for poor people, &c. &c. They all change alternately every ſix weeks, according to a regular plan, ſo that in the courſe of thirty weeks, every one of the ten has filled theſe ſeveral places for the ſpace of ſix weeks; and the whole ten have a maſter three days a week, two hours in the evening, to teach writing and arithmetic, and to improve them in reading.

The rules reſpecting the thirty *ſcholars* are as follow: twenty are always employed in ſpinning wool for the manufacturer, by which they earn, upon an average, about 105l. per ann. This may, not improperly, be called their trade, not only as the money gained by it to the inſtitution is ſo conſiderable, but, moreover, as by means of it, every girl may afterwards gain a livelihood; as there is not any one who cannot ſpin ſixteen hanks per day, when ſhe leaves the ſchool, which produces eightpence, at the average price paid for wool-ſpinning. The remaining ten are employed in ſpinning linen, and in ſewing and knitting. Theſe employments are changed every three months, in the following order:—when ten leave the wool-room, five are employed the firſt ſix weeks in ſpinning line, and the ſecond ſix weeks, in ſewing and knitting, and when this time is expired, they all return to the wool-room, and the like number of wool-ſpinners take their place; ſo that two-thirds of the time of every girl is occupied in ſpinning worſted, and one-third divided between ſpinning line and ſewing and knitting. About 16l. per ann. is earned by line-ſpinning. Every girl makes her own cloaths, and knits her own ſtockings, ready againſt the following year; and, to prevent confuſion, a cloſet is appropriated with ſhelves, upon which the name of every girl is written, and upon which her new cloaths are depoſited. This department, as well as that of claſſing the girls, has been ſuperintended for ſome years, by one particular lady, who likewiſe meaſures and aſſiſts in cutting out all the cloaths, and it is managed in a manner as complete as poſſible.

It has been already mentioned, that every

every girl has her task set. This rule extends not only to wool-spinning, but to the whole of her various employments; and as an incouragement to industry, and that some idea of property may be gained, every girl who completes her task, is entitled to a weekly reward, from one farthing to twopence, and the money so earned, is paid her every Thursday, a regular account being kept, and the money deposited in a box, divided into forty cells, in which the name of every girl is written. This money is absolutely her own, liable, however, to the deduction of forfeits for misbehaviour. The same lady, who has for many years superintended the house-keeping department, and proportioned the task, also distributes the rewards; and it is not much to say, that the judgment and impartiality with which this important part of the plan is executed, cannot be exceeded.

The ladies who superintend the school, have a general meeting four times in a year, when all the various books, &c. are inspected, and such new laws proposed, or old ones altered, as may have been found expedient.

When the girls leave the school, they are hired as servants, for wages, instead of being bound apprentice for meat and cloaths.

It is now fourteen years that the school has been conducted upon the plan above described. At first, while the elder girls of the original set remained, the good effects since resulting were not very observable. This was mortifying, but could excite no surprise in any one who had seen the state they were in before the new regulations. I have now by me a list of the names of the girls then in the school, to which is attached the character given of every particular girl by the master and mistress who at that time had the management of it, and out of the whole number, there were but four, of whose behaviour and disposition they did not speak in the most disadvantageous terms; and their ignorance was inconceivable. As that set however left the school, the good effects have, from time to time, become more apparent; and, for some years past, the ladies have had the satisfaction of seeing every expectation realized which they could reasonably have formed respecting the success of such an institution. The children in general are healthy, and after leaving the school have turned out well; and the conduct of many individuals has been remarkably good. It may go something towards a proof of this, that for some time the two assistant mistresses have been regularly taken from among the girls themselves. One of them, at present, has served in that capacity (first in the wool-room, and now as teacher of sewing, knitting, reading, &c.) eight years; and moreover, that the girls are in such request, as servants, that they are generally engaged some months before they leave the school, and many of them are at this time living in very respectable families: Some also have married, and behave very well. One defect, as was observed in a former paper, unavoidably adheres to the nature of the institution. A poor girl educated in a school where her victuals, cloaths, &c. are regularly provided, cannot have gained that knowledge of the common events of life, and of the difficulties to which, in her progress through it, she will probably be subject, which it were desirable that she should have gained; if, however, she is so fortunate as to be hired by a mistress who is aware of this circumstance, and attentive to it, the disadvantage may be overcome. To this defect it was principally attributed, that many had, from time to time, ceased to continue members of the Friendly Society, partly instituted on their account, of which an outline has been already given. It was, however, then observed, that these defections were fewer every year. And I must now add, that we have reason to hope well of the conduct of the greater part even of these upon the whole; and moreover, that the benefits intended by the institution have not been intirely lost, even in respect to them, as the greater part have received protection and assistance for the first two or three years after they had left the school, the period at which, more than any other, such protection and assistance is especially important to them.

It now merely remains to be mentioned, that, in point of expence, the new plan has not exceeded the demands of the old. This it were easy to shew, by comparing the two together, but this would lead to a detail which would exceed the limits to which I must confine myself.

In a future paper, Mr. Editor, if you and your readers are not weary of such sort of subjects, it is my intention to send you some account of a school of industry instituted here, in which the girls continue to live at home with their friends; also of the kind of books which I should beg leave to recommend. In the mean time, I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

York, May 1, 1798. CATH. CAPPE.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you admit into your widely-circulated Magazine whatever appears to have the good of ſociety for its object, permit a conſtant reader to intimate a wiſh that ſome of your ingenious correſpondents would turn their thoughts to a ſubject which was ſuggeſted to me by an incident I ſhall preſently relate. The plan lately adopted by Miſs MOORE and others, under the patronage of the Biſhop of London, of circulating cheap publications for the inſtruction of the lower claſſes, cannot be too highly appreciated, and many are the good effects which have reſulted, and which will, as I hope, long continue to reſult from it. One branch of improvement, however, ſeems hitherto to have eſcaped attention; and trifling at firſt ſight as it may appear, yet, when all its preſent influences, together with the conſequences equally certain, though more remote, are taken into the account, its importance will, I think, be manifeſt. I mean, ſome regulation of the *amuſements* of the lower orders of ſociety. The incident already adverted to, as giving riſe to this reflection, I ſhall now relate.

Being at preſent upon a viſit at the houſe of a very reſpectable friend, who has ſeveral large collieries, together with many other very extenſive undertakings, and whoſe benevolence is equal to his ability, he told me, that application had juſt been made to him by a party of his colliers, tenants, labourers, and others, for permiſſion to act a ſtage-play at their annual feaſt in Auguſt next; but that he had ſo ſtrongly expreſſed his diſapprobation, that he thought they would relinquiſh it: adding, however, that upon farther conſideration, he was doubtful, as they muſt have ſome amuſements, whether he had not better give his conſent to this, as being, upon the whole, leſs hurtful than ſome others to which they had been accuſtomed *.

It happened yeſterday, that a collier of eminent comic talents, who was at the head of the deputation, and who always at Chriſtmas fills the important place of jeſter to the morris-dancers, applied to me upon the ſubject, when the following converſation enſued:

"Pray, madam, did you hear our maſter ſay aught about our acting a play at the feaſt? He was right angry at me for aſking him leave."—"I did hear him mention it, James."—"And do you think he will let us act?"—"I really cannot tell. What is the play you would wiſh to perform?"—"I am ſure I do not know its name; but the firſt man that ſpeaks they call Sir John: they ſay there's a deal of ſport in it, but no harm like, or aught of that."—"How came you, James, to wiſh to act a play which you have never read?"—"Why, madam, you ſee, they acted it at F——n, but four miles off, three years ago: they had it from London, and we could get their book."—"But I am afraid, James, if Mr. M—— were to conſent, you would all go to the alehouſe, as ſoon as the play was over. You know how much he is your friend, and that he would not deny you any diverſion that would not hurt you."—"Yes, to be ſure, madam, and that's it: you may think we uſed to have cockings, and I was a bit that way myſelf. Now, thought I, if our maſter would let us act a play, why then, you ſee, we ſhould not ſpend all our money in betting one againſt another, and in getting drunk."—"Where would you act your play, in a barn?"—"No, no, on the green, to be ſure: we would ſtart about five o'clock in the afternoon, and it would hold us till about eight; for though they ſay it is but ſhort, yet, you ſee, we ſhould have our dreſſes to change like, and then we ſhould have fiddlers, and all would take up time."—"Well, but Mr. M—— fears that the play itſelf, if, as you ſay, it had *ſport* in it, might have a tendency to do you harm, and to prepare you for following ſcenes of riot and diſorder at the alehouſe, whither, after it was over, I ſtill fear, you would go. To be ſure, James, you would all of you wiſh that your wives and daughters, at leaſt, ſhould be modeſt, chaſte, and ſober; and then for yourſelves, when you come to conſider what a great deal of money you had ſpent, and how much you had injured your families, what a great deal you would have to repent of. Now Mr. M—— wiſhes to ſave you from all this. You know, James, it is but four days ſince your neighbour, honeſt

* This gentleman ſupports a Sunday ſchool at his own expence, at which upwards of 100 children uſually attend. As he himſelf particularly notices the appearance and behaviour of theſe children on the Sunday at church, a ſpirit of emulation is excited, which extends its influence alſo to the parents; ſo that many a ſhilling is laid out in procuring their children decent Sunday clothing, which would otherwiſe have been expended at the alehouſe.

Joſeph Braithwait, died of a few hours illneſs, a complaint in his bowels: he was well on Saturday night, and, to all appearance, as ſtout and as healthy as any of us; yet, on Sunday night, he was a corpſe. Now, James, think, if he had been acting a play, the tendency of which was to deprave both his own mind and the minds of others, and had got drunk after it, ſpending the money which ſhould have maintained his family for weeks to come; if in theſe circumſtances he had been called to give up his account, think what muſt have been his condition now! Conſider what he himſelf would have thought of it, when the doctor ſhook his head, and ſaid that there was no hope for him in this world!"—"You ſay right, madam, nothing but right, to be ſure; yet a bit of diverſion now and then, poor folks, who work hard all the reſt of their time, ſhould have; and I was thinking I could brew three buſhels of malt, for a ſup of drink like, and to keep us from the alehouſe."

Now, Mr. Editor, you will probably be of the opinion of honeſt James, "that poor folks, who work hard all the reſt of their time, ſhould now and then have a bit of diverſion;" and how ardently were it to be wiſhed, that their diverſions could be ſo contrived for them, as that they might at the ſame time be innocent! Some of your correſpondents, perhaps, may think the ſubject not unworthy the attention of a leiſure hour; and if the iſſue ſhould be ſome ſhort publications adapted to this purpoſe, it would give very ſincere pleaſure to, ſir, your humble ſervant,

A Friend to the innocent Amuſements of the induſtrious Poor.

F——n, near Wakefield, July 8, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to point out a contradiction in ſome paſſages of the books of Geneſis and Exodus. In the former, it is ſaid, (ch. xii. 7, 8.) "And Jehovah appeared unto Abraham, and ſaid, Unto thy ſeed will I give this land: and there builded he an altar to *Jehovah* who appeared unto him. And he removed from thence unto a mountain on the eaſt of Bethel, and there he builded an altar to Jehovah, and *called on the name of* JEHOVAH." Again, ch. xxi. 33. "And Abraham planted a grove in Beerſheba, and *called* there on the name of JEHOVAH, *the God of ages.*" Alſo, ch. xxii. 14. "Abraham called the name of that place" (where he was about to ſacrifice his only ſon) "*Jehovah-Jireh*, as it is ſaid to this day, in the mountain of *Jehovah* it ſhall be ſeen." Theſe texts, particularly the laſt, are preciſe and poſitive as to the name of the god worſhipped by Abraham. Notwithſtanding, we muſt conclude from Exodus, ch. vi. 3, that the author of Geneſis was miſtaken; for "God ſpake unto Moſes, ſaying, I am Jehovah: and I appeared unto Abraham, unto Iſaac, and unto Jacob, under the title of El Shaddai; but *by my name Jehovah was I not known to them.*"

An explanation of the above inconſiſtency, or a reconciliation of Exodus with Geneſis, does not ſeem to be eaſy: however, the difficulty may not be inſuperable to ſome of your learned correſpondents; from whom I ſhould likewiſe be glad to be informed, whether it is aſſerted on ſufficient authority, that Jehovah was firſt worſhipped on the banks of the Nile, and that he had an eſtabliſhed prieſthood at Egyptian Thebes, or at Heliopolis, before the ſons of Jacob ſettled in the province of Geſem.

July 9, 1798. M. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE juſtice and expediency of granting national relief under the preſſure of peculiar calamities, are conſiderations which apply to the preſent deplorable ſtate of great part of the property of the Britiſh manufacturers engaged in the European trade.

It has been the practice of all countries to extend aſſiſtance to thoſe who have ſuffered the loſs of their property, either by the extraordinary convulſions of nature, or by any of thoſe numerous incidents for which the different inſtitutions of indemnity have not provided.

In the proſpect of an invaſion, the legiſlature have lately made proviſion for the complete indemnification of thoſe whoſe property ſhould be applied to the ſervice of our own country, or deſtroyed by the enemy, or by ourſelves to prevent falling into their hands.

It is no ſufficient objection to the relieving of ſome, that the loſſes and calamities inſeparable from a ſtate of war are ſo numerous, and would preſent ſuch an endleſs variety of grievances, as to render it impoſſible to beſtow national reſtitution on all; on the contrary, the impracticability of general relief leaves room for diſcriminating and granting relief to thoſe who, beſides partaking their ſhare in the general calamities, have, moreover,

a large

a large portion of their property expoſed to ſequeſtration and plunder, in countries where their own government can afford them no protection. Are not ſuch ſufferers equally entitled to national indemnity from the wanton invaſion of their property in foreign countries by French commiſſioners, or new revolutions, as they would be if their property was deſtroyed by an invaſion in the boſom of their own country?

From the unprecedented ſituation of moſt of thoſe countries—ſuch as Holland, Italy, Spain, and others, in which the manufacturers have conſiderable property owing them--and the uncertainty whether, before a general peace is attained, other changes may not take place to ſweep moſt of it away, it muſt be admitted, that they are already ſuſtaining more than their portion of the preſent calamities, beſides being oppreſſed with preſent inconvenience from the want of remittances, and expoſed to the diſtreſs attending the great uncertainty whether their property will ever be recovered.

The wiſdom of the legiſlature, the juſtice and humanity of the nation, ſeem properly appealed to and intereſted in granting an indemnification to ſo uſeful a claſs and induſtrious a part of the community as the manufacturers for theſe foreign markets, who, under the ſuſpenſion of their trade, are gradually ſuffering in their circumſtances; and, if not exempted from the weight of their accumulating calamities, muſt, after all their paſt induſtry and preſent frugality, be hopeleſsly ruined, and with them their riſing families. Y. Z.

June 1, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DURING the courſe of laſt month, an event took place which is of the greateſt importance to the diſſenting intereſt. I allude to the ſudden diſſolution of the academy at Northampton, inſtituted for the purpoſe of educating young men for the miniſtry amongſt proteſtant diſſenters. Such a remarkable circumſtance happening at a time like the preſent, muſt ſurely be occaſioned by ſome very potent reaſons: but, as I learn, from the ſtricteſt inquiry, that the young men educated in that ſeminary have in general been uſeful and acceptable chriſtian miniſters, in thoſe places where they have been ſituated; that no degree of immorality is chargeable to the character of any who were ſtudents at the time of the diſſolution; that the funds left for the ſupport of the inſtitution by its generous founders, are in the moſt flouriſhing ſtate, I am entirely at a loſs to form any rational conjecture, why the reverend gentlemen who compoſe the board of truſt, ſhould adopt ſuch a very extraordinary expedient.

Probably they may conſider themſelves as not obliged to be accountable to any, for their conduct in this affair; but it certainly becomes them, as chriſtians, as diſſenting miniſters, to do juſtice at leaſt to the characters of thoſe whom they have thus abandoned; and alſo to vindicate themſelves from being guilty of the heinous crime of perſecution, for conſcience ſake, by a fair and honeſt avowal of thoſe motives which influenced them to purſue ſuch a courſe of conduct.

Should the gentlemen alluded to, refuſe to ſatisfy the diſſenting body in this particular, I ſhall trouble you, Mr. Editor, at ſome future period, with a few obſervations on the ſubject, The inſertion of this, in your valuable Magazine, will much oblige your's, &c.

July 9, 1798. A DISSENTER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* IRISH NATION.

By the late Biſhop LOWTH.

(Extracted from an unpubliſhed Sermon of Biſhop Lowth's, preached for the Benefit of the Iriſh Charity Schools, 1773.)

THAT the native Iriſh, ſo cloſely connected with England, ſhould have continued for ſo many centuries, and ſhould, in ſome degree, ſtill continue, in ſuch a ſtate of darkneſs and barbariſm, might ſeem incredible and inexplicable, were not the fact evident, and did not hiſtory point out to us the cauſes of it.

The fate of that nation has been ſomewhat ſingular, and the diſadvantages, under which it has laboured, in a manner peculiar to itſelf. No time can be aſſigned within the period of certain hiſtory, in which Ireland had any favourable opportunity of making thoſe improvements, which its natural capacity admitted, or its happy ſituation even pointed out. As it eſcaped the dominion of the Romans, ſo was it likewiſe deprived of the benefits which this government generally introduced; order, laws, civility, cultivation: and being ſeparated from other nations in a remote corner of the then known world, and unſkilled in navigation, it had little

inclination or opportunity to profit by intercourse with them.

We have, indeed, notices from undoubted history, of a subsequent age, in which Ireland was celebrated for literature and sanctity. Learning, driven out of the rest of Europe, by the incursion of the northern nations, seemed for a while to take refuge there; and from thence letters and religion were propagated to the neighbouring countries. But this bright age was of no long continuance: the light of it was soon obscured, and at last utterly extinguished, by repeated invasions of still more northern barbarians. And it must also be observed, that their learning, at best, was such as could only have shined in dark times; and that their religion consisted chiefly in the extravagant austerities of the monastic life, unfavourable to improvement of every kind, as it encouraged and sanctified inactivity, and considered the cultivation of the arts of civil life as profane, and even sinful.

Whatever their former attainments might have been, the English certainly found them relapsed into a state of extreme barbarism, in respect of science, manners, laws, and religion; without arts, manufactures, and almost without agriculture, that first mark and most essential part of civilization; in a country eminently fruitful, and abundantly supplied with every thing proper for the accommodation of its inhabitants, in a manner destitute of the conveniences and even the necessaries of life. To this state they were reduced by a perpetual succession of domestic wars, between their several elective kings, under whom they were cantoned; and of foreign invasions, to which they lay entirely open and exposed; and whatever short intervals there might be of either, public depredation only gave place to private rapine; and military law was only exchanged for tyranny or anarchy. Nor was their condition mended when their dissentions had thrown them into the hands of the English: the same series of contentions, either among themselves, or with their invaders, succeeded. In despite of many solemn acts of forced and insincere submission, they perpetually revolted against an ill-established and ill-supported, a weak and unsteady government; the effect of which was little more than to keep up their resentment against their new governors ever fresh and keen, and to mature it at length into an inveterate hatred.

Thus, for many centuries, this unfortunate nation laboured under all the disadvantages of subjection to a superior power, without partaking of any of the advantages, with which it is often accompanied. The conquerors even refused to impart the benefit and protection of their laws to the conquered. Unable to reduce them to order by force, they would not condescend to try the gentle but more powerful influence of benevolence; and, instead of reforming the natives, suffered even their own people, settled among them, to degenerate and become barbarians. The constitution of the times, the manners of the people, were unfavourable to every kind of civil improvement. Those, who are accustomed to live by rapine and plunder, always look upon manual labour, and the arts that depend on it, with contempt and aversion: and who, in a state of civil confusion, will bestow his pains, the fruits of which he can have no reasonable expectation of enjoying? Their very laws were calculated to extinguish every inclination to industry, by affording no security in the possession of property, nor certainty of its descending by inheritance.

When the light of the gospel was relumined by the Reformation, the same pillar of fire which gave a guiding light to England, became a cloud of darkness to the Irish; making a still greater separation between both, so that one came not near the other. It threw them more irrecoverably into the arms of Rome; and made them seek alliances with every popish nation that could flatter them with promises of protection. These connections formed so long ago, still subsist: hence the constant supplies which they afford to foreign armies; doubly destructive to their country, as they diminish its force, and at the same time increase the strength of its enemies.

The next age was unhappily distinguished by discord and devastation, more violent and more general; by rebellions and massacres; by civil wars, inflamed and heightened with religious fury; rendering ineffectual every approach, which had before been made, to order and government; imbittering and confirming old animosities, aggravating ancient prejudices, and rendering them invincible.

The great æra of British liberty, the revolution, marks the commencement of peace and prosperity to Ireland, after at least nine centuries of uninterrupted discord, confusion, and desolation. The way to happiness was then laid plainly open: but in so long a course of time, as hath passed since, what advances have been

been made towards it? Much leſs than in reaſon might have been expected, even allowing to every obviating cauſe its full efficacy. Barbarism hath retreated with a ſlow pace: ſome remains of it at leaſt ſtill appear in the manners of the people, by its genuine marks, ferocity and indolence; outrageous acts of lawleſs violence, unheard of in any civilized country, are ſtill frequently committed there; and hardly any other country bears on the face of it ſuch plain indications of the bounty of God, in imparting the gifts of nature, and of the ſloth of man in neglecting to improve them.

POPERY, that more than Egyptian darkneſs, ſtill covers a great part of the land; a darkneſs, which may be ſenſibly felt in its pernicious effects and deſtructive conſequences. It is the great obſtacle that ſtands in the way of every beneficial, every generous deſign: it counteracts every principle that leads to loyalty and true piety, to induſtry and uſeful knowledge, to national ſtrength, ſecurity and happineſs. It inſpires its wretched votaries with a deteſtation of that government which protects them, becauſe it is adminiſtered by thoſe whom they call uſurpers and heretics; and makes them ready to join the enemies of their country, becauſe they call themſelves catholics; a name perverted in the application to the very contrary of its true meaning. The love of their country being thus extinguiſhed in their breaſts, one of the ſtrongeſt incitements to the nobleſt exertions of the powers of body and mind is deſtroyed. Their underſtanding ſubdued to the belief of groſs falſehoods, and habituated to abſurdities, is weakened and depraved; it becomes impervious to the light of truth, and callous to the force of argument. Intrenched in ignorance, and in a language of their own, little known to others, and difficult to be attained, enſlaved to the peculiar cuſtoms and ſuperſtitions of their anceſtors; fixed in an obſtinate adherence to hereditary errors, and a determined hatred of thoſe whoſe duty it is to remove them; awed by the terrors of dreadful anathemas, and (in the caſe of converts at leaſt) by the obligation of oaths, binding them not to hearken to reaſon, or yield to conviction; they render themſelves inacceſſible to human inſtruction, and give up their claim to the direction of the word of God: "Seeing they ſee not, neither do they perceive; and hearing they hear not, neither do they underſtand. The heart of this people is waxed groſs, and their ears are dull of hearing, and their eyes have they cloſed; leſt they ſhould ſee with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and underſtand with their hearts, and ſhould be converted and healed."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent V. O. V, (vol. v. p. 425.) is not ſatisfied with the arguments that I have already adduced in favour of an improvement in our mode of ſpelling. He continues to think that an alteration would be prejudical to the language; that etymology would be thereby deſtroyed; and that it would be a means of conſigning our beſt authors to oblivion.

A wiſh to ſee the ſubject of orthography fully diſcuſſed, induces me to trouble you with another letter in ſupport of my former, and to reply to the above objections of V. O. V.

It is out of my power to conceive, how a well regulated alteration in ſpelling, a ſyſtematic orthography, can be prejudicial to any language; and we know, that in other European languages, this has been adopted, much to their improvement. V. O. V. ſays, that this has been the effect of faſhion and caprice, but in this he is certainly miſtaken. It was reaſon, and a conviction of the neceſſity of the alteration, that produced it, as would have been apparent to your correſpondent had he taken the pains of inquiring into it. The mode of ſpelling in France, prior to the preſent century, was very different from that now in uſe, and, in thoſe times, the propriety of an alteration was frequently diſcuſſed by the learned, but the ſame reaſons that your correſpondent now adduces, influenced them, and no alteration took place. The editors of the "*Trevoux Dictionary*," as it is called, were, I believe, the firſt who made any conſiderable attempt towards an improvement: they publiſhed a complete dictionary of the language, in five folio volumes, about the year 1714, in which they diſtinguiſhed all the letters not pronounced, by printing them with a different type, thus DOUbTE, EſPEE, &c. this was a conſiderable advance towards the great improvement of the French language, which afterwards was accompliſhed, under the influence of the French academy.

Would the French have attained that diſtinguiſhed rank among the European languages, which it now poſſeſſes, if this alteration had not taken place? Surely not. The ſucceſs then of this amendment,

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is an argument ſtrongly in point to ſhew the advantage that would be derived to the Engliſh language from a ſimilar improvement.

I thought I had, in my former letter, refuted the objection that the change in orthography would deſtroy etymology, but your correſpondent perſiſts in aſſerting, that we ſhould thereby be deprived of the means of tracing the derivation of words. If we examine a little, we ſhall certainly be convinced that this aſſertion is not well founded.

The following words, for inſtance, would be changed in their ſpelling thus—

Ever	*pronounced*	Evver
Improve,		Improov
Honour		Onnor
Stronger		Stronguer, *or gher*
Danger		Dainger
Travel		Travvel
Port		Poart
John		Jon.

Surely the means of tracing the origin of the above words is not deſtroyed, and ſcarcely rendered more difficult: and a great many words would not require to be more altered than theſe.

But etymology, as I have before ſtated, would, in many inſtances, become more clear and eaſy, of which an example may be given in the word people, the immediate original of which is the French word peuple, not populus, as the o would lead one to ſuppoſe; now if it were written as it is pronounced, pepel, we could not be miſled as to its etymology.

It is a very ſtrange idea which your correſpondent entertains, that the propoſed change in ſpelling would conſign to oblivion the works of our beſt authors. Are the beauties of Dryden and Pope, of Addiſon and Bolingbroke, ſo difficult to be diſcovered that they cannot be ſeen in a new dreſs? Are the following lines rendered unintelligible?

"Oh cood dhe muze my ravviſh'd breſt inſpire,
Widh warmth like yoors, and raiz an equal fire,
Unnumber'd buties in my verſe ſhood ſhine,
And Virgil's Ittaly ſhood yield to 'mine."

A child of four years would be able to anſwer the queſtion.

I cannot think, that an alteration ſo abſolutely neceſſary to the perfection of the Engliſh language, ſhould be prevented by arguments ſo little forcible as theſe.

The abſurdity of our preſent ſpelling is ſo very glaring, that it may perhaps be thought unneceſſary to deſcant upon it, but as the generality of people ſeem not to know that they are unable to ſpell their own language, I will give them a few examples in proof of my aſſertion.

Here follow a very few of the innumerable inſtances, in which preciſely the ſame letters, or combination of letters, are uſed, to repreſent perfectly different ſounds: can any thing be more ridiculous and irrational?

Give	*Gin*	*Chamber*	*Character*
Even	*Ever*	*This*	*Thistle*
Head	*Mead*	*Stranger*	*Stronger*
Alone	*One*	*Shew*	*Drew*
Bough	*Cough*	*Dough*	*Enough.*

It is lamentable, that one of the moſt uſeful languages in the world ſhould be ſhut up from the knowledge of foreigners, by ſuch a determined attachment to barbariſm.

Perhaps the beſt way of removing the objections that have been made to an alteration of our ſpelling, is to require the objectors to betake themſelves to the ſchool-room of ſome old dame employed in teaching children their A B C—then they will ſee a want of amendment; they will there become acquainted with the immenſe difficulty with which children acquire a knowledge of the incongruous jargon called ſpelling: and there they may hear the good woman expatiate on the obſtinacy of this child, and the ſtupidity of that, becauſe ſhe cannot make them underſtand that p e o ſpells pe; that p l e ſpells pel; that o n e ſpells wun; that o u g h ſpells au, and ou, and of, and o, and uf; that o v e ſpells ove, and oov, and uv, &c. &c!!! Poor children! it is a wonder it can ever be beat into them.

Other arguments in favour of an alteration may be adduced; at preſent I ſhall only mention the advantage which would be derived from it to our poetry. The beſt poets ſcruple not to uſe as rhymes, words which never rhyme but to the eye. This is another diſadvantage of the abſurd cuſtom of making the ſame combination of letters repreſent different ſounds. An improved orthography could not tolerate this abſurdity, and then our poets would be aſhamed of preſenting, as rhymes, ſuch oppoſite ſounds, as mead, hed, luv, moov, rove, &c. &c.

There can be no doubt, that an alteration in orthography muſt and will take place, but probably it will be by ſlow degrees, which will be ſo far diſadvantageous, that the alteration will not then be ſyſtematic, and the opportunity of fixing pronunciation will be loſt.

July 5, 1798. S. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent C. P. ſays, he has long had a deſire of diſcovering the "*Origin* of this extraordinary ceremony, the *Lord's Supper*," and has quoted a very pertinent paſſage from Vaurien on that ſubject.

From the early accounts of this ceremony, it is unqueſtionable, that it received its origin from the laſt paſſover-ſupper which Chriſt eat with his diſciples; at which time, agreeably to the cuſtom of the Jews at their ordinary meals, and continued to this day, "performed," as Vaurien very properly obſerves, "every ſabbath night," Chriſt took bread, and bleſſed it, or gave thanks, and afterwards gave thanks for the wine. At the paſſover ſupper, it was uſual for the maſter of the houſe to break the bread into morſels and to deliver it to the gueſts, in commemoration of the deliverance of the Jews out of Egypt, ſaying, "this is the bread of affliction, which your fathers eat in Egypt." In alluſion to this cuſtom, Chriſt ſaid, "this do in remembrance of me," ſpeaking to perſons (Jews) in the habit of practiſing ſuch ceremonies, and in order to preſerve the diſtinction from *the body of the paſſover*, (for ſo the lamb was called), ſaid, "take eat, this is my body."

Vaurien is unqueſtionably right, in aſcribing the *origin* of tranſubſtantiation, and, he might have added, conſubſtantiation, to the allegorical ſtyle of a young rabbin, when ſpeaking of the bread and wine, he ſays, "*this* is my blood, and this is my body." But he ſhould likewiſe have taken into his account, an important doctrine of the Romiſh church, believed alſo by the majority of chriſtians. They believe, that Jeſus Chriſt is the Jehovah Elohoim of the Jews, and that the words of the prieſt tranſubſtantiate, as others did that they conſubſtantiate, the bread and the wine into the body and blood of Chriſt. Hence, in the Roman church, proceeds the cuſtom of taking the ſacred wafer in the kneeling poſture, the poſture of adoration: hence too, in the church of England, that embraces the doctrine of the divinity of Chriſt, the conſecrated bread is received in the ſame poſture of adoration, kneeling: whereas the Socinians, who believe that Chriſt is only a man, and a few other chriſtians, receive it ſitting:—which of theſe chriſtians' belief is moſt accurate, I ſhall not determine.

With reſpect to the origin of the *Lord's Supper*, your correſpondent, C. P. may find ſome obſervations on it in "*Abauzit on the Euchariſt*," "*Dr. Gill on Corinthians*," 1 Cor. xi. and "DYER's *Inquiry into the Nature of Subſcription to the* 39 *Articles*," p. 382, 383, 2d edition, which may illuſtrate and confirm the opinion of Vaurien. I am, yours, &c.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ESSAY *on the* PERSONIFICATION *of* ABSTRACT IDEAS *in* POETRY.

(Continued from page 409.*)*

THE "*Faery Queen*" of Spenſer, that inexhauſtible ſtore-houſe of poetical invention, abounds with allegorical portraitures, ſome of which are of the ſimple and natural kind we are now conſidering. Thus, in the "*Maſque of Cupid*," one of the figures is FEAR, who is ſtrongly painted as a man entirely poſſeſſed with that paſſion.

Next him [*Danger*] went *Fear*, all armed from top to toe,
Yet thought himſelf not ſafe enough thereby,
But fear'd each ſhadow moving to and fro;
And his own arms when glittering he did ſpy,
Or claſhing heard, he faſt away did fly;
As aſhes pale of hue, and winged-heel'd;
And evermore on Danger fixt his eye,
'Gainſt whom he always bent a brazen ſhield,
Which his right-hand unarmed fearfully did wield. *F. Q.* iii. 12.

It may ſeem extraordinary that Collins, in his "*Ode to Fear*," has made little addition to the deſcriptive part of Spenſer's perſonification: however, in his fine "*Ode on the Muſic of the Paſſions*," he has denoted Fear by a ſtriking circumſtance of action, which was probably ſuggeſted to him by the ſtanza above quoted.

Firſt *Fear* his hand, its ſkill to try,
Amid the chords bewilder'd laid,
And back recoil'd, he knew not why,
Even at the ſound himſelf had made.

It is ſtill in the ſame natural ſtyle that Spenſer paints Fear in the following lines:

And trembling *Fear* ſtill to and fro did fly,
And found no place where ſafe he ſhroud him might. *F. Q.* ii. 7.

DESPAIR, a paſſion a-kin to Fear, is drawn by Spenſer, with amazing force of expreſſion, under the form of a man ſunk in the deepeſt melancholy. The whole allegory concerning this perſonage is ſo admirable, that I ſhall enter into the detail of it, as an inſtance of the moſt natural conception and judicious management

ment of a poetical fiction any where, perhaps, to be met with. It is in Canto I. of the "*Faery Queen.*"

The Red-croſs Knight, or Champion of true Religion, accompanied by his adored Una, is travelling in ſearch of adventures, when they meet an armed knight, riding full ſpeed, and continually looking behind him, as if he fled from a foe. As he approaches, they deſcry in him all the marks of the wildeſt horror and affright. The Red-croſs Knight ſtopping him, inquires the cauſe of his dread. He at firſt makes no anſwer:

. . . . . but adding new
Fear to his firſt amazement, ſtaring wide
With ſtony eyes, and heartleſs hollow hue,
Aſtoniſh'd ſtood, as one that had eſpied
Infernal furies with their chains untied.

At length he ſtammers out,

For God's dear love, Sir Knight, do me not ſtay,
For, lo! he comes, he comes faſt after me.

He is, however, detained by force, and at length recovers himſelf ſo far as to be able to tell his ſtory; from which we learn, that in company with another knight, he had fallen in with the curſed wight, *Deſpair*; who, by his deviliſh arts, had perſuaded his comrade to ſtab himſelf, and had preſented him with a halter for a like fatal purpoſe; but that he had exerted himſelf ſo far as to mount his ſteed and fly. The Knight of the Red-croſs now reſolves to encounter this dangerous fiend; and Treviſan conſents to ſhew him to the cave, provided he may then be allowed to depart;

For lever had I die, than ſee his deadly face.

The abode of Deſpair, with all the dreary and terrific ſcenery around it, is then painted; after which follows a deſcription of the being himſelf:

That darkſome cave they enter, where they find
That curſed man low ſitting on the ground,
Muſing full ſadly in his ſullen mind;
His grieſly locks long growen and unbound
Diſorder'd hung about his ſhoulders round,
And hid his face, thro' which his hollow eyne
Look'd deadly dull, and ſtared as aſtound;
His raw-bone cheeks, thro' penury and pine,
Were ſhrunk into his jaws, as he did never dine.

Beſide him lay the corſe of his late victim, wallowing in blood, with a ruſty knife fixed in his breaſt. The Red-croſs Knight, inflamed with virtuous indignation, threatens revenge on the wicked author of this murder; but the phantom, inſtead of confeſſing his guilt, boldly vindicates the deed, and begins a ſubtle defence of ſuicide. The knight is ſomewhat diſconcerted with this unexpected turn; however, he replies to the arguments of Deſpair: but the artful fiend retorts with ſo much ſkill and force, perſonally attacking his opponent, and awakening all the ſtings of conſcience within him, that at length he is viſibly diſturbed, and his manly powers begin to fail. The foe, perceiving his advantage, urges him further with a horrible view of the pains of hell, awaiting thoſe who continue to accumulate guilty acts; when, remarking that his mind was totally ſubdued by this laſt aſſault,

He to him raught a dagger ſharp and keen,
And gave it him in hand: his hand did quake,
And tremble like a leaf of aſpin green,
And troubled blood thro' his pale face was ſeen
To come and go with tidings from the heart,
As it a running meſſenger had been.
At laſt, reſolv'd to work his final ſmart,
He lifted up his hand, that back again did ſtart.

At this critical inſtant, his *Una*, all diſmayed, interpoſes, ſnatches the weapon from his hand, upbraids him with his want of fortitude, and conſoles him with the promiſes of heavenly pardon. The knight mounts his ſteed, and flies from the accurſed place.

In this allegory, a ſtriking effect is produced, by means the moſt ſimple and natural, and ſtrictly conformable to the character of the agent. It would have been an obvious expedient to have repreſented Deſpair as a huge giant, armed with a club; and to have imagined a terrible conflict between him and the knight; and, to acknowledge the truth, Spenſer was likely enough to have adopted ſuch a fiction. But, in that caſe, the attention would have been drawn from the real nature of the paſſion, to the type under which it was concealed; and, however the fancy might have been amuſed, the heart would certainly have been much leſs intereſted. It may, indeed, be ſaid, that, as it is, the ſcene is ſcarcely at all allegorical, and that Deſpair is only a gloomy fanatic, ſuch as real life often exhibits. But beſides the accumulation of every characteriſtical circumſtance, and the aſſignment of a local habitation which could not belong to a human individual, the concluding ſtanza clearly marks out the viſionary or ſupernatural quality of the being.

Which

Which when the carl beheld, and saw his guest
Would safe depart, for all his subtle sleight,
He chose a halter from among the rest,
And with it hung himself, unbid, unblest.
But death he could not work himself thereby,
For thousand times he so himself had dreste,
Yet natheless it could not do him die,
Till he should die his last, that is, eternally.

MELANCHOLY, in its softest and most pleasing character of contemplative pensiveness, is pourtrayed by Milton merely as a religious recluse:

Come, pensive Nun, devout and pure,
Sober, stedfast, and demure,
All in a robe of darkest grain,
Flowing with majestic train,
And sable stole of Cyprus lawn
Over thy decent shoulders drawn.
Come, but keep thy wonted state,
With even step, and musing gate,
And looks commercing with the skies,
Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes:
There held in holy passion still,
Forget thyself to marble, till
With a sad leaden downward cast,
Thou fix them on the earth as fast.
Penser.

She is, indeed, invoked as a goddess; and a splendid poetical genealogy is framed for her: but this does not affect the truly picturesque part of the description, which is entirely human. Perhaps somewhat of emblem may be contained in these lines:

Whose saintly visage is too bright
To hit the sense of human sight,
And therefore to our weaker view
O'erlaid with black, staid Wisdom's hue.

Yet the appendage of a black veil is congruous enough with the figure of a beautiful devotee.

On the same natural model are formed two elegant sketches of *Melancholy*, by Warton and Collins. The "*Ode to Fancy*" of the former describes her as the

Goddess of the tearful eye,
Who loves to fold the arms and sigh.

And in the "*Music of the Passions*" of the latter, her air and attitude are thus vividly represented:

With eyes up-rais'd, as one inspir'd,
Pale Melancholy sat retir'd.

The affinity between this character and RELIGIOUS CONTEMPLATION is such, that we need not wonder to see the latter made a counterpart of the former, and only differing in sex and age. Spenser describes a hermitage on the top of a hill, which an aged man inhabits, named *Heavenly Contemplation*:

Great grace that old man given to him had,
For God he often saw from heaven's height;
All were his earthly eyen both blunt and bad,
And thro' great age had lost their kindly sight,
Yet wond'rous quick and persaunt was his spright,
As eagle's eye that can behold the sun.
The hill they scale, &c.
There do they find that godly aged sire,
With snowy locks adown his shoulders shed,
As hoary frost with spangles doth attire
The mossy branches of an oak half dead.
Each bone might thro' his body well be read,
And every sinew seen thro' his long fast;
For nought he cared his carcass long unfed;
His mind was full of spiritual repast,
And pined his flesh to keep his body low and chaste. *F. Q.* i. 10. 4. 7.

The exquisite beauty of the simile in these lines need not be pointed out to those who have the least relish for poetry.

Under a form not very different, though less spiritualized, the same poet represents HYPOCRISY. The description would certainly not appear drawn from the fancy in the times of monkery:

At length they chanc'd to meet upon the way
An aged sire, in long black weeds yclad,
His feet all bare, his head all hoary gray,
And by his belt his book he hanging had;
Sober he seemed, and very sagely sad,
And to the ground his eyes were lowly bent,
Simple in shew, and void of malice bad;
And all the way he prayed as he went,
And often knocked his breast, as one that did repent. *F. Q.* i. 1. 29.

Hypocrisy has his hermitage too, but its situation is much more snug and comfortable than that of the enraptured solitary before-mentioned. His conversation is very naturally derived from the legend and breviary.

He told of saints and popes, and evermore
He strowed an Avemary after and before.

It is obvious that Spenser has copied this character from that of FRAUD in Ariosto, which, in most of its circumstances, is equally a natural one. She is made an inmate of the cloyster, and is thus described:

Avea piacevol viso, abito onesto,
Un' umil volger d'occhi, un' andar grave,
Un' parlar si benigno, e si modesto,
Che parea Gabriel, che diceste, ave.
Era brutta, e deforme, in tutto il resto;
Ma nascondea queste fatezze prave
Con lungo abito, e largo; e sotto quello
Attossicato avea sempre il coltello.
Orl. Fur. xiv. 87.

Her garb was decent, lovely was her face,
Her eyes were bashful, sober was her pace;

With ſpeech whoſe charms might every heart
aſſail,
Like his who gave the bleſt ſalute of—hail!
But all deform'd and brutal was the reſt,
Which cloſe ſhe cover'd with her ample veſt,
Beneath whoſe folds, prepar'd for bloody ſtrife,
Her hand for ever graſp'd a poiſon'd knife.
Hoole.

The deformities hidden under her long robe, and the poiſoned knife, are emblematical circumſtances, which perhaps render this figure more properly referable to the claſs of *mixed* perſonifications.

I ſhall conclude the head of natural repreſentations, by two figures in Pope's "*Rape of the Lock*," evidently drawn from the life. They are made attendants on the Goddeſs of Spleen:

Here ſtood ILL-NATURE like an ancient maid,
Her wrinkled form in black and white array'd;
With ſtore of prayers for mornings, nights,
and noons,
Her hand is fill'd; her boſom with lampoons.
There AFFECTATION, with a ſickly mien,
Shews in her cheeks the roſes of eighteen;
Practis'd to liſp, and hang the head aſide,
Faints into airs, and languiſhes with pride;
On the rich quilt ſinks with becoming woe,
Wrapt in a gown, for ſickneſs, and for ſhew.

The very beautiful deſcription of DISCIPLINE, in COWPER's "*Taſk*," book ii. is ſo merely that of a wiſe and benignant maſter of a college, that it can ſcarcely be ranked under the head of poetic fabrications. J. A.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING ſearched in vain to diſcover the exact ſituation of Mohoz, where Lewis II. of Hungary and king of Bohemia, was ſlain, I flatter myſelf ſome of your correſpendents will favour me with its ſituation, through the medium of your Magazine.

Another place, not to be found in any of our popular books of geography, is Saltzbach, where the great Turenne was killed. I am yours,

July 4. *An Admirer and conſtant Reader.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is very little reaſon to think that peace can be obtained with the preſent rulers of the French nation, on ſuch terms as are conſiſtent with the preſervation of the liberties and independence of this country. It is therefore the buſineſs of the Engliſh government to adopt ſuch meaſures for the defence of the kingdom, and the ſupport of the national credit, as are the leaſt oppreſſive to the ſubject, and the beſt calculated to bring us ſafely through the arduous conteſt in which we are engaged. When peace cannot be had but by the ſacrifice of chriſtian principles and civil rights, war becomes juſt and neceſſary.

It is ſuppoſed that, by the ſale of the land-tax, a large portion of the funded debt of the nation will be taken out of the market, which will advance the prices of the ſtocks, and inſpire the country with an increaſed confidence in government ſecurities, and thus facilitate the means of borrowing money for the proſecution of the war. But, I am afraid, that the inducement to purchaſe the land-tax will not be ſo operative as has been ſuppoſed, and that the ſcheme will fail of ſucceſs.

The land-owners, who are now poſſeſſed of ſtock, receive an annual intereſt of *ſix*, or near *ſeven, per centum* on the preſent value of it; and if they are in poſſeſſion of money, they may receive the ſame intereſt on it by veſting it in ſtock. By the purchaſe of the land-tax of their eſtates, they will receive little more than *five per cent.* intereſt on their money; and they may certainly expect a new land-tax at no very diſtant period.

There is another impoſt which is far more grievous to the land-owner, and which he would much more readily purchaſe than the land-tax: I mean TITHES. This tax the land-owner would buy up at a much higher rate than eighteen or twenty years purchaſe; and, by the annihilation of tithes, the agriculture of the nation would be relieved from a great and increaſing burden; and the quantity of ſtock, which would be abſorbed by the value of the tithes which belong to the church, would undoubtedly be very great.

It may be difficult to form an eſtimate of the value of the tithes in the kingdom, which are in eccleſiaſtical hands; but it is eaſy to ſhew that the clergy would derive a great increaſe of revenue from the ſale of the tithes, if the value of them were converted into ſtock during the preſent prices of the funds. Many land-owners would gladly buy the tithes of their eſtates at *thirty* years purchaſe, on a fair valuation of them. If, then, a clergyman be entitled to tithes worth 100l. *per annum*, the value of thoſe tithes, at thirty years purchaſe, would be 3,000l. which would purchaſe 6,000l. ſtock in the 3 *per cent. conſol. annuities*, at 50l. *per cent.* and

thus

thus the income of the clergyman would be 180l. instead of 100l. *per annum*. But if 5 *per cent. annuities* were bought with the money, the income of the clergyman would be increased still more. The annual value of 100l. in tithes, sold at thirty years purchase, and laid out in the 5 *per cent. annuities*, at 75l. *per cent.* would purchase 4,000l. stock, which would produce an annual income to the clergyman of 200l. just double the sum which he now receives.

I know that the clergy will be alarmed by any measure which may in any way affect their revenues. But by the scheme which I have stated, a great increase of revenue is proposed to them, subject to no alteration in peace or war, and as secure as the government of the country can make it.

I wish to draw the attention of the public to this matter, through the medium of your Magazine, and I shall be obliged to you for the early insertion of this letter. I am, &c. QUÆSITOR.

June 28, 1798.

I shall be obliged if any of your correspondents can give me any information with regard to tithes in Ireland, or inform me of any publication in which may be found an account of tithes in Ireland, whether they are taken in kind, &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE observations of so ingenious and so well informed a man, as Horace Walpole, on life and literature, are certainly worthy of attention. Your "*Walpoliana*" are, therefore, curious: but the assertions and opinions of Mr. Walpole must not always be relied on too implicitly. We wonder at the taste of the man who was not pleased with the celebrated production of Cervantes; and the late Earl of Orford appears to have been much prejudiced against Dr. Johnson. Notwithstanding what Walpole said upon this subject, I have no doubt, but that the reputation of Johnson will be lasting; and, though his manners were often arrogant, and he had strong prejudices, it is not just to say, that he had a bad heart. H. Walpole is stated to have said, that he detested the essays of Johnson; but his "*Rambler*" is certainly a work of real and splendid merit. Walpole also said of the essays in the "*Rambler*," "They are full of what I call *triptology*, or repeating the same thing thrice over, so that three papers to the same effect might be made out of any one paper in the "*Rambler*." But if any man were to make the experiment, he would find that his assertion is totally untrue.

Walpole's ideas of Burnet appear to have been very just; and I think him right in his sentiments respecting Mary, queen of Scots. The arguments brought in defence of that princess will not stand the test of an accurate investigation, though a zeal for her character has occasioned the most illustrious man that Scotland has produced, *George Buchanan*, to be treated with the grossest illiberality and injustice, both by Mr. Whitaker, and Mr. George Chalmers.

In one particular, the late Earl of Orford and Dr. Johnson appeared to concur in sentiments, though not in practice. His lordship said, "I have always rather tried to escape the acquaintance and conversation of authors;" and Johnson once remarked, that "the best thing authors could do, was to keep out of the way of one another."

H. Walpole said of Lord Anson, that "he was one of the most stupid men he ever knew." In the account given of this nobleman, in the "*Biographia Britannica*," the writer of that article, speaking of some of his earlier naval services, says, "It appears, from some original letters of Mr. Anson to the board of admiralty, with the sight of which we have been favoured, that he conducted himself, in these several employments, with an ability and discretion which gave general satisfaction." He was several years first lord of the admiralty; and it is also said of him, in the above work, that "his conduct, as first commissioner of the admiralty, was crowned with success, under the most glorious administration which this country ever saw." The abilities of Lord Anson may have been over-rated; but is it credible, that this celebrated circumnavigator was really one of the most stupid men with whom the late Earl of Orford ever was acquainted? H. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to submit to your notice, the following formula, which it has been customary for the Druids to repeat at the opening and closing of the bardic circles, from the seventh century, being the period when it was adopted, down to the present time: and it is given as one, out of the many proofs, of the purity of the principles of the British bards:

Duw dy nawz! ac yn nawz nerth; ac yn nerth pwyll; yn mhwyll cyviawnder; ac yn nghyviawnder cariad; ac yn ngharıad caru Duw; ac yn ngharu Duw caru pob peth!

Which, literally, runs thus in Engliſh—
God grant thy protection! and in protection ſtrength; and in ſtrength diſcretion; and in diſcretion juſtice; and in juſtice love; and in love the love of God; and in the love of God the love of all (living) things.

This form is generally called the prayer of *Talhaiarn*, becauſe it was he who drew it up for the uſe of the meetings, at which he preſided; and being approved of by other ſocieties, it came into general uſe. *Talhaiarn* was a celebrated bard, who flouriſhed in the ſeventh century; and is mentioned by *Nennius*, and other writers; but we have not the pleaſure of having any of his poetical works preſerved. I am, Sir, your's, &c. MEIRION.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The PHENOMENA *of the* WYE, *during the Winter of* 1797-8.

(Concluded from page 346.)

IN the phenomena hitherto deſcribed, there is nothing abſolutely peculiar to the preſent year. They occur, in a ſmaller degree at leaſt, almoſt every winter. I come now to deſcribe a ſpectacle more ſingular and more ſplendid, I mean the icicle froſt that uſhered in the month of December.

This very curious phenomenon was introduced by a heavy fall of melting ſnow, which took place in this part of the country, on Wedneſday, the 29th of November, and was ſucceeded, on the following day, by a cold and drizzling rain, which continued to fall, without intermiſſion, for three ſucceſſive days, freezing as it fell, and incruſting every object with icicle upon icicle, till nothing but froſt work was to be ſeen. On Sunday the rain was ſuſpended; a ſharp and unmitigated froſt ſucceeded, and the ſerene and cheerful tranſparency of atmoſphere, with which it was accompanied, revealed a ſcene of novelty and ſplendour not to be equalled even by the extravagant fictions of necromancy and fairy land.

Mountains and valleys, orchards and hanging foreſts, paſtures, hay-ricks, and roofs of houſes, all were incruſted alike, and preſented one wide landſcape of the moſt beautiful cryſtal. But the tints of nature, (ſuch as the ſeaſon can boaſt) were rather ſhaded than concealed, and the tranſparent veil that was thrown over them, only increaſed their beauty. The young wheat that had ventured its green blade above the earth during the milder part of November, was ſtill conſpicuous through the ice that incruſted it; and the ſheep that wandered about over the ſlippery paſtures, might behold the graſs which they were forbidden to taſte. The woods and orchards, in the mean time, were ſo laden with icicle, that but for the tranſparency of this wintry foliage, (if I may ſo expreſs myſelf) they would have been as impervious as in the full luxuriancy of ſummer.

But the moſt ſplendid of all the objects preſented to the eye, during this remarkable froſt, were the evergreens, and particularly ſome towering and majeſtic firs, whoſe dark hair-like leaves were incruſted over in the moſt beautiful manner, and whoſe ſpreading branches bending beneath the load, exhibited a magnificent ſucceſſion of glittering feſtoons, not to be imitated by any of the puny efforts of human art.

In the midſt of this ſcene of ſplendid novelty, the Wye itſelf did not loſe its ſhare of attraction. In many places even this rapid ſtream was nearly frozen over, and ſhoals of ice floating down the contracted channel, and cruſhing among the rocks, produced a ſort of wild and awful muſic, that harmonized with the magnificence of the ſcene.

Upon the whole, the eye, perhaps, was never preſented with a more magnificent ſpectacle. Fortunately, however, it did not long continue; if it had, whole flocks of ſheep (particularly on the mountains) muſt inevitaby have periſhed for want of food. Even as it was, ſummer, in ſome degree, will mourn its ravages. The orchards, wherever they were at all expoſed, have been cruelly ſhattered; and the woods and plantations have ſuffered in a ſtill more conſiderable degree; the weight of icicle tearing down whole limbs and branches; and, in many inſtances, entirely breaking off the tops, ſo as to mar the future growth of the timber. Even whole trees, where they happened to ſtand in a reclined poſition, as ſoon as the earth began to ſoften with the approaching thaw, were torn up by the roots, by the enormous weight of ice that loaded their branches. The hanging groves at the Priory Walks, near Brecknock, which, purſuing the romantic curves of the Hondy, conſtitute a principal beauty of that fairy ſcene, exhibit a mournful picture of deſolation: and I paſſed the other day through an extenſive plantation in Radnorſhire, belonging to Mr. WILKINS, member

member for the county, the injury sustained by which, is estimated at a sum of 500l.

In disasters of this kind, however, the consolation is, that they necessarily fall upon such persons as are best able to support them. The ruin of an extensive plantation, or the conflagration of a splendid mansion, makes a figure, it is true, in the chronicles of the year; and when the mercantile genius of the nation has reduced the damages to a calculation of pounds, shillings, and pence, the ruin appears prodigious; and sympathy is immediately excited. But if we calculate, as we ought, the quantum of human misery, and consider the dross of traffic as an inferior consideration, we should find that calamities of this kind are, in reality, less to be deplored than the ruin of a cottage, or the destruction of some poor labourers' little crop of leeks and potatoes.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Brief Description *of* Modern French Greece.

THAT part of the Venetian Republic, which by the treaty of Campo Formio, acceded to France, consists of the largest district of the ancient and celebrated kingdom of Epirus, and of the islands formerly belonging to the Venetian Republic in the Ionian and Ægean seas. Epirus, the ancient kingdom of King Pyrrhus, who carried his victorious arms to the very gates of Rome, lies in the vicinity of the island of Corfu, the situation of which, at the extremity of the Adriatic gulf, secured to the republic of Venice the empire of these seas. The present French Epirus consists of the following places.

Larta (Arta), a large and well-built trading-town, and at present the see of the Archbishop of Lepanto. The river, on which it is seated, connects it with the bay of Ambracia.

Butrinto, a good sea-port, on the bay of the same name.

Pieveza, a town founded by Augustus, under the name of Nicopolis, city of victory, on the spot where he pitched his camp previous to the battle of Actium.

Vonitza, a fortress on the entrance of the bay of Larta.

The Acheron, that famous river of the underworld of the ancients, intersects this country. It rises in the Dodonian forests, were the oaks were said to converse in fabulous times.

The records of history concur with the fictions of mythology, in consecrating to celebrity this new possession of the French republic; nor are the islands in the Ionian and Ægean seas, less famous than the former.

Corcyra, now called Corfu, and in the most ancient times Phæacia, was the kingdom of Alcinous, whose gardens are celebrated by Homer. Corinth considered it as one of its colonies. The Corcyreans formed once a powerful republic. The island is 135 English miles in length, but 22 only in breadth. Corfu, the capital, possesses a sea-port, fortifications, which have cost immense sums of money, an archbishopric of the Greek persuasion, and an academy of arts and sciences. The air is extremely pure; the soil is fruitful, and produces honey, wax, and delicious fruit and wine, in great abundance; its springs of brine are very productive. The population of this island is estimated at 60,000 souls.

From the neighbouring part of the continent of Epirus, the apricot-tree was transplanted into the other parts of Europe.

Paru and Antipaxu, are two small isles in the vicinity of Corcyra.

Leucadia, now called Santa Maura, and in ancient times Neritis, was a peninsula, the isthmus of which was cut through by the Corinthians. One of these islands formerly afforded a view of the temple of Apollo, so long celebrated from its being the spot from which ill-fated victims of love were accustomed to precipitate themselves into the sea, to extinguish an unfortunate, unrequited passion. Leucadia abounds in grain, wine, oil, lemons, oranges, and almonds; it also possesses fine pastures, and contains the ports of Englinero, Demata, and Santa Maura.

The Echinades are a group of isles, of which Dulichio and Ithaca, the kingdom of Ulysses, immortalized by Homer and Fenelon, deserve peculiar notice.

Cephalonia, anciently called Epirus Melaina, Black Epirus, is larger than Corcyra. The capital of this island was formerly Samos, which, in the general opinion, was seated near Porto Guiscardo. The fruitfulness of its soil surpasses belief; the fruit-trees bear twice every year. Currants are chiefly exported from this island.

Zacynthus, now called Zante. This island is said to derive its name from one of the sons of Dardanus. It is 18 English miles in length, four in breadth, and has a good harbour. Homer praises its forests and woods, which, however, have

have been long outlived by the poem of their encomiaſt. Wood is now very ſcarce in the iſland, but the ſoil has not loſt its former fruitfulneſs.

The Strophadian iſles are but of a ſmall compaſs. The mythologiſts conſidered them as the reſidence of the harpies, after they had been baniſhed from Bithynia.

In the Ægean ſea, the French republic poſſeſſes the iſle of Cythera, now called Cerigo, lamentably fallen from that high ſtate of celebrity, which it anciently derived from the temple and worſhip of Venus. Of all its ancient charms nothing now remains, but ſome pleaſant fruitful vallies.

Modern French Greece offers the beſt opportunity for ſubduing all ancient Greece, which will not remain unimproved. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent * **, expreſſes much ſurprize, that it is not generally underſtood that money conſtitutes *no part* of the wealth of a nation; but I apprehend there are many who will be equally ſurprized at ſuch an aſſertion. The ſubject is not, perhaps, ſo little underſtood as he imagines; and though it is generally admitted, that money being nothing but the repreſentative of labour and commodities, the greater or leſs plenty of it is of no material conſequence, if we conſider any nation by itſelf; as the prices of all other commodities will be regulated in proportion to the quantity of money in circulation; yet it appears equally evident, that if we conſider a nation in its commercial and political connections with other countries, the money it poſſeſſes forms a very important part of its wealth; independent of the intrinſic value of the metal, as an article which may be converted to other uſeful purpoſes, which alone would entitle it to be conſidered as ſome part of the wealth of a nation.

If a country produces more of a particular commodity than the inhabitants can conſume, ſuch ſurplus is conſidered as a part of its wealth, becauſe it can be exchanged with other countries for ſome article which the country producing the ſurplus may want; but it is an inconvenient ſpecies of wealth, becauſe the country poſſeſſing the article wanted may have no occaſion for the article to be diſpoſed of, and therefore will not accept it in exchange, whereas, if the ſurplus produce is ſold for its value in money, the latter can readily be converted at any time, into the article wanted, and certainly the country cannot be ſaid to poſſeſs leſs wealth, when, inſtead of the ſurplus of commodity, it poſſeſſes its value in money, which will purchaſe an equal, or perhaps greater quantity, of the article for which the ſurplus produce would have been exchanged.

The diſtinction between the circulating capital, which muſt always exiſt in a commercial country, and the nett revenue, or profit, of the country, muſt not be overlooked; "money, the great wheel of circulation, the great inſtrument of commerce, like all other inſtruments of trade, though it makes a part, and a very valuable part of the capital, makes no part of the revenue of the ſociety to which it belongs*"; but till it can be proved, that an equal profit could be derived without any ſuch capital, money, which forms a moſt uſeful part of it, and which enables a nation to command the produce and labour of other countries, muſt be admitted to form a part of national wealth.

12*th July*. G.

TOUR OF ENGLAND.

(*Continued from page* 430.)

Journal of a Tour through almoſt every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carliſle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of diſtinction, for the purpoſe of collecting authentic information relative to the ſtate of the poor. The Journal compriſes an account of the general appearance of the country, of the ſoil, ſurface, buildings, &c. with obſervations agricultural, commercial, &c.

SEPTEMBER 17. Barnet to London, nine miles. This day's journey affords me another proof that the metropolis is not encircled with the fineſt tracts of land: much of the ſoil has a ſteril appearance; and here alſo a large common is ſuffered to diſgrace the vicinity of the capital. Highgate, and the places adjacent, ſtand on a high ground; and from whence, I ſuppoſe, one of the fineſt views of London may be had. Much of this diſtrict is in cow-paſture.

September 27. From London to Hampton Court, in Middleſex, fourteen miles. The road leads through Hammerſmith, Kew, and ſeveral other pleaſant villages; and croſſes the Thames at Kew bridge. The country level, and very pleaſant, particularly to thoſe who delight in ſcenes where a great multiplicity of fine houſes and gardens are interſperſed. The ſoil

* Smith on the "*Wealth of Nations*."

is

is in ſome places rather light, and a ſmall part of the land is ploughed, but not much of it bore marks of the beſt huſbandry. The palace at Hampton Court is a magnificent ſtructure. The gardens adjoin the Thames, which they overlook for ſome diſtance. In theſe gardens is a moſt remarkably large vine, which is now loaden with the largeſt crop of grapes I ever ſaw or heard of: the gardener told me 1550 bunches of grapes are now hanging upon it, and the whole weight of which is eſtimated at 9½ cwt. The ſurrounding country is beautiful, and the adjacent park ſtill more ſo. The language, the manners, the ideas, the opinions, &c. of people in this neighbourhood, are thoſe of London.

September 28. Went from Hampton Court to Windſor, Berkſhire, fourteen miles. A moſt pleaſant country, and excellent road. Paſs along the Thames ſide for ſeveral miles. Croſs Runnemede, which is a fine extenſive meadow, and famed for being the place where King John laid the foundation of Engliſh liberty by ſigning the *Magna Charta*. Windſor is a ſmall and pretty town, and ſuppoſed to contain near 3000 inhabitants: it is connected with Eton by a bridge over the river, which ſeparates the town. Of theſe two noted places, viz. Windſor palace, the principal country reſidence of his Majeſty, and Eton college, the firſt public ſchool in the kingdom, it is unneceſſary to ſay any thing in addition to what is contained in numberleſs printed accounts.

September 30. Went from Windſor to Farnham, in Surry, through Bagſhot, twenty-four miles. The road goes directly acroſs Windſor foreſt about ſix miles. From Windſor I paſſed along a fine avenue of about two miles in length, in a direct line to the Lodge, which is a large modern-looking building: it ſtands on a riſing ground, in the middle of the park, and is the occaſional reſidence of the Duke of Glouceſter. Elm is the moſt prevailing ſort of wood in this fine park. About Bagſhot there is a mile or two of incloſed and arable land, and about the ſame quantity towards Farnham; but all the reſt of this extenſive diſtrict, except Windſor park, is very barren common, producing little beſides ſhort heath or ling; and in ſome parts a little fern and ruſhes. The ſoil of the incloſed ground is a deep loam, for the moſt part; and that of the common, a thin ſtratum of black mooriſh earth, upon a gravelly yellow ſand. A great part of this tract is rather hilly, and the commons very extenſive on every ſide; and is, upon the whole, a naked, barren diſtrict: the road exceedingly good, and croſſes a new canal not far from Farnham. The king is cultivating and improving ſeveral parts of Windſor park; and I took notice, as I paſſed his farm there, that in ploughing and carting, his majeſty's people make uſe of ſmall bullocks: four or five of theſe animals generally draw a cart, and as many a plough. This ſeems, however, not to be the general practice in this country. About Bagſhot and Farnham a conſiderable number of oak-trees are growing: I obſerved ſome fir-trees planted near the road; they ſeemed to have been ſet upon the ſurface, and ſmall mounds of earth raiſed about them, the ſoil being there very poor; but they make a bad progreſs: the reaſon is obvious—theſe trees are planted in ſingle rows, and therefore want company, without which that ſort of wood never anſwers any good purpoſe. Neither Scotch nor larch fir is much known here; indeed, I rarely ſaw either in the ſouth: but am of opinion, that in theſe barren commons nothing would pay the proprietors ſo well as plantations of theſe ſorts of trees, if planted cloſe; and, beſides their intrinſic value, they would nurſe up the oak, and other valuable timber. Approaching Farnham, I find myſelf entering one of the firſt hop countries in England; and, as I had not before ſeen any hops cultivated, the appearance of hop fields was novel. The ſeaſon for picking hops is almoſt expired; but there are yet ſeveral fields not finiſhed. Hop grounds are let for 4l. to 10 or 12l. an acre: about 1400 ſmall hillocks are raiſed in one acre, on each of which two hop plants are ſet: two, and ſometimes three poles, of about four or five yards long, are ſtuck into each hillock annually for the plants to climb up. Of theſe poles they generally reckon 3000 to an acre, which are purchaſed here at 30 ſhillings per hundred. The hop ground is dug over with the ſpade annually, and has a covering of dung once in two years, when it can be had. When the hops are ready to pick, the poles are pulled down, or bended downwards, ſo as the labourers can reach every part of the plant; and as ſoon as the crop is gathered, the plants are cut cloſe to the ground, ſtripped off the poles, and carted home for the fire, while the poles are piled up endways in the field till next ſpring. The hop plant

grows

grows ſeveral years from the ſame root. Near Farnham I obſerved a field of young furze, or whins, which had been ſown there laſt year: I was at firſt rather ſurpriſed to ſee that plant cultivated with ſuch care, which we in Cumberland endeavour by every means to eradicate. I did not, however, conſider the great want of fuel in this country, which is the reaſon why the farmers raiſe it in ſuch quantities. It is cut at a proper age, and ſold in faggots. Farnham is a ſmall, but very pleaſant and clean market-town, containing near 3000 inhabitants. Buildings of brick and tile. Farms generally ſmall. The vicinity of this town is very beautiful, although the ſurface is uneven: riſing grounds are ſeen at a diſtance on almoſt every ſide, yet no high hills appear. The ſheep of this country are rather ſmall, and have horns. Here the people complain much of the farmers not bringing their corn to market as formerly: it is now generally ſold by ſample; a practice which at preſent prevails in moſt parts of the kingdom, and which occaſions a general murmur not only among the poor, but very ſenſible tradeſmen. They obſerve that bread, by that means, goes through two or three hands before it comes to the conſumer, all of whom muſt have a profit thereby: the farmer ſells it to the miller, the miller to the baker, and the baker to the conſumer. This may be diſadvantageous to a few individuals; but I am of opinion, that the partial inconvenience of ſelling grain by ſample is outweighed by the benefits ultimately accruing to the community in general by diſcontinuing the old mode of ſelling it in the open market. In Cumberland and Weſtmoreland the farmers generally ſpend a day or two every week in going to market with a load of corn upon the backs of their horſes: thus the labour of a man and horſe on every farm, for thirty to ſixty, or eighty days in a year, is loſt to the public. The farms are very ſmall in theſe counties, and the farmers work almoſt as hard as hired labourers; conſequently, ſhould one, two, or three purchaſers buy the whole of a farmer's little ſtock, he may ſend it away in his carts when he found it moſt convenient, and thereby ſave much time, expence, and labour, which might be employed in cultivating or improving his farm. The country people in the north will probably be a little ſurpriſed, when I tell them that every deſcription of people, almoſt without exception, in theſe ſouthern counties, buy their bread of common bakers, which is of wheat; and the inhabitants of the ſouth will, I fancy, think it no leſs ſtrange, when they are told that the people of the north almoſt univerſally bake their own bread, particularly in country or farming pariſhes; where, to buy a loaf of brown bread, would be thought a mark of great lazineſs and want of economy. And, in fact, there are few public bakers to be found, even in market towns, if we except a poor old woman here and there who makes penny loaves of white bread, which people in market towns, and the leſs provident in the country, buy for their tea. Moſt of the country people, even if they are mechanics, occupy a little piece of ground, on which they grow corn for bread; and thoſe who have not that opportunity, purchaſe their *batches* in corn, which conſiſt of barley, or barley and rye, and get them ground at the mill: the meal is then leavened; and when it has ſtood a proper time, made up into large round loaves, which is baked in an oven in quantities of one to three or four buſhels (Wincheſter) at a time. Towards the borders of Scotland they generally bake their common bread in large cakes over the fire unleavened. Such is the force of habit in diet on the human frame, that what is by ſome conſidered as the coarſeſt kind of food, and ſcarcely fit to be eaten but by animals, is found to be the moſt nutritious and wholeſome to thoſe who have been accuſtomed to feed thereon from their infancy.

October 2d. Farnham to Petersfield, in Hampſhire, twenty-two miles. The ſurface of this country is very unlevel, but not mountainous: the ſoil generally a whitiſh loamy clay, mixed with chalk and flint. I paſſed ſome tracts of woodland, chiefly filled with beech-trees and hazel-buſhes: the hedges are tall, and almoſt univerſally planted with the hazel, and ſometimes in double rows: the quantity of nuts hanging by the ſides of the roads is very great. Farms and fields are rather ſmall, and pretty fertile; the incloſures ſeem old. In this diſtrict the road croſſes a large dry common, producing a great deal of furze, fern, &c. but might be turned to a good account by incloſure and cultivation. Buildings, and particularly farm-houſes, are thatched in general. This diſtrict reminds me very much of ſome parts of Cumberland: the ſmall fields, old crooked hedges, leſſer ſorts of ſheep feeding on commons, and little thatched cottages ſtanding among

tufts

tufts of trees by the ſides of theſe moors, form quite a northern ſcene, and which is ſtill rendered more ſtriking by the irregular face of the country; only, in paſſing a hollow here, I do not meet with a bubbling tranſparent brook, the ſure concomitant of every dell in Cumberland. Petersfield appears at two miles diſtance, on a low, extenſive plain, the deſcent to which, from the higher ground, is down a ſteep bank: it is a very ſmall market-town; but open, and very clean: the country around it is level, and fertile in corn and graſs. Potatoes are a late article of cultivation here, and found very uſeful and profitable. A great number of pigs are bred and fed in this neighbourhood; pork and bacon being almoſt the only animal food uſed by the poorer ſorts of people. A number of French priſoners, many of whom are petty officers, are kept in this town: they walk at large in the ſtreets, and behave very well.

[*To be continued.*]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FINDING from the Engliſh publications, that much diſcuſſion has taken place in Great Britain, on the method of deſtroying contagion and infection by means of nitrous gas, or ſmoking nitrous acid, I ſend you an American publication, which is the reſult of much diſcuſſion too, publiſhed in the city of New-York, ſoon after its laſt viſitation by the plague in 1796. The hiſtory of the pamphlet is briefly this; for very ſtrange cauſes, an act had been paſſed (ſect. 4. in the firſt chapter), in 1797, ordering all manufacturers of ſoap and candles out of the city, under pretext of producing peſtilential air, and generating yellow-fever. This grievance was ſo great, that the trade took counſel, and were adviſed to remonſtrate againſt the act during that very ſeſſion, and ſtate their grievances to the repreſentatives of the people, then ſitting in Albany. This memorial is contained in ſect. i. of the 2d chapter. They employed Doctor MITCHILL further, as counſel to argue their caſe before the legiſlature; and the argument contained in the ſecond ſection of the 2d chapter, was drawn up and employed for the purpoſe. In conſequence of this, the act of mitigation contained in the fifth ſection of the firſt chapter, was paſſed a very ſhort time after the firſt.

While theſe things were doing, the citizens of New-York were greatly agitated. The healthineſs of their city, and the preſervation of their lives, were at ſtake. The ſubject was viewed, turned and examined in all manner of ways. Finally, the aggrieved tradeſmen begged their counſel for a copy of his argument, of the affidavits, proofs, and illuſtrations he had made uſe of in their behalf, and cauſed them to be publiſhed in the form of a pamphlet, together with all the exiſting laws of the ſtate of New-York, concerning infectious diſtempers. The publication has had its full effect. The public is ſatisfied, the reaſoning is concluſive; and a few weeks ago, when Dr MITCHILL (who is one of the members of the legiſlature for the city of New-York) moved the repeal of the ſtatutes of 1797, and the old ones printed in this collection, the motion was agreed to almoſt without debate; and a new and modern Peſtilential bill introduced and adopted. The legiſlature are thus ſatisfied of the fairneſs of the reaſoning.

Even the municipality of the city agree to the ſtatement; and the commiſſioners of the health-office read the pamphlet, quote it, and refer to it as an authority. It ſtands unanſwered; and nobody has attempted to refute it.

A diſcuſſion thus ſeriouſly and publicly carried on, among a people where a ſpirit of free inquiry prevails, and on a ſubject in which their lives and property are ſo deeply concerned, may be fairly conſidered as of ſome importance. The argument, though particularly referring to certain trades and manufactures, is ſo drawn up, as to involve the *general* principle of the *ſeptic nature* of peſtilential air. And as it was addreſſed to a body of people, few of whom were much verſed in deep ſpeculations of a chemical nature, the counſel endeavoured, as much as poſſible, to diveſt it of technical language, and to render it as familiar as poſſible, by obvious figures and plain alluſions.

If your uſeful Magazine can be made the vehicle of laying the whole of this memorable public proceeding before the readers and lovers of ſcience in Great Britain, there is little doubt it will have a tendency to expoſe the fallacy of a miſchievous practice, now, or lately, much in vogue in the Britiſh navy.

A Friend to the Monthly Magazine.

New-York, May 1798.

The other pamphlet came out a few days ago, an inaugural exerciſe, by one of the medical graduates in the college of New-York. You will ſee he adopts MITCHILL's principles entirely. Much

more on these subjects may be seen, in the work published quarterly in New-York, under the title of the "*Medical Repository.*"

(Note by the Editor.)

The pamphlet accompanying our correspondent's letter, is entitled, "*The Case of the Manufacturers of Soap and Candles in the City of New-York, Stated and Examined,*" &c. printed at New-York in 1797.

The history of the affair being stated in the preceding letter, all that is necessary to be selected for the information of our readers, consists of certain facts contained in the affidavits, and the reasoning upon those facts by Professor MITCHILL.

It appears from the evidence of a number of tallow-chandlers and soap-boilers, at New York, that during the heighth of the yellow-fever in that city, in the year 1795, while great numbers were dying of the disease in their immediate neighbourhood, themselves, their families and workmen, enjoyed an uniform state of good health; and that, in the few instances occurring among them of infection from visiting their neighbours, or assisting at their funerals, they not only terminated favourably, but appeared radically and speedily counteracted, on return of the person infected to his usual work.

The origin of the yellow-fever, is attributed, by Dr. MITCHILL, to the putrefaction or spontaneous decomposition of such substances as contain much azote (according to Dr. MITCHILL's Nomenclature *septon*) particularly the cruciform vegetables and the muscular parts of animals; the azote, by the absorption of oxygen, is converted into nitrous acid gas (septic acid), which is supposed to be the efficient primary cause of infectious fever. On this theory, therefore, Dr. MITCHILL argues, that the manufacture of soap, far from being a process injurious to health, is a very salubrious business, as the lime and alkaline ley made use of, attracts and neutralizes the contagious miasms, forming with them nitrate of potash, of soda, and of lime.

This theory is essentially opposite to Dr. CARMICHAEL SMITH's, who has lately introduced into the navy, the practice of fumigating with nitrous gas, the hold and lower decks of men of war, for the purpose of destroying infection. Which of these two systems is true, or whether either of them is, must be submitted to the decision of future experiments.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNEY *from* NEW-YORK *to* PHILADELPHIA *and the* BRANDYWINE, *in the* STATE *of* PENSYLVANIA.

(Continued from page 436.)

THE Pennsylvanians, the quakers especially, appear in their politics to be determined republicans; yet some of them often express esteem for their former monarch—and inquire respecting his habits of life and domestic welfare. Of our eminent patriots, and illustrious literary characters, as well those of the past as of the present times, they speak with the same warmth as a native Briton. In fact, the names of Shakespeare, and Milton, Pope, Dryden, and Thomson, Hampden, Sidney, and Fox, are as familiar among the well-educated Americans, as those of their own patriotic and erudite countrymen — Franklin, Jefferson, Rush, or Rittenhouse. Undoubtedly, there exists a degree of acuteness, manly dignity, and strength of understanding, among the generality of Americans, which are rarely to be met with in any part of Europe, Switzerland and Scotland, perhaps, excepted. The very farmers are in the practice of buying useful books, on visiting the chief towns of their respective states. They converse sensibly on the various interesting topics connected with geography, history, politics and agriculture. This general diffusion of knowledge is improved by their admirable establishment of parochial free grammar-schools; and confirmed by the rapid strides made in commerce, arts, and agriculture, since the revolution.

The day after my arrival in Philadelphia, I eagerly went to the state-house, where congress was then assembled. I there had the satisfaction to behold the free representatives of a free and uncorrupted people! at once decorous and sedate in their deportment, and manly and dignified in their language, they seemed actuated by a conscious sense of their own independence, and of the high trust reposed in them. It was impossible to regard such an assemblage of virtuous and exalted men, without the mingled emotions of awe and respect! Several were pointed out to me as distinguished orators, among whom, the eloquent MADISON principally attracted my attention; his thoughtful brow indicated anxiety and deep reflection; a shade of sallow tinged his complexion (the hue natural to most southern people), whilst the firmness and honesty of a republican beamed in his expressive countenance. But the far-famed character whom I was most anxious to see, I could not obtain a glimpse of—I mean the virtuous WASHINGTON. I now sensibly regret leaving Columbia without seeing and conversing with that extraordinary man! On the day previous to my departure from Philadelphia, dining with a party of friends, the venerable mistress of the family, (a Mrs. PLEASANT), asked

aſked whether I had ſeen the preſident? Upon my anſwering in the negative, ſhe rejoined, "well then, friend, if it is thy wiſh to viſit the general and his lady, and take a cup of tea with them in the family way, I will gladly introduce thee—our long intimacy and friendſhip permit my doing ſo." Unluckily, I was engaged to make one of a travelling party to New-York, on the following day, and conſequently was compelled to decline her friendly offer.

The hoſpitals and priſon of Philadelphia, may ſerve as patterns to Europe. There humanity and cleanlineſs are eminently conſpicuous. It is thus the worthy deſcendants of Penn and Franklin venerate their memory, by evincing themſelves worthy of the bleſſings of the poor and unfortunate.

The Philadelphian theatre is tolerably large and commodious. The performers were moſtly Engliſh, and ſome of them poſſeſs a portion of the true "*vis comica.*" Among them was a ſiſter of the celebrated SIDDONS, whoſe figure and performance did not diſcredit the dramatic talents of the family of KEMBLE. WHITLOCK, CHALMERS, BATES, BROADHURST, &c. contributed not a little to the public amuſements: though it has been aſſerted, that a latitude alternately ſcorching and freezing is unpropitious to theatrical genius. With Mrs. Pownal, *ci-devant* Wrighten, I paſſed ſome very ſocial evenings at her houſe in New York. Her vivacity, wit, and love of anecdote, had not forſaken her; nevertheleſs, a certain air of melancholy appeared in her looks and converſation, that denoted her regret at leaving Europe. I heard her more than once exclaim, with an involuntary ſigh—"Ah! good old England and chearful France, I love you well!" the tear guſhing from her eye, and trickling down her cheek. Who could avoid compaſſionating the warbling fugitive and ſtill attractive fair-one, and not forget and forgive her errors? She continued to ſing her favourite "*Tally ho!*" in public with as much glee, though not with the ſame *eclat* as when in her meridian of Vauxhall celebrity. She had two beautiful and promiſing children by her laſt huſband. She is ſince dead, and regretted by her neighbours and friends. Our party, one night at the Philadelphian theatre, was ſeated next to Capt. BARNEY, an intrepid American ſeaman, famous for his enterpriſing diſpoſition, which he has ſignalized in the late and preſent war. On politics he expreſſed his opinions with temper and moderation. He is a comely, ſmart little man, of a dark complexion, of neat active make, and genteel addreſs. In the front boxes was as great a diſplay of ladies of a certain deſcription as I have ſeen in our London theatres. This did not augur well of Philadelphian morals; but the fact is, that like other rich and commercial towns, it abounds with proſtitutes and luxury—the natural accompaniments of wealth and foreign commerce under all forms of government in every clime.

The principal market deſerves notice for its admirable regularity and neatneſs, as well as for the excellency and variety of its proviſions. The butter and butcher's-meat were particularly good, as was the French bread. The quality of the former articles was ſurpriſingly good, conſidering the exceſſive heat of the weather, Fahrenheit's thermometer ſtanding in the ſhade at 82, 85, and 88, although in May! warm enough to melt a Briton, and reconcile him to the cloudy ſky and moiſt atmoſphere of his native iſle.

The Delaware laves the whole extent of the eaſtern-ſide of the city, having depth ſufficient for merchantmen of the largeſt tonnage. The elegant conſtruction and number of the ſhipping, add, indeed, very conſpicuouſly to the beauty of the river-ſcenery. Several veſſels are built in this port, for ſale abroad, after they have diſpoſed of the cargoes they carry out. A productive traffic this muſt probably be, judging from the facility of the equipment, and the abundance of naval ſtores, which are the natural produce of the country.

Having tolerably well ſatisfied my curioſity in Philadelphia, and being glad to breathe a cooler air, I chearfully embraced the offer of ſome quaker-gentlemen of my acquaintance, to make a trip into Cheſter-county, and viſit their kindred at Penn-Farm, on the Brandywine-creek, about 35 miles ſouth-weſt. Having hired a ſingle-horſe caravan and driver, we ſet off early in the afternoon for Cheſter; the ſky was lowering, and ere we reached that ſmall town, a tremendous hail and thunder-ſtorm overtook us—we puſhed on, however, and ſafely arrived at a comfortable inn, where a cup of coffee and cream quickly revived our hopes of the morrow's pleaſure. After duſk I ventured out, to reconnoitre the place, in ſpite of the big rolling clouds and diſtant peals! however, nothing could be ſeen, ſave ſome grand floating

maſſes of light and ſhade hovering in the eaſtern horizon, which were kindling anew in the murkey air, another electrical exploſion? The frequent heavy thunder-ſtorms, and prodigious falls of rain, in the American climate, are wonderfully awful to foreigners, but the natives, ſeemingly, regard them with indifference. On the following morning, we roſe with the dawn, and purſued our journey with redoubled pleaſure, for the preceding tempeſt had cleared and cooled the air deliciouſly, and all nature ſeemed to be revived. The novel appearance of hill and dale, and the uncommon beauty of the country through which we paſſed, left an impreſſion on my mind which cannot be effaced. The moſt predominant ſoil was a light red mould, highly productive, as well in grain as graſs. In general, the crops looked healthy and clean: the tilth alſo denoted good huſbandry. If the eye was delighted with a landſcape ſo rich and diverſified, another ſenſe was no leſs gratified, by the frequent odours exhaled from the clover-fields and new-mown hay. The rugged narrowneſs of the road proved likewiſe a ſource of amuſement, becauſe it compelled us to walk and examine more leiſurely the adjacent farms, and their rural economy. Having now left the dull level far behind, we found ourſelves gradually advancing into a fine variegated country, agreeably uneven, without being mountainous. The land, in every direction, gently ſwelled into ſlopes and hillocks, pleaſantly chequered with arable and paſture grounds, and enlivened here and there with hamlets and farm-houſes, peeping forth amidſt orchards and gardens, or deeply emboſomed in woods and vales. Numberleſs copſes and clumps of beautiful trees, in all their diverſity of vernal tints, interſperſed among the fallows and cultivated incloſures, gave a lively finiſh to the perſpective: whilſt the mild ſerenity of the blue expanſe threw an inexpreſſible charm over the whole, leaving the ſpectator nothing to wiſh for, but the view of the Delaware, which lay concealed from ſight only by the intervening hills. Such a ſpecimen of the interior of America, was really enchanting, when compared with the low lands and moſquito-ſwamps which abound near the ſea.

(To be continued)

For the Monthly Magazine.

The KING *an* ILLUMINEE.

AMONG the ridiculous traſh which has been publiſhed in Germany, purporting to be the correſpondence of individuals and ſocieties involved in the intrigues of the *Illuminées*, it may, perhaps, be worth while to reprint two letters as a ſpecimen, which are inſerted in the 35 and 42 numbers of SCHLÖTZER's "*Staatſanzeigen.*" They will ſerve to ſhew that, if any reliance could be placed on ſuch abſurd documents, the higheſt perſonages in this country might be thought to have interfered in theſe combinations.

No. 1. "Omnibus preſentes literas inſpecturis ſalutem in domino ſempiternam. Tenore preſentium notum facimus univerſis quod capitulum armigerorum militum & equitum, ordinis regii ſilentii jam dudum ex proprio motu membrorum ruptum eſt.

"Rationes ſunt multæ. Nunquam nobis in votis erat dirigere principes ad religionem Rom. Cath. ſicut calumniatores verbum noſtrum, pro fide ſervanda in alium ſenſum torquerunt. Nunquam nobis in mentem venit rempublicam condere, nec regia ſecreta deferre. Abſit hoc de Ebelingio noſtro defuncto magiſtro cogitare. Sed quam maxime verum eſt quod omnia templariorum arcana in manibus noſtris odium hujus ordinis excitaverint.

"In nos templarii milites Dei ſicut draconarii papæ animo infenſo & inimico erant quia inſcripſerunt expeditiones ſceleri. Operta recludit ebrietas. Scala algebraica œconomica eorum eſt omen deteſtabile & ehen principes defenſores hujus ordinis inceditis per ignem cineri ſuppoſito doloſo.

"Securitas regni eſt Vappam ſociorum ſempiternorum concordiæ Conſtantini & ſocietatis Thruellæ non amplius ſub ſignis Δ. □. X. bibere. Melius eſt dirimere pacem et conjunctionem cum iis. Diſcedimus nunquam inter Coſmopolitas—Equites ſilentii adſunt & erunt. Gratiam tibi, o rex Angliæ, ſit pro benefactis tuis. De patria de religione bene meritus es. O Cives, o Senatus valete favete nobis.

"Datum ex capitulo noſtro regii ſilentii 1781."

No. 2. "* * * Societas *de l'orient ou regne le plus profond ſilence* non nobiſcum laboravit quia eunuchis hominibus defectuoſis ditum concedebant quos regii ordinis leges ſemper excludunt.

"De virginis immaculatæ nativitate ſolum modo inter theologos lis eſt; ergo res quæ ad nos non attinet.

"Regum principumque numerus inter nos eminuit; & brevi tempore præterlapſo regi Angliæ ſolum tribuendum quod ſic dicta ſocietas beneficiens Londini in nihilum redacta ſit. Male hærentes gradus ſcalæ ſemper relinquimus. Ars regia & protocollum latine tractantur quo per linguam hanc aditus non omnibus in ſocietatem noſtram pateat. Myſteria illuminationis templorum nunquam noſtram regionem perruperunt. Turcis

Turces bellum non amplius indicimus ne superbos nos præbeamus. Regibus officia nostra & securitatem offeramus. Artium & scientiarum solummodo amatores sumus.

"WALTIMORE."

"*Datum ex Musco, L. A. & S.*"

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY observations on Mr. TENNANT's bleaching liquor, were made upon the specification of his patent, *such as I found it stated in your Magazine for March.* By that statement it appears to me, that the salt in the receiver is a necessary ingredient; nor could it be imagined, that Mr. TENNANT would incumber his process with so heavy an expence, if he had not found it indispensible. But as Mr. TENNANT assures us, in his letter of the 13th June, "that the salt is *now* regularly omitted, mere agitation being found perfectly sufficient;" my objection to his liquor, in point of expence, is removed; and I acknowledge, with pleasure, that Mr. TENNANT's process, in its improved state, is a valuable discovery. The matter being considered as it ought to be, in this point of view, it cannot be justly said that my conclusion was too hasty, and calculated to mislead the public.

I agree with Mr. TENNANT, that, in order to bleach *coloured* goods chemically, it is proper to add alcaline salts to the oxygenated muriatic acid; but I cannot admit that the acid should be saturated. The proportion of alcali, mentioned in my observations on Mr. TENNANT's patent, is the same with that which I stated in another place, where it would have answered my purpose to assign a larger portion, if truth had permitted it. I do not doubt but a greater quantity of alcali is employed by some bleachers; but there is no occasion for it; and complete saturation would entirely destroy the bleaching power of the acid. The experiments by which I proved that the oxygenated muriatic acid loses its power in proportion as it is neutralized, are before the public, who will judge of their validity. Those celebrated chemists, Mr. WATT and M. BERTHOLET, made use of the same method to ascertain the strength of the bleaching liquor; and the quantity on which I operated, was sufficiently large for accurate investigation. But though the bleaching of coloured stuffs may require a partial neutralization of the acid, white goods, and those destined for dying and printing (and these appear more than three-fourths of the produce of the manufacture), do not only require it, but are better adapted to the subsequent processes of dying and printing, when they are bleached with the pure oxygenated acid; nor is there any danger in the use of it, when it is properly managed. This I have ascertained by my own experiments. Mr. TENNANT's objection to the use of the apparatus, described in the 5th vol. of the "*Manchester Memoirs*," (viz. that a bleacher cannot calculate so exactly as to have exhausted the acid every time he finds it necessary to remove the goods from its action, and that there is no other way of preventing the escape of the gas, whenever this operation becomes necessary), is easily answered. A few days experience will teach a person, of common understanding, to adapt the quantity and strength of his liquor to the quantity of goods he has to bleach, so nearly, that the liquor, after the operation, if not exhausted, will be so weak, that hardly any gas will escape during the short interval of time which a change of goods requires. It is, moreover, probable, that every bleacher would have occasion to employ two or more machines for his business, which being placed one higher than the other, the liquor which has served in the higher may, if not exhausted, be drawn into the lower apparatus, without inconvenience, or any sensible loss.

It is a known fact, that a decoction of madder, and other dyeing materials, will precipitate lime from its solution in acids. Dyers and printers also know to their cost, that lime will obstinately adhere to cotton stuffs. From these facts I inferred that there might be danger in the use of the oxymuriate of lime, in bleaching goods destined for dyeing or printing. Time and experience will shew whether my suspicion is well or ill founded. The enlightened chemist will appreciate, as he ought, Mr. TENNANT's sneer at *chemical theory*. As he affects to despise theory, it will not be unfair to inquire, whether he made his discovery by a judicious application of the theory and principles of chemistry? or whether he, like many others, is indebted to some lucky accident?

I think it my duty to state, that several respectable bleachers in this neighbourhood have made trial of Mr. TENNANT's process, of which they speak in favourable terms. I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THEO. LEWIS RUPP.

Manchester, July 12, 1798.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

A VIEW *of the* TEA TRADE *of* EUROPE.

AT the commencement of the preceding century, and for ſeveral years ſubſequent to that period, tea was a beverage altogether unknown in Europe, except from the narratives of a few travellers who had taſted it in China, or other Aſiatic countries. Texeira, a Spaniard, who viſited the Eaſt Indies about the year 1600, ſaw the dried tea-leaves firſt in Malacca, and was there informed that the inhabitants of China prepared a drink from this commodity *. Olearius, a German, found the cuſtom of drinking tea prevalent among the Perſians anno 1633, and gives the following deſcription: "They drink a kind of black water, prepared from the decoction of a certain ſhrub called *cha*, or *chia*, which the Uſbeck Tartars import from China. The leaves are long and taper, meaſuring nearly an inch, of a black colour when dried, and welked and ſhrivelled like worms †." In Ruſſia, at the period alluded to, tea was totally unknown, notwithſtanding the Aſiatic tributaries and allies of this empire had adopted the practice of drinking it from the Chineſe. Starkow, who in 1639 reſided at the court of the Mogul Chan Altyn, in quality of Ruſſian Ambaſſador, and partook of this beverage, ſays, "I know not whether they are the leaves of a tree, or an herb. They are boiled in water, with the addition of ſome milk." At his departure from the Mogul court, the Chan offered him 200 *bachtſcha* of tea, as a preſent for the Czar Michael Romanof; but the ambaſſador declined the compliment, as it would only incumber him with a commodity for which he had no uſe ‡.

By whom, and in what country of Europe, the cuſtom of drinking tea was firſt introduced, is at preſent a problem of difficult ſolution. Its original conſumption, however, could not have been very conſiderable, as it was adminiſtered *medicinally* §, till the potent recommendation of Bontekoes brought it into general requeſt towards the cloſe of the ſeventeenth century. As the Dutch Eaſt India company engroſſed, for a length of time, the greateſt ſhare of the Chineſe trade, a reference to the company's books in Amſterdam and other factories would conſiderably aſſiſt in aſcertaining the exact period at which tea began to be imported into Europe in large quantities. But, till this can be effected, we muſt content ourſelves with partial information. Franz Valentyn, a native of the Netherlands, who poſſeſſed extraordinary knowledge of Indian and Chineſe affairs, informs us, (in his "*Oud ennieuw Oſtindien*," iv. *Deel* ii. *Stuck*, p. 18.) that in 1670, the uſe of tea was totally unknown in his native town of Dort. About this time, he adds, *van den Brouke* and *Doctor de Leonardis* (in all probability two phyſicians) introduced the cuſtom of drinking tea, but with ſo little ſucceſs, that the new beverage was publicly ridiculed under the name of *heuwaſſer* (hay-water). It ſhould ſeem, however, that in other towns and countries the cuſtom muſt have been become prevalent much earlier; for in 1665, we find a treatiſe publiſhed at Straſburg, by Simon Pauli, on the "*Abuſe of Tobacco and Tea*;" whence it may be juſtly inferred, that the conſumption of theſe articles muſt have increaſed conſiderably.

From Holland tea was introduced into England by Lords Arlington and Oſſory, Anno 1666, but at ſo high a price, that a pound of tea ſold for 3l. (Lettſom's "*Natural Hiſtory of the Tea-Tree.*") A long time, however, elapſed, before it became an article of extenſive traffic, though it was ſubjected to a duty as early as 1695. Even ſo recently as at the commencement of the preſent century, the London Eaſt India company were not in the habit of ſelling more than 50,000 pounds weight annually. In 1721, according to Valentyn, ("*Oud ennieuw Oſtindien*," *Deel* iv. *St.* ii. p. 18.) the quantity of tea imported from China to

* *Relaciones del Origen de los Reyes de Perſia y de Hormuz.* Amberes, 1610. p. 19.

† *Perſianiſche Reiſebeſchreibung*, p. 325.

‡ Fiſcher's *Sibiriſche Geſchichte.* Vol. ii. p. 694—697.

§ Ramuſio, a writer who lived in the firſt half of the ſixteenth century, informs us, in his "*Raccolte delle Navigazioni e Viaggi*," vol. iii. p. 15, that the Chineſe drank tea as an antidote againſt the fever, head-ache, and indigeſtion. This declaration is corroborated by the teſtimony of the Arabs, to whom we ſtand indebted for the firſt accounts of the tea-ſhrub, and its properties. Two Arabian travellers, whoſe report has been handed down to us by Renaudot, in his "*Anciennes Relations de la Chine et des Indes*," Paris 1718. p. 31. and who viſited China about the year 850, related, "that the inhabitants of that empire had a medicinal beverage, named *chah*, or *ſah*, which was prepared by pouring boiling water on the dried leaves of a certain herb. This decoction was reckoned an efficacious remedy in a variety of maladies."

Holland,

Holland, England, France, and Oſtend, amounted to 4,100,000 lbs. Since that period the conſumption of this commodity has ſo rapidly increaſed, that Europe, with the free ports of America, import annually 30,000,000 lbs.

The *Commutation Act*, which paſſed in 1784, may be ſaid to have effected a perfect revolution in the tea trade of Europe. Prior to this meaſure, the Engliſh were, indeed, in the habit of importing a greater quantity of tea from China than any other *individual* nation; but the ſeveral powers of Europe collectively employed more ſhipping in this concern, and conjunctively brought home larger freights, of which, during the American war, not leſs than 12,000,000 lbs. were ſmuggled into England. During the years 1772 to 1784, the foreign powers of Holland, France, Denmark, Sweden, &c. employed 138 veſſels, which imported from Canton 152,525,482 lbs. of tea. In the courſe of the ſame period, the Engliſh Eaſt India company ſent out 107 veſſels, which brought home 69,726,048 lbs, from which Ireland, and the Britiſh poſſeſſions in the Weſt Indies, were ſupplied. At preſent, ſince the paſſing of the Commutation Act, Great Britain imports, in its own bottoms, from three to four times the quantity of tea, which it formerly was able to diſpoſe of within itſelf, on account of the great encouragement held out to ſmuggling. In the ſame proportion as the Engliſh trade has increaſed, that of the other powers of Europe has declined. They not only no longer import ſuch large quantities of tea as formerly, but frequently cannot even find purchaſers at their public ſales, though their prices have been conſiderably reduced.

Though the object of the embaſſy to China, under Lord MACARTNEY, was not ſatisfactorily accompliſhed, the Engliſh ſtill reap eſſential benefit from their trade to that empire. The quantity of tea ſold by public auction, by the Eaſt India company, from Sept. 1, 1784, to Mar. 1, 1797, amounts to 216,273,685 lbs. for which the purchaſers have paid 37,647,230l. * The company's annual imports of tea, and other productions of China, amount, annually, on an average, to from 15 to 1,600,000l. according to the purchaſe price in Canton. Theſe goods, on their arrival in England, on account of the expence of freight, inſurance, and other incidental charges, may be valued at 30,000,000l. The articles which they export in return, conſiſting of woollens, tin, lead, and iron, may be computed at 1,000,000l. In addition to theſe articles of home production, they carry to China, from their Eaſt India poſſeſſions, cotton †, ſandal wood, pepper, wax, ivory, &c. to the value of 700,000l. not including 250,000l. worth of opium, which is ſmuggled. The Eaſt India provinces of the Britiſh empire receive in return 330,000l. in ſilks, nankins, porcelain ware, tutenag, quickſilver, &c. Before the breaking out of the preſent war, the reſt of Europe ſent out annually to Canton, goods to the value of 200,000l. for which they imported Chineſe commodities, of the value of 600,000l.

Of theſe articles of importation, tea forms the chief and principal commodity. The following is a correct regiſter of the ſhips employed in this trade, from 1776 to 1795, with the returns of their freightage.

ENGLAND.

	No. of ſhips.	*lbs.*
1776	5	3,402,415
1777	8	5,673,434
1778	9	6,392,788
1779	7	4,372,021
1780	—	—
1781‡	17	11,592,819
1782	9	6,857,731
1783	6	4,138,295
1784	13	9,916,716
1785	14	10,583,628
1786	18	13,480,691
1787	27	20,610,919
1788	29	22,096,703
1789	27	20,141,745
1790	21	17,991,032
1791	25	22,369,620
1792	11	13,185,467
1793	16	16,005,414
1794	18	20,728,705
1795	21	23,733,810

The other powers of Europe, including the ſtates of North America, which have carried on a regular trade with Canton ſince the year 1785, have, during the above period, imported 229,742,540 lbs. of tea in the following proportions:

1776.	Sweden	2	2,562,500
	Denmark	2	2,833,700
	Holland	5	4,923,700
	France	3	2,521,600
			12,841,500

* This ſum includes the duty, amounting to 4,832,189l.

† Bombay ſends annually to China 275,000 cwt. of cotton, excluſive of other commodities. (See MOORE's "*Narrative of an Expedition againſt the Sultan of Myſore*," page 381.

‡ The extraordinary increaſe of this year's imports,

		No. of Ships.	lbs.
1777.	Sweden	2	3,049,100
	Denmark	2	2,487,300
	Holland	4	4,856,500
	France	5	5,719,100
			16,112,000
1778.	Sweden	2	2,851,200
	Denmark	2	2,098,300
	Holland	4	4,695,700
	France	7	3,675,500
			13,302,300
1779.	Sweden	2	3,258,000
	Denmark	1	1,388,400
	Holland	4	4,553,100
	France	4	2,102,800
			11,302,300
1780.	Sweden	2	2,626,400
	Denmark	3	3,983,610
	Holland	4	4,687,800
	France	—	—
	Auſtria	1	1,375,900
			12,673,700
1781.	Sweden	3	4,108,900
	Denmark	2	2,341,400
	Holland	4	4,957,600
	France	—	—
	Auſtria	1	317,700
			11,725,600
1782.	Sweden	2	3,267,300
	Denmark	3	4,118,500
	Holland	—	—
	France	—	—
			7,385,800
1783.	Sweden	3	4,265,600
	Denmark	4	5,477,200
	Holland	—	—
	France	—	—
	Tuſcany	1	933,300
	Portugal	8	3,954,110
			14,630,200
1784.	Sweden	3	4,878,900
	Denmark	3	3,204,000
	Holland	—	—
	France	8	4,231,200
	Auſtria	5	3,428,400
	Pruſſia	2	3,329,800
			19,072,300
1785.	Sweden	—	—
	Denmark	4	3,158,000
	Holland	4	5,334,000
	France	4	4,960,000
	Portugal	4	3,199,000
	N. America	2	880,100
			17,531,100

imports, is to be attributed to no Engliſh veſſels having traded to Canton the preceding year, on account of the America and Indian war.

		No. of Ships.	lbs.
1785.	Sweden	4	6,212,400
	Denmark	3	4,578,100
	Holland	4	4,458,800
	France	1	466,600
	N. America	1	695,000
			16,410,900
1787.	Sweden	1	1,747,700
	Denmark	2	2,092,000
	Holland	5	5,943,200
	France	1	382,260
	N. America	5	1,181,860
			11,347,020
1788.	Sweden	2	2,890,900
	Denmark	2	2,664,000
	Holland	5	5,943,200
	France	3	1,728,900
	N. America	2	750,900
	Pruſſia	1	499,300
			14,328,900
1789.	Sweden	2	2,589,000
	Denmark	2	2,496,800
	Holland	4	4,179,600
	France	1	294,300
	N. America	4	1,188,800
	Spain	2	318,400
			11,064,700
1790.	Sweden	—	—
	Denmark	1	1,773,000
	Holland	5	5,106,900
	France	1	294,300
	N. America	14	3,093,200
			10,267,400
1791.	Sweden	—	—
	Denmark	1	520,700
	Holland	3	1,328,500
	France	2	442,100
	Pruſſia	3	743,100
	Genoa	1	260
			3,034,660
1792.	Sweden	1	1,591,330
	Denmark	—	—
	Holland	2	2,051,330
	France	4	784,000
	N. America	3	1,863,200
	Pruſſia	1	5,070
			6,294,930
1793.	Sweden	1	1,559,730
	Denmark	1	825,670
	Holland	3	2,938,530
	France	2	1,541,670
	Tuſcany	1	293,870
	N. America	6	1,538,400
	Spain	3	466
	Genoa	2	578,930
			9,403,200

1796.

		No. of Ships.		*lbs.*
1794.	Sweden	1		756,130
	Denmark	—		—
	Holland	2		2,417,200
	France	—		—
	N. America	7		1,974,130
	Genoa	2		289,470
				5,436,930
1795.	Sweden	—		—
	Denmark	1		24,670
	Holland	4		4,096,800
	France	—		—
	N. America	7		1,438,270
	Genoa	1		17,460
				5,577,200

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WILL endeavour, with your permiſſion, to anſwer the queſtions which M. N. (p. 327 of your Magazine) has put to the ſociety of Friends, on the ſubject of its opinions with regard to the Trinity: and if any perſon, who is, like myſelf, a member of the ſociety, ſhall ſee any thing objectionable in my account, he will do well to communicate his remarks to the public through your miſcellany.

The ſociety conſiſts, in general, of perſons more diſpoſed to believe than to inquire, and more ſtudious of following the example of Chriſt than of penetrating the myſteries of his nature. I have heard ſeveral of my brethren, when the doctrine of Three Perſons has been propoſed to them, treat it as a great abſurdity; but without being able to ſubſtitute in its room any clear and definite opinions of their own. They believe Chriſt to be, as he is declared in ſcripture, the Son of God: but whether adopted, created before the worlds, eternally generated, or co-eternal, they are not anxious to determine. The miracles which he wrought are ſufficient to prove his divine commiſſion, and to give full authority to the precepts and promiſes of the goſpel. This inattention to a ſubject which other chriſtians conſider in ſo important a light, appears to be very prevalent in the ſociety, and to ariſe from a perſuaſion that diſcuſſions ſo abſtruſe and interminable are little calculated to promote the cauſe of genuine piety and virtue. A public creed, ſuch as may ſatisfy the ſyſtematic theologian, the ſociety does not appear to poſſeſs: nor have I ever heard of its cenſuring any of its members on account of opinions which the peruſal of the ſcriptures might lead them to form on this abſtruſe ſubject.

A ſimilar diſpoſition, if we may credit the more moderate eccleſiaſtical writers, ſeems to have prevailed amongſt the primitive believers, before the ſpirit of metaphyſical inquiry was unhappily introduced by the philoſophiſing converts of Greece and Syria. The writers of the New Teſtament, whatever were their ſentiments, uſed conſiderable latitude of expreſſion. Perhaps they were leſs ſolicitous to deliver a metaphyſical ſyſtem of theology, than to enforce the obſervance of moral duties, by inculcating the belief of a future retribution: perhaps they were far from imagining the nature of their Maſter's being could ever become the ſubject of eager and rancorous contention among his diſciples. However this may have been, it does not appear eaſy to reconcile their writings with the orthodox or ſocinian creed, without a liberal uſe of the ſcholaſtic ſubtlety of the athanaſians, or the dexterous pruning-knife of Dr. PRIESTLEY.

Some of our members, who have thought on the ſubject, ſeem to apprehend the names of Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt, as deſignative of the ſame Divine Being under different relations to man; as the Creator, as the Redeemer, and as the Comforter and Inſtructor of the human race. Your correſpondent will perceive this to be ſabellianiſm. I cannot, however, aſſure him of its being the univerſal ſentiment of the ſociety; nor will I undertake to pronounce it leſs objectionable than the ſimple creed of Socinus.

Permit me to remark, that I. N. (p. 252) appears to have quoted an early edition of Hume's "*Eſſays.*" That philoſopher is known to have frequently altered and corrected his writings. In the preſent caſe, he ſeems to have received more accurate information; for, in my edition, (8v. 1793) the paſſage quoted by I. N. is conſiderably changed. Yours, &c.

6th Month, 2d. W. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN turning over your Magazine, I obſerved ſome eſſays on Spaniſh Poetry. As the ingenious author ſeems to have begun with the poets whoſe pieces are contained in the "*Parnaſſo Eſpanol,*" I mean to give you ſome account of the more ancient Spaniſh poets, derived from a publication very ſcarce in this country, the "*Coleccian de Poeſias Caſtellanas,*

anteriores al ſiglo XV." by Sanchez, librarian to the king; of which I have three volumes, publiſhed at Madrid in the years 1779, 80, 82. To the firſt volume is prefixed a letter, from the Marquis of Santillana to the Conſtable of Portugal, written in the middle of the fifteenth century. The Marquis, himſelf an eminent warrior and poet, preſents in that epiſtle curious details concerning the ſtate of Spaniſh poetry prior to his time: and the numerous learned notes of the Editor furniſh almoſt a complete hiſtory of that literary department. I mean to ſend you a free tranſlation, ſomewhat abridged, of the Marquis's letter; and afterwards to make looſe extracts from the notes by Sanchez, if I find the ſubject pleaſes your readers.

But in the firſt place permit me to give as it were a bill of fare, in an extract from the preface to a recent publication of Scottiſh poetry.

" In Spain, a country vying with Italy in every branch of literature, there is no poetry extant more ancient than the Life of Rodrigo de Bevar, more known by the epithet of the Cid, written in about 3800 long lines, by an unknown author, near ſixty years after the death of that hero, or in the year 1160; and firſt publiſhed by Sanchez in the year 1779. The next poet is Gonzalo de Berceo about 1220, who wrote lives of ſaints, and other pious works, in ſtanzas of four alexandrine lines, to the ſame rime; a mode of poetry generally prevalent in Spain till the year 1400. Then follows the long poem of Alexander the Great, partly tranſlated from Gualter, by Juan Lorenzo of Aſtorga about the year 1250, in the ſame diſagreeable ſtanza. In the ſame century King Alfonſo the Wiſe wrote poems, not to mention his books of philoſophy, and code of laws, in proſe: and in Portugal under King Dionis, himſelf the earlieſt Portugueze poet, lived Vaſco Lobeira, the author of the famous romance of *Amadis de Gaula*. The proſe chronicles of Spain, in Spaniſh, alſo began in this century. The fourteenth century produced in Spain Juan Ruiz, the arch-prieſt of Hita, a pious rimer; the Jew Don Santo, a moral one; Don Juan Manuel, the biographer in verſe of the Conde Lucanor; and him of the Conde Fernan Gonzalez; Pero Gomez; the hiſtorian of Alfonſo XI. in verſe; Pero Lopez de Ayala, who wrote his ſatire on courts in England in priſon: and toward the end of this, or beginning of next century, Moſen Jordi, and Moſen Febrer. The fifteenth century has excellent Spaniſh poets, Villaſandino, Juan de Mena, Jorge Manrique, Auſias March who wrote in the Valencian dialect, the famous Marquis of Santillana, Diego de St. Pedro who wrote the *Carcel de Amor*; and Juan Alonſo de Baema, who compiled the Lyric poems of his predeceſſors under the uſual title of *Cancionero*, MS. in the Eſcurial. To this century alſo moſt of the ſhort Spaniſh romances belong; and particularly thoſe in the hiſtory of the civil wars of Granada*."

That I may not occupy too much ſpace in your miſcellany, the remainder of this firſt letter ſhall be confined to a brief account of the celebrated Marquis of Santillana, to whom we are indebted for the firſt ſketch of a hiſtory of Spaniſh poetry.

Don Inigo Lopez of Mendoza, afterwards Lord of Hita and Buytrago, firſt Marquis of Santillana, and Count of Real de Manzanares, was the ſon of Don Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, admiral of Caſtille, by his ſecond wife Donna Leonora de la Vega. He was born at Carrion de los Condes, a villa that came with his mother, on Monday the 19th of Auguſt 1398.

From his ſeventh to his ſixteenth year he was educated in the principles of religion, in letters, and military exerciſes. He is ſaid to have ſtudied the Latin tongue, rhetoric, erudition, and philoſophy.

In 1414, when he was aged ſixteen, we find him at Zaragoza as one of the principal barons of Caſtille, at the coronation of the king Don Fernando. At eighteen years of age the king granted him, according to his requeſt, permiſſion to manage his own eſtates, his father being dead long before. At the ſame age he married Donna Catalina de Figueroa; but by other accounts the marriage did not take place till two years after, or in 1418.

In 1420, and 1427, we find him engaged in ſettling ſome diſputes that had ariſen in the royal family. In 1429, he was ſent with 300 lances, or men at arms, (a force, with their uſual followers, amounting to about 1800 men,) againſt the troops of Arragon and Navarre, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the military career. Having defended himſelf with a few troops againſt a great number, the king, to reward his valour, gave him the town of Yunquera, with 500 vaſſals.

* Preface to Barbour, London 1790, vol. i. p. xiv. xv.

In

In 1430 he had a further preſent of twelve farms, which he ſhared among his ſons. About the ſame time he refounded the monaſtery of Sopetran.

He appears as a warrior againſt the Moors in 1431. In the ſame year, the king having impriſoned ſome of his relations, Don Inigo fortified his caſtle of Hita, till the king ſent to do away his ſuſpicions.

In 1433 he was one of the maintainers of a famous tourney at Madrid. A diſpute concerning the inheritance of the Ducheſs of Arjona involved him in a feud with Don Diego Manrique; which was appeaſed by the royal interference. In 1437 he was one of the commiſſioners appointed to ſwear, and confirm, the ſolemn league between the king of Caſtille, and Don Alonzo king of Aragon.

Next year, being *capitan mayor* of the frontier of Jaen, on the 20th of April he took from the Moors the town of Huelma, after four days of uninterrupted conflict, in which two of his ſons, Pero Laſo and Inigo Lopez, greatly diſtinguiſhed themſelves.

In 1440 he was one of the ambaſſadors to conduct the princeſs Donna Blanca, daughter of the king of Navarre, about to be wedded to the prince of Caſtille Don Henry. Next year Don Inigo, our poet, was again involved in civil conteſts. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf, in 1442, by aſſiſting Prince Henry in effecting the liberation of the king his father, held in captivity by the Navarreſe monarch. Three years after he lent ſuch eminent ſervice at the battle of Olmedo, in which the king of Caſtille conquered his antagoniſt of Navarre, that his ſovereign created him Marquis of Santillana, and Count of Real de Manzanares, being the firſt marquis ever created in Caſtille.

Several of his military exploits, donations to monaſteries, &c. we ſhall paſs over. In 1452 he joined in a vigorous oppoſition to the conſtable Don Alvaro de Lemo.

The celebrated poet Juan de Mena, dying in 1456, the marquis, his friend, erected a ſumptuous monument over his remains in the parochial church of Tordelaguna. Juan de Mena had, in praiſe of the Marquis, compoſed his poem of the *Coronacion*, which conſiſts of fifty ſtanzas, in ten lines of eight ſyllables. The muſes, and cardinal virtues, are introduced crowning the Marquis

Next year he excuſed himſelf, on account of his age, from joining perſonally in the war againſt the Moors at Granada. And obſerving the diſorders of the kingdom, occaſioned by the monarch's maladminiſtration, he joined the archbiſhop of Toledo in remonſtrances. The king promiſed that the *Cortes* ſhould meet, to arrange proper remedies.

The Marquis died at his city of Guadalajara in 1458. He was handſome and well-proportioned, and alike eminent in prudence and war.

His works are:

Los Proverbios, or Proverbs, printed at Seville 1494. They were compoſed at the requeſt of the king John II. for the inſtruction of his ſon Henry prince of Caſtille. They are in ſhort ſtanzas, in lines of nine down to four ſyllables. The firſt line is—

"Fijo mio mucho amado."

They were reprinted, 1515, 1525, 1532, 1552, 1558, 1594.

Letter to the Conſtable of Portugal, on Spaniſh poetry; about to be tranſlated.

Several ſmall poems, and ſongs; of which a liſt may be ſeen in Sanchez.

Several ſonnets.

Poems on the canonization of ſaints.

Doctrinal de Privados, fifty-three octave ſtanzas, on the tragical death of the Maſter of St. Jago, beheaded in 1453.

Bias contra Fortuna, a Dialogue between Bias and Fortune.

Six exquiſite Serrannillas.

Proverbs in alphabetical order, to the number of 625; the earlieſt collection of modern proverbs.

If this prove acceptable, I ſhall in my next proceed to the tranſlation of his letter on the progreſs of Spaniſh poetry. N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT India rubber is an electric, I diſcovered ſome years ſince, in a way ſimilar to that mentioned by your correſpondents * HOWLDY and † GRIFFITHS.

Being engaged in writing, where I had occaſion for pencil lines, I made uſe of India rubber to take them out; and, in order that the writing might be perfectly dry, I held the paper to the fire, then laid it on another piece on the table, and diſcharged the lines, by ſeveral ſtrokes of the rubber, when the two pieces were ſo ſtrongly connected by the attractive power of the electric fluid, as to require ſome force to ſeparate them. I repeated the experiment ſeveral times, with the ſame ſucceſs, but found, that if the paper were not previouſly warmed, the rubber had no effect.

I ſhall mention, as a phenomenon, not often obſerved, that in the hard froſt, the beginning of Jan. 1797, as my child's hair was combing, it became ſo ſtrongly electrified, as to fly off like that of a perſon ſtanding on an inſulated ſtool, and to approach my hand when applied to it. I. S.

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* Vol. iv. pa. 368. † Page 22. laſt number.

WALPOLIANA;

Or Bons-Mots, Apophthegms, Observations on Life and Literature, with Extracts from Original Letters

OF THE LATE *HORACE WALPOLE*, EARL OF ORFORD.

NUMBER V.

LXXIV. ANECDOTES OF THE STREETS.

THERE is a French book called *Anecdotes des Rues de Paris*. I had begun a similar work, "Anecdotes of the Streets of London." I intended, in imitation of the French original, to have pointed out the streets and houses where any remarkable incident had happened. But I found the labour would be too great, in collecting materials from various resources: and I abandoned the design, after having written about ten or twelve pages.

LXXV. BONS-MOTS.

I have made a collection of the witty sayings of Charles II. I have also a collection of bons-mots, by people who only said one witty thing in the whole course of their lives.

Charles II. hearing a high character of a preacher in the country, attended one of his sermons. Expressing his dissatisfaction, one of the courtiers replied that the preacher was applauded to the skies by his congregation. "Aye," observed the king: "I suppose his nonsense suits their nonsense."

LXXVI. SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

George the First did not understand English. George the Second spoke the language pretty well, but with a broad German accent. My father "brushed up his old latin," to use a phrase of queen Elizabeth, in order to converse with the first Hanoverian sovereign: and ruled both kings in spite of even their mistresses.

LXXVII. GEORGE I.

I can tell you, from unquestionable authority, a remarkable fact generally suspected, but not accurately known. The count Koningsmark, who assassinated Mr. Thynne in Pall-mall, afterwards became an admirer of the wife of the Electoral Prince of Hanover, who was to succeed to the English throne by the style of George I. The prince was often absent in the army, and Koningsmark was suspected to have occupied his place. The elector being enraged at the real or supposed insult, ordered Koningsmark to be strangled. When George II. made his first journey to Hanover, he ordered some repairs in the palace, and the body was found under the floor of the princess' dressing room.

It is supposed the first cause of suspicion arose from Koningsmark's hat being found in the apartment of the princess. Dr. Hoadley, in his "Suspicious Husband," introduces a similar incident while the lady remains immaculate. This pleased George the Second, who was convinced of his mother's innocence. It is whimsical that this prince often expressed his anger by throwing down his hat, and kicking it about the room.

George I. was however separated from his wife; and there was no queen in his reign. He had two mistresses. One was Miss Schulenberg, afterwards created Duchess of Kendal, a tall thin gawky. The other was the Countess of Platen, who was created Countess of Darlington: and who for size might have been compared to an elephant and castle. This couple of rabbits occasioned much jocularity on their first importation.

LXXVIII. UNIVERSITIES.

King William asked Mr. Locke how long he thought the revolution-principles might last in England. The philosopher answered, "Till this generation shall have passed away; and our universities shall have had time to breed a new one." Many things I disapprove in our universities, where the country gentlemen are educated in toryism by tory clergy.

LXXIX. HISTORY.

Smollett's history of England was written in two years, and is very defective.

Thinking to amuse my father once, after his retirement from the ministry, I offered to read a book of history. "Any thing but history, said he, for history must be false."

LXXX. STYLE.

With regard to style I think Addison far inferior to Dryden—and Swift is much more correct.

Every newspaper is now written in a good style. When I am consulted about style, I often say, "Go to the chandler's shop for a style."

Our common conversation is now in a good

good ſtyle. When this is the caſe, by the natural progreſs of knowledge, writers are apt to think they must diſtinguiſh themſelves by an uncommon ſtyle—hence elaborate ſtiffneſs, and quaint brilliance. Had the authors of the ſilver age of Rome written juſt as they converſed, their works would have vied with thoſe of the golden age. What a prodigious labour an author often takes to deſtroy his own reputation! As in old prints with curious flowered borders, uncommon induſtry is exerted—only to ruin the effect.

LXXXI. FAME.

Much of reputation depends on the period in which it ariſes. The Italians proverbially obſerve that one *half* of fame depends on that cauſe. In dark periods, when talents appear, they ſhine like the ſun through a ſmall hole in the window-ſhutter. The ſtrong beam dazzles amid the ſurrounding gloom. Open the ſhutters, and the general diffuſion of light attracts no notice.

LXXXII. TRIFLES.

Literature has many revolutions. If an author could ariſe from the dead, after a hundred years, what would be his ſurprize at the adventures of his own works! I often ſay, "perhaps my books may be publiſhed in Paternoſter-Row."

The name of *Horatio* I diſlike. It is theatrical; and not Engliſh. I have, ever ſince I was a youth, written and ſubſcribed *Horace*, an Engliſh name for an Engliſhman. In all my books, (and perhaps you will think of the *numeroſus Horatius*,) I ſo ſpell my name.

I always retain the *To* on my letters, and I think the omiſſion an impropriety. The mere name is too naked, while the old addreſſes were too prolix. We do not now addreſs an Earl as "Right Honourable:" the bare title is thought more than "right" honourable.

LXXXIII. BISHOP HOADLEY.

Biſhop Hoadley was a true whig. He once preached a ſermon on the anniverſary of the Reſtoration, and printed it with this witty title, "The Reſtoration no bleſſing without the Revolution." He uſed to expreſs great contempt for the univerſities; and obſerved, as an inſtance of their great progreſs in learning, that the one had publiſhed Shakeſpear, and the other Hudibras.*

LXXXIV. SECRET SERVICES.

I obſerve that Sir John Sinclair, in his book on the revenue, builds much on Bolingbroke's aſſertions, which as proofs amount to nothing.

Some have confidently aſſerted that Sir Robert Walpole's large ſecret ſervice money went to newſpapers, while in fact it was neceſſary in order to fix this family on the throne. Lord Orrery, ſecretary to the pretender, had a penſion from Sir Robert Walpole of two thouſand pounds a year. The lord, his ſucceſſor, who wrote the life of Swift, took Lord Orford aſide in the Houſe of Peers, and told him he had made ſtrange diſcoveries in his father's papers. "Aye, ſaid Lord Orford, but the leſs you ſpeak of that, the better. You are an honeſt man, and that is enough."

LXXXV. FACTION CONFUTED BY FACTS.

It was not lord Bath, but lord Egmont, who wrote the famous pamphlet, "Faction confuted by Facts."

LXXXVI. PRINCESS DOWAGER OF WALES.

The king had quarrelled with Bute before he came to the throne: it was his mother, the princeſs dowager, who forced her ſon to employ that nobleman. I am as much convinced of an amorous connection between B. and the P. D. as if I had ſeen them together.

The P. D. was a woman of ſtrong mind. When ſhe was very ill, ſhe would order her carriage, and drive about the ſtreets, to ſhew that ſhe was alive. The K. and Q. uſed to go and ſee her every evening at eight o'clock; but when ſhe got worſe they went at ſeven, pretending they miſtook the hour. The night before her death they were with her from ſeven to nine. She keeped up the converſation as uſual, went to bed, and was found dead in the morning. She died of the evil, which quite conſumed her.

LXXXVII. MISCELLANEOUS ANTIQUITIES.

Here is a liſt of curious articles, which I intended for other Numbers of my Miſcellaneous Antiquities, if that publication had been encouraged.

1. Original Remonſtrance from General Monk to King Charles II. concerning the plan of government he was to follow, 1660.

2. Co. Letter from Mr. William Neve to Sir Thomas Holland, touching the death and funeral of James I.

3. Co. Singular Letter from Sir John Stanhope, 17 April, 1597: a ſpecimen of the Court bribery of the times.

4. Co. Letter from the Ducheſs of Cleveland to King Charles II. from the original in Lord Berkſhire's hands, Paris 1678.

5. Co.

* Hanmer's and Dr. Grey's,

5. Co. Nine Letters from the celebrated Earl of Rocheſter to his Counteſs.

6. Deſcription of a curious MS. temp. H. VI. with a French poem addreſſed by the Earl of Shrewbury to that king's queen.

7. (Printed Tract) A relation of Lord Nottingham's Embaſſy to Spain 1604, by Robert Treſwell, Somerſet Herald, 1605. 4to.

8. Co. The Bee, a poem by the Earl of Eſſex, 1598.

9. A letter of news from T. Cromwell, 1634.

10. Co. A ſingular letter from a rich heireſs upon her marriage.

11. (Printed Tract) A maſque, in which Prince Charles acted, 1636.

12. Extracts concerning the Wardrobe of Edward II.

13. Co. of a long and curious letter of Father Petre, Confeſſor of James II. to Father La Chaiſe, Confeſſor of Lewis XIV. on the ſtate of affairs in England, dated 1ſt March, 1687.

14. Original Letter of Oliver Cromwell to his Wife, after the battle of Dunbar 1650.

15. Co. Letter from Sir Edward Herbert father of Lord Herbert of Cherbury.

16. Co. Singular Letter from Sir Symonds d'Ewes 1625.

17. Relation of the Duke of Buckingham's Entertainment in France 1671, and ſome notes, &c. by Lord Clarendon.—A moſt remarkable account of the murder of Lady Leiceſter by her Lord.

18. Co. Letters from Queen Mary to Lady Ruſſell, Widow of Lord Ruſſell, from the Originals in the poſſeſſion of the Duke of Bedford.

19. Original Letter from Queen Katherine Par, the year ſhe died, 1548, to the Lord High Admiral Seymour, her huſband.

20. Letter from Lady Haſtings to Cardinal Pole.

21. Original Letter from Lady Huntingdon to Cardinal Pole.

22. Another Original Letter to Cardinal Pole.

23. The Original Expence Book of the Marquis of Buckingham, the moſt magnificent peer of his time, 1622 and ſeq. as kept by his Treaſurer. (From this large volume only extracts ſhould be made.)

LXXXVIII. LIFE OF MRS. BELLAMY.

I have been reading a book called Mrs. Bellamy's Apology for her Life. To my certain knowledge one half of it is falſe; and I therefore believe the whole is in the like predicament.

[*To be continued regularly.*]

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES, LETTERS, &c.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE JEWISH SOCRATES.

THE national character of the jewiſh people has proved ſo averſe to letters, that ſome will not eaſily believe that they can boaſt of no conciſe catalogue of illuſtrious men. Obſolete ſuperſtitions, hereditary cuſtoms, and political oppreſſions, have iſolated this people; but the human intellect was never cruſhed out of this diffuſion of men. In every age they may point to ſome of their brothers, whom, perhaps, they are incapable of eſteeming, but whom poſterity remembers. Whenever a nation ſuffers, it thinks; and the Jews have, therefore, had bold thinkers, but often ſituation has made theſe bold thinkers timid men. In this more poliſhed age, they have not been without ſome, whoſe minds have caught the enthuſiaſm of fame, and who have breathed a portion of that ethereal ſpirit, which is touched by the glory of philoſophy and of letters, and conſoles feeble humanity, amidſt its human afflictions.

Of the modern literary Jews, many have been opulent, and their productions, elegant and refined, want the energy of originality. Urbane, timid, and deſiring nothing but public eſteem, they have reſted ſatisfied in embelliſhing the gay precincts of the more agreeable literature. Yet they have had (and ſtill have in Berlin*), ſtudents, whoſe ſcience now enlightens

* Such are the celebrated MARK ELEAZAR BLOCH, whoſe ſplendid works on fiſhes, and on aquatic animals, has diffuſed his reputation, which has injured his fortune. His medical works are not leſs highly eſteemed.

SOLOMON MAINION, a great metaphyſician, whom ſome have conſidered equally profound, and philoſophical, with the philoſopher whoſe life we record, but not his rival in elegance of diction. A warm advocate for Kant.

MARK HERZ, a great natural philoſopher, who found a patron in the Prince of Waldeck, and whoſe experiments in natural philoſophy attract 400 auditors, of the firſt rank and genius in Berlin.

LEON GOMPERTZ, who does not compoſe works of philoſophy as Mendelſſohn and MAIMON, nor of natural hiſtory and phyſics, as HERZ and BLOCH; but on literary topics and the drama. All theſe Jews have found themſelves in parallel ſituations, and emerged from their tribes under the ſame difficulties.

It is a tribute due to the Baroneſs of RECKE, the eldeſt ſiſter of the reigning Ducheſs of COURLAND, to acknowledge her as the patroneſs of all literary men; and to have aboliſhed that melancholy prejudice which even in this age has formed odious diſtinctions,

lightens Europe. But a ſublime genius; an Iſraelite, who feels no degradation when aſſociated with a Locke and a Leibnitz, was hardly expected to ariſe; although a Spinoza had already opened the vaſt career of philoſophy.

Such a Jew has appeared, amidſt peculiar and controuling accidents of fortune. In his youth perplexed by the voluminous ignorance of judaical learning; in his middle age oppreſſed by comfortleſs indigence and excruciating malady; and in his mature life unpatroniſed, but by public applauſe; perſevering in the unphiloſophical avocations of a petty commerce. By the force of his reaſoning, Germany calls him the Jewiſh Socrates; and by the amenity of his diction, the Jewiſh Plato. Moſes Mendelſſohn is the name of this illuſtrious Iſraelite.

Moses Mendelssohn was born at Deſſau, in the province of Anhalt, in the year 1729. In this town his father was a jewiſh ſchoolmaſter, and though this avocation would ſeem not unfavourable to a literary youth, the reader muſt be told, that a jewiſh ſchoolmaſter, is neceſſarily the moſt illiterate of men. The jewiſh ſchools, formed merely for their own youth, exhibit to the philoſopher no incurious ſpectacle. He beholds, in this age, the antipodes of the human underſtanding; youths, with the aſſiduity of ſtudents, exerting themſelves in ſyſtematical barbariſm. The ſummit of Hebrew ſtudies cloſes with an introduction to that vaſt collection of puerile legends, and ſtill more puerile ſuperſtitions, the Talmud. The ſtudent conſumes the ſeaſon of youth in growing pale over this immenſe repoſitory of human follies. With a pious abhorrence, he would reject every ſcience, did he know to diſtinguiſh them by their names.

The boy, Mendelſſohn, with a great appetency for inſtruction, had a vigorous digeſtion of genius, and was, at firſt, not undelighted by feeding even on the garbage of curioſity. Ardent and conſtant in his reading, he ſoon ſelected from the maſs of rabbinical dreamers, the ſuperior works of the celebrated Maimonides; but ſuch was his untired application, and ſuch the agitation of a very delicate mind, that the fervour ſtruck on the irritability of his frame. At the early age of ten years, he was attacked by a nervous diſorder of a very peculiar nature, and all his future life may be termed a protraction of ſenſibility.

Extreme poverty ſeemed to be his deſtiny. So miſerable was the penury of his father, that he could no further maintain him; and Mendelſſohn travelled on foot to Berlin, to find labour, or bread. He lived there ſeveral years, indigent, unknown, and often deſtitute of the firſt neceſſaries of exiſtence. The houſeleſs wanderer was invited by a rabbin, to tranſcribe his MSS. and this man initiated him into the myſteries of the theology, the juriſprudence, and ſcholaſtic philoſophy of the Jews. Labouring in theſe mines of lead, it would not then have ſtruck a ſagacious obſerver, that the humble copier of the reveries of a talmudiſt, was one day to open a quarry of platonic marble; and to erect a graceful column of genius, which was to endure with a future age. A Hebrew writer, in his barbarous learning, was to become one of the pureſt models of compoſition to a literary nation.

The afflictions of poverty, and the fervours of ſtudy, were, at length, alleviated, and animated, by the conſolations of literary friendſhip. The firſt companion of his misfortunes and his ſtudies, was another Jew, of the name of Iſrael Moſes. This Polander had been the maſter of a little jewiſh ſchool; and the freedom of his inquiries, and his love of philoſophy, had received the honours of perſecution, from the bigots of his town. Calumniated without remorſe, this ſenſitive ſtudent was expelled from the communion of the orthodox; and his heart having more ſenſibility than fortitude, waſted without energy, in the mental diſeaſe of melancholy. He protracted a ſorrowing exiſtence; he periſhed by the gradual torture of deſpondence; and cloſed his exiſtence by a premature death!

We may juſtly ſuſpect, whether this Iſrael Moſes was not one of the ſublimeſt philoſophers. He converſed and compoſed in no other language than the Hebrew; and with this feeble inſtrument of human reaſon, Mendelſſohn declared, that he had become ſo acute a mathematician, that he diſcovered, without other aid, the moſt important demonſtrations; not only endowed with a genius for ſcience, he was an able naturaliſt, ſenſible to the charms of the fine arts, and with a mind, which,

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diſtinctions, unfavourable to the jewiſh nation. The Baroneſs receives, with equal politeneſs and affection, the wife of Dr. Herz and the widow and daughter of Moſes Mendelſſohn, with the German princeſſes, whoſe imperial pride ſhe ſometimes caſtigates by the preſence of theſe Jeweſſes; and whoſe titles to her regard, ſhe conſiders more honourable than thoſe of the huſbands of German princeſſes.

at times, was a volcano of poetry. He voluntarily undertook the literary education of Mendelſſohn; he taught him Euclid, by his own Hebrew verſion; and threw into the ſoul of Mendelſſohn, the firſt electrical ſpark of genius. Two young rabbins ſat in the corners of retired ſtreets, the one with a "*Hebrew Euclid*," inſtructing the other; and the ſcholar was one day to be claſſed among the great preceptors of the human underſtanding! This ſingular ſpectacle may inſtruct the youthful and indigent philoſophers of Europe, that the cold touch of poverty can never palſy the ſublime induſtry of reſolute genius.

But Mendelſſohn enjoyed not the pleaſures of friendſhip, without paying, at length, its heavy price, in the affliction he ſuffered at the death of his friend. Dr. Kiſch, a jewiſh phyſician, ſupplied the loſs, and afforded him eſſential aſſiſtance. By his advice, our author applied to the Latin language; he was ſo indigent, that he could not purchaſe a Lexicon. By the benevolence of this phyſician, he not only obtained the utenſils of ſtudy, but, with rare kindneſs, Dr. Kiſch devoted, during the ſpace of ſix months, ſome hours of every day to the inſtruction of a ſtudent, whoſe capability of intellect, he had the diſcernment to perceive, and the affection to aid. Mendelſſohn was ſoon enabled to read Locke in a Latin verſion, but with ſuch pain, that, compelled to ſeek for every ſingle word, hours were waſted on pages; he had to collect words, and then to arrange periods, and, at the ſame time, to unite in his mind the metaphyſical ideas. He (as Mirabeau expreſſes himſelf), did not ſo much *tranſlate* as *gueſs*, by the force of meditation.

This prodigious exerciſe of his intellectual powers, in retarding his progreſs, invigorated his habit. By running againſt the hill, the racer at length courſes with facility. What we expect to do greatly, we muſt at firſt learn to do difficultly.

In 1748, Mendelſſohn formed an acquaintance with Dr. Solomon Gumpertz; another literary Jew, who, to his profeſſional ſtudies, added thoſe of the mathematics, and was well acquainted with modern languages. He introduced Mendelſſohn to a literary circle, and this intercourſe enlarged his mind. Our philoſopher now applied himſelf to the living languages, and chiefly to the Engliſh, that he might read his favourite, Locke, in his own idiom. It was the opinion of Mendelſſohn, that the knowledge of various languages is of great utility, and, in the plan of education he ſketched for his own people, he inſiſts at large on their neceſſity. He conſidered, that to deprive a ſtudent of a knowledge of many languages, was to mutilate the human mind. Yet, on the other ſide, it may be oppoſed, that the Grecians found no want of more than one language, and the Romans could employ at the moſt but two.

The literary friends of Mendelſſohn were ſoon numerous. The Abbé Denina, in his "*Pruſſe Literaire*," tells us, that it was the celebrated Leſſing who encouraged and aided Mendelſſohn in his Latin ſtudies. The ſcholar amply repaid the efforts of his maſter; for he ſoon became his rival, his aſſociate, and the defender of his fame, even, as we ſhall ſhew, at the coſt of life!

In 1751 Denina dates his earlieſt productions. He firſt publiſhed ſome philoſophical dialogues; a tranſlation of "*Rouſſeau's Eſſay on the Inequality of Men*;" and a little diſſertation "*On the Senſation of the Beautiful.*" Denina, in his *Dry Catalogue of Dry Authors*, further informs us, "that Leſſing aſſiſted him in *all* his productions; at leaſt Mendelſſohn compoſed with him the "*Philoſophical Dialogues.*" The awkward malice of this inſinuation is ſufficiently palpable; and the low efforts, in other parts, to ſneer at a philoſopher, whom he calls "the poor clerk of a jewiſh manufacturer," hardly merits recrimination. If Mendelſſohn was enlightened by Leſſing, we may juſtly ſuppoſe that Leſſing received ſome illumination from Mendelſſohn. If Leſſing was the author of any conſiderable portion of Mendelſſohn's works, he might have been ſilent; but Mendelſſohn had ſpoken. The ſilence of this virtuous philoſopher controverts the affirmation of the catalogue writer.

Of theſe dialogues the Count de Mirabeau tells us, that they were publiſhed in 1755, and were the firſt fruits of his connection with Leſſing. That they were the compoſitions of our author, appears by this circumſtance, that they bear the marks of his defects at this period of his literary life: defects derived from his poverty, his jewiſh education, and his numerous impediments in literature. Such are the local and moral influences fatal to genius; for, as a writer has obſerved, "many of the conſpicuous blemiſhes of ſome of our great compoſitions, may reaſonably be attributed to the domeſtic infelicities of their authors. The deſultory life of Camoens probably occaſioned the

the irregularity of his epic; Milton's distracted family, those numerous passages which escaped erasure; and Shenstone his deficiency in excellence, through the languor and inactivity of his day.

In this work, the intellectual powers of Mendelssohn followed the traces of Baumgarten and Wolff; for his genius was not yet emancipated from the bonds of authority. It was a great deal to have familiarised his mind to their systems; but still he wanted a great deal to form systems of his own. It was the style, however, that indicated a new model was arising. The German language was then in a neglected and unpolished state; and the lucidity, the precision, and the elegance of the style of the Hebrew philosopher, were exhibited to great advantage. Mirabeau observes, that Mendelssohn was a profound thinker, sagacious and methodical, yet had not a very extensive compass of mind. It is certainly true, that Mendelssohn eminently possessed a depth of thinking; and this may be often incompatible with a vast superficies of mind.

Mendelssohn now associated himself with Lessing, Abbt, Ramler, and Nicolai, in a literary journal, composed in the form of letters on German literature. No review ever yet attained the celebrity of this one, composed by Mendelssohn and his associates. It forms an epocha in German literature. Less could not be expected from the philosophical Mendelssohn, the critical Lessing, the poetical Ramler, the energetic Abbt, and the ingenious Nicolai *.

In 1764, Mendelssohn obtained the prize of the Berlin academy, for his "*Essay on the Evidence of the Metaphysical Science.*"

It was in 1767 that he published his immortal "*Phædon, a Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul,*" in the manner of that of Plato's; but in which the arguments his Socrates delivers, are those of modern philosophy; where reason triumphs over the fancies of Plato. It is considered as the most curious disquisition, on a topic so abstract and sublime. It diffused the celebrity of the Hebrew philosopher throughout literary Europe. Among the various versions of this model of logical dialogue, may be distinguished that of M. Junker, in French, published in 1773; and an English one by C. Cullen, in 1789.

After this eminent labour, our philosopher was satisfied to be useful, and not celebrated. Amidst the daily occupations of commerce, he still stole to his studies; and, like our Milton, this great man condescended to compose elementary books for the use of the youths of his neglected nation. To give elevation to the degraded character of his people, was his cherished passion. Mr. Dohm informs us, that one of his publications, "*Ritual of the Jews,*" was formed by the advice, and under the direction of the chief rabbin, Hirschel Levi. The virtuous philosopher submitted to an honest priest; yet was Mendelssohn no advocate for sacerdotal usurpations.

His next great work, intitled, "*Jerusalem,*" proves this assertion. It is a performance as singular for its manner, as its merit; applauded by philosophers, and denounced by bigots. It disturbed the quiet of its author. Its humanity alarmed those who had encroached on the imprescriptible rights of humanity. The compilers of the "*Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique,*" tells us, that "it is replete with daring and condemnable propositions." The powers of the hierarchy

* Lessing, who reflects so much honour on German Belles Lettres, was for a long time a mere compiler and translator for booksellers. At length he gave freedom to his enthralled genius. He has published many delightful pieces of literature and fables; but the work which gives celebrity to his name, is, "*The Laocoon,*" or, "*Observations on the Limits of Poetry and Painting.*" He afterwards published his "*Dramaturgie,*" which Mr. Pye, in his "*Commentary on Aristotle,*" has largely quoted, and largely praised. His dramatic pieces were highly esteemed in Germany; he is the author of "*Emilia Galotti, Nathan the Wise,*" &c. He had all the infirmities of genius; the inconveniences attending strong passions; fond of play, ever restless, ever desirous of variation of place; it is said he was never three years in one employment. He was a private tutor, a public professor, librarian to the Duke of Brunswick, manager of a theatre, compiler, translator; at length a man of genius! He was an enemy to religious superstitions; and he was calumniated. At the close of his life, he was called the Great Lessing.

Ramler is a German lyric poet. Thomas Abbt was a most promising writer, who died prematurely. Shaftsbury was his favourite author, and Tacitus his model. Obscurity was the literary blemish of his noble and energetic style. Nicolai is a learned bookseller, and multifarious writer at Berlin. His "*Sebaldus Nothanker,*" relished in Germany for presenting pictures of their former manners, is, in our country, sufficiently prolix and Germanic, not to give pleasure to the reader of taste. See *Denina's Prusse Litteraire.*

are attacked with an energy, the more remarkable as proceeding from the wild Mendelſſohn. The jewiſh rabbins at Berlin agreed with the catholic prieſts at Paris; the cauſe was common. Mendelſſohn, perhaps, even repented of the ardour of his labour. The philoſophic Jew, by his ſituation, has been often rendered timorous; and this timidity was doubly oppreſſive to the delicate frame of the nervous Mendelſſohn.

His tranquillity was now broken in by the fanatics of every profeſſion. Lavater, who is a kind of *illuminée* in religion, awakened the vigour of Mendelſſohn's faculties. The fanaticiſm of Lavater has been long known on the continent; and he has given us the phyſiognomy of his diſordered mind, in his "*Diary*," lately publiſhed in England. He had tranſlated a work of M. Bonnet, in which was introduced, as Mirabeau terms it, a kind of evangelical demonſtration of the truth of the chriſtian religion. Conceiving his own concluſions irreſiſtible, he dedicated the whole to Mendelſſohn; but the dedication was not the gift of a friend, but the challenge of an enemy; and he exacted nothing leſs from the unfortunate Jew, than a refutation, or a baptiſm. Mendelſſohn wanted fortitude, or did not conſider it as ſafe for himſelf and his little people, to ſtand forth the champion of a ſyſtem of natural religion, which he conſidered the Moſaic code ſimply to be; and which, ſhould the arguments of the philoſopher have prevailed, might be conſidered fatal to the very foundations of chriſtianity. The great Frederic was not his friend; this enlightened monarch, long under the tuition of Voltaire, had formed a ſtrong prejudice againſt all German writers, and could not believe that a Jew, and a Jew who wrote in the German language, was a perſon either to be admired or protected. He was told that Mendelſſohn wore a beard, was a petty merchant, and could not write in the French language; and what appeared to him more abſurd, that he had compoſed a very elaborate work on the immortality of the ſoul. Frederic never teſtified a wiſh to read the works of the jewiſh philoſopher, and the jewiſh philoſopher never could read the works of the Pruſſian monarch.

Mendelſſohn oppoſed the degradation of the national language, when the great Frederic ordered all literary compoſitions to be made in the French *idiom*; and by this incurred the reſentment of the monarch. Yet there were among the courtiers thoſe who admired the philoſopher; and the once celebrated Marquis d'Argens addreſſed a petition to the king, for letters of naturalization in favour of our illuſtrious Jew. It is drawn up with great wit in theſe words: "A philoſopher, a very indifferent catholic, intreats a philoſopher, as indifferent a proteſtant, to grant this privilege to a philoſopher, as indifferent a Jew. In all this there is too much philoſophy for reaſon to refuſe the claim of the petitioner."

Reſolved not to ſink into the grave, without oppoſing ſo audacious and ſo public a challenge, Mendelſſohn replied to the officious fanatic, by a letter remarkable for its pathetic remonſtrance and cogent reaſoning. This controverſy was happily not prolonged; the ſagacity and the juſtice of M. Bonnet haſtened to remedy the imprudence of the enthuſiaſt Lavater. He correſponded with Mendelſſohn, and affairs were arranged with a prudent ſecrecy. Of what uſe, at this day, are ſuch inept and deluſive diſcuſſions? Whatever the learned Jew may urge, every honeſt chriſtian would not be leſs perſuaded of the evidences of chriſtianity; and whatever the moſt ingenious chriſtian may preſs on his antagoniſt, can have no effect on the honeſt Jew*.

But although this controverſy thus cloſed, it was the prelude of a diſquietude which thoſe who knew him confeſs occaſioned his death. Having loſt his beloved aſſociate, the great Leſſing, M. Jacobi (a German writer, known more for the number than excellence of his works) privately wrote to Mendelſſohn that Leſſing, with whom he had paſt ſome days before his death, declared to him, that he had completely adopted the principles of Spinoſa. This Jacobi (and we have

* Admire the following paſſage of Rouſſeau: "We who converſe with the Jews are not nearer truth. Thoſe unfortunate men are entirely at our will; our tyranny renders them timorous; they know that injuſtice and cruelty coſt little to chriſtian charity; dare they ſpeak, when they know we can call out blaſphemy? You may convert ſome miſerable men by paying them to calumniate their ſect; ſome vile knaves will ſpeak, and yields to flatter you. Their doctors will ſmile in ſilence. In the Sorbonne the predictions of the Meſſiah relate to Jeſus; among the rabbins of Amſterdam they bear not the ſlighteſt affinity. I will never believe that we have heard the arguments of the Jews till they are free, and have ſchools and univerſities where they may ſpeak and diſpute without riſk." *Emile*, liv. iv. p. 130.

now

now a vaſt populace of Jacobis) concluded, that therefore all philoſophy terminates in the groſſeſt Spinoſiſm; and that we can only extricate ourſelves from the labyrinth of metaphyſics by ſubmitting our clear-eyed reaſon to be led along every dark paſſage by the blindeſt faith. May we not reply to this monſtrous extravagance of FAITH in the following manner? It is agreed, that metaphyſics often preſent us only with an unintelligible jargon, or with uncertain evidence formed on looſe analogies; but if the ſyſtem of faith preſents us with equal jargon, and with ſimilar evidence, what motive can induce an intellectual being to chuſe one in preference to the other? *That* man believes a variety of dogmas contradictory to human reaſon; but he is led to this by the immenſity of his faith. *This* man believes in a variety of opinions which appear not leſs wild, and which he dignifies by the name of a philoſophical ſyſtem. The true philoſopher rejects both; becauſe one unintelligible thing is not more valuable than another unintelligible thing. Here there is no motive to preference, and therefore no action of the mind. The true philoſopher is modeſt and reſigned; he believes nothing but what he comprehends: the fanatic is impious, for he dares to penetrate into the concealment the Author of nature has diffuſed around; he ſeems to aſpire to an equality with God. Mendelſſohn replied to the letter of Jacobi, to explain and to exculpate the ſentiments of his departed friend. A correſpondence was induſtriouſly purſued by Jacobi. This man had written the firſt volume of a romance, and the public was not willing to receive its continuation. Suddenly, from a blaſted and arid imagination he plunged into the aweful depth of metaphyſics. This tyro in theſe ſublime ſpeculations could not even comprehend the letters which a great maſter addreſſed to him. With the temerity and vanity of his age, he ventured to publiſh this private correſpondence. The modeſt and the timid Mendelſſohn experienced agonies of ſenſibility. He was again menaced by a theological controverſy: and the reputation of Leſſing was cheriſhed by him as his own. It was in vain to complain of the treachery and the ignorance of the accuſer: he refuted Jacobi; he ſtruck one annihilating blow; he avenged Leſſing; but with that effort his faculties expired *.

All Germany knows, and I have heard it from men of letters of that country, that his death was occaſioned by the agitation of his mind on this controverſy. It exhauſted his feeble and too ſenſitive frame. His whole character was too ſubtile a compoſition of ſenſibility; his whole life was a malady; his every day ſeemed to be his laſt. Zimmerman, who well knew him, acquaints us, that his whole nervous ſyſtem was deranged in an almoſt inconceivable manner. Reſignation and docility tempered his infirmities. He was placid in pain; but, whenever this great philoſopher protracted his ſtudies to an unuſual hour, or when deeply engaged in a profound diſcuſſion, a ſtrong fainting fit was the conſequence of his intellectual exertion. He would ſometimes retire ſuddenly from ſuch converſations to avoid the danger of fainting. "In theſe moments," ſays Zimmerman, "it was his cuſtom to neglect all ſtudy, to baniſh thought entirely from his mind." A phyſician aſked him how he employed his time, if he did not think? "I retire," ſaid Mendelſſohn, "to the window of my chamber, and count the tiles upon the roof of my neighbour's houſe."

I imagine he has deſcribed his own character in that of Apollodorus, who is ſuppoſed to be preſent at the laſt interview of the friends of Socrates. Phædon ſays, "Alternate ſenſations of grief and joy agitated the minds of all who were preſent, but appeared ſtill more ſtrongly marked in our countenances. Sometimes we laughed, and ſometimes we wept; a ſmile was often on our lips, and warm moiſture in our eyes. But Apollodorus exceeded us all. You know him, and his ſenſibility of temper. His emotions were the moſt ſingular; every word and look of Socrates penetrated his ſoul; what made us only ſmile, frequently threw him into rapture; and while drops were but gathering upon our ſight, the eyes of Apollodorus appeared ſwimming with tears. We were almoſt as much affected at the ſight of him, as with the contemplation of our dying friend."

He died the 4th of January, 1785.

* It is worth while to obſerve, that Jacobi, who could not be taught ſilence by defeat, attempted to defend himſelf by veering to a new point, and giving a new explanation of the term *faith*. Such is the uſual progreſs of theſe abſurd inquiries! On this event, very unfeelingly, Denina ſays, that after his death the controverſy did not cloſe: all Germany was deſirous of knowing the religious ſentiments of a poor clerk to a Jewiſh manufacturer!

In closing this slight sketch of the life of Mendelssohn, I lament that the nature of this publication will not admit of a critical discussion and analysis of his two great performances, "*The Phædon*," and "*The Jerusalem*." These would form the most interesting portion of this literary biography; but are here unavoidably omitted, as we have already transgressed on our limits.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

NOTE, *written in* 1778, *by the late* Mr. WILKES, *to* Mr. TOWERS, *now* Dr. TOWERS.

Prince's Court, Aug. 18, 1778.

"MR. Wilkes presents his compliments to Mr. TOWERS, and submits to his happy accuracy, and true judgment, whether the following short observation deserves to be mentioned in a subsequent edition of his "*Observations on Mr. Hume's History of England.*"

Mr. Hume says, "The street before Whitehall was the place destined for the execution (of Charles I.): for it was intended, by choosing that very place, in sight of his own palace, to display more evidently the triumph of popular justice over royal majesty."

The *intention*, in *choosing that very place*, is stated very differently in the account published at the time by *special authority*. The words are: "He was accompanied by Dr. Juxon, Col. Thomlinson, and other officers, formerly appointed to attend him, and the private guard of partizans, with musquetiers on each side, through the Banqueting-house, adjoining to which the scaffold was erected, between Whitehall gate and the gate leading into the gallery from St. James's." There is the following marginal note to the word *scaffold*. "It was near (if not in) the very place, where the first blood in the beginning of the late troubles was shed, when the king's cavaliers fell upon the citizens, killed one, and wounded about fifty others."

TWO LETTERS *of* JAMES VI. *of* SCOTLAND, *to* QUEEN ELIZABETH.

RICHT, &c. This berare, our cousing, the Earl of Cassillis, ane young nobleman of great accompt and expectatioun, being disposed to visit forrane countries, for his better experience and scht of civile behaviour; We haif accordit to accompanie him with this our recommendacioun, affectouslie requesting yow, oure dearest suster and cousing, to gif directioun that he, his tryne, and servands, may courteouslie be used and entreated, during the tyme of thair residence within your realme; and haif sic favourable and ample pasport and conduct, as is requestit, for their reddie and sure passage throw the same. And thus, Richt Heich, &c. From our palace of Halyrudhous, the penul day of December 1595.

Your maist loving and affectionat broder and cousing, JAMES R.

RICHT excellent &c. This berare George Montgomerie, a gentleman of honourable raice and parentage, having spent ten or twelf yeiris within your realme, his douteful behaviour and desert has procured sic favour and good will, that the respect therof, with the veritie and pleasour to be reaped in that soill, has animat and allured him, (gif therewith he can enjoy that preferment expected,) to contineu his residence and habitatioun within the samyn. Quhais good intention we have willinglie accordit to further be this our recommendacioun; affectouslie requeisting yow, our dearest suster and cousing, to gif ordour to infrank and indemnzie him, with the accustumat immunities and libertie of sic strangeris inhabiting within your realme, quhairby he may be capable of quhatsumever prefrement or benefit his good desert can acquyre, of yourself or any your loyall and worthie subjectis. And heirwithall that, by your moyen and directions, he may reape the favorable admissioun of the ecclesiastical governours, to that quhairunto he sal happin to be preferrit. Thus Richt, &c. From our palace of Halyrudhous, xii Marche 1595, and of our reigne the xxix.

Your maist loving and affectionat broder and cousing, JAMES R.

CURIOUS PRIVILEGE *to the* SHIP *of the* KING'S PAINTER.

(From the Latin.)

JAMES, by the grace of God king of Scots, to all and singular, whom knowledge of these presents interests, or may interest, safety. We desire it to be known and testified to you by these presents, that the ship called the Sun, Master John Johnson of France, pertains by right

right to Hadrian Wanſon, our painter *, a citizen of Edinburgh: wiſhing to requeſt you, all and ſingular, preſerving to each his dignity, that the ſaid ſhip of the above citizen, our ſervant and painter, may be acknowledged as his property: and it, with its freight, ſailors, merchandize, and all its apparel, with your grace and favour, and other kind offices uſually paid by friendly nations, may on our account be honoured and reſpected. And whatever labour or favour to our ſaid painter, (whom for many reaſons we greatly favour, and wiſh him well,) may be granted or indulged by you in this buſineſs, we ſhall eſteem as rendered to ourſelves. Given under our ſignet, from our palace of Holyrood-houſe, the 20th day of November, the year of grace 1594. JACOBUS R.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

On Mr. PITT's *Scheme for taxing* ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

SHADES of thoſe heroes, whoſe conflicting years
Were ſpent in knighthood's toils and war's alarms;
Whoſe deadly battle-axe, or pond'rous ſpear,
Maintain'd the honour of your blazon'd arms;

Who proudly bore th' imperious creſt aloft,
While pard or lion glar'd upon the ſhield,
Trophies of high exploits, and granted oft
By princely chieftain in the tented field;

Riſe, riſe, from *Acre's* or from *Creſſi's* plains,
From tourneying barriers, or from ruined towers!
And while the moon in trembling luſtre reigns,
Range your grim caſques round *Holwood's* ſordid bowers.

Dead to the feelings of a noble ſoul,
The creſtleſs ſtateſman trafficks in your fame;
Forbids your ſons their blazon'd ſhield unrol,
And claims a tribute from the nobleſt name.

Degraded ſons of *Richard's* bold compeers,
Whoſe fathers, more than life, their honour priz'd;
Th' inſulted creſt provok'd their vengeful ſpears,
Nor left the recreant minion unchaſtiz'd:

O tributary honours! fallen how low!
Diſgrac'd, excis'd, dependant, tarniſh'd, ſcorn'd!
In vain thy heroes, *Poitiers*, deck'd their brow,
Thy trophies, *Azincour*, their ſhields adorn'd.

The glorious banner which the warrior won,
His race with purchas'd privilege diſplays:
Frown, *Talbot*, frown, upon thy vaſſal ſon
Who bears thy arms, the *fief* of abject days.

Who now ſhall boaſt th' eſcutcheon's ermin'd pride,
The creſt of *Montacute*, or *Howard's* ſhield?
Norroy and *Garter!* throw your coats aſide,
For *Pitt* and *Grenville* dare ye to the field.

I. W.

* "Ad Hadrianum Wanſonium pictorem noſtrum." This high favour could hardly be beſtowed on a *houſe*-painter. The name ſeems to be *Van Son*, of which there are latter painters of Antwerp.

The TERMITES, *or* WHITE ANTS.

MANKIND, in general, are prone,
Finding it may be done with eaſe,
To ſtudy policy, as ſhown
Among the beavers, and the bees.

Their vices, too, from inſects earn'd,
The flatt'rer got his trade from flugs;
War, from the waſps, no doubt, we learn'd,
And blood-ſucking, found out from bugs.

The beavers teach the art of weiring,
The arts of fiſhing, diving, ſteering;
Alſo to build with mud for mortar,
To make a trowel of a tail,
Empty a pond without a pail,
And keep our noſes above water.

They even teach to dam a breach,
And in their ſilence are great preachers,
Teaching, without the aid of ſpeech,
Thoſe who ſhould be their teachers.

One trick we learn'd without their teaching,
The left-hand trick of over-reaching;
To hunt our tutors for their jackets,
Break up their tribes with guns uncivil,
Send home their ſkins in packs and packets,
And blow their cities to the devil.

As for the bees, we uſe them better,
We ſpare their lives, and take their honey,
Copying their manners to the letter,
Working all weathers to get money.

PITT ſays—All hail! to induſtry!
Let infants toil, let beauty ſpin,
Labour, my loves, without repoſe!
What you can do, I mean to try;
What you can earn, I mean to win,
What you can bear, nobody knows.

Work, ſays the ſtateſman, like a ſlave,
Work, ſays the churchman, like an ant;
The more you work, the more you'll have,
The more you have, the leſs you'll want.

Work, ſays the merchant, like a horſe,
Work hard, you'll never be the worſe;
Work on like oxen, aſſes, camels,
Habit will reconcile your trammels;
Work on, brave boys, both ſoon and late,
'Tis all for commerce, church, and ſtate;
Work from day's dawn till ſetting ſun,
If *you* ceaſe working *we're* undone.

Thus, ever pointing to his neighbour,
All th' examples of hard-labour,

The

The vet'rans, wags, and wealthy write;
With *paper* SMITH or YOUNG we travel
O'er labour's lands—till PAINE unravel
The coarse-spun webs, and snaps them quite.

Even blacks are told, even while driving,
Digging in droves with bleeding backs,
That daily labour keeps them thriving,
And God made planters to work blacks;
That free-born Britons may enslave them,
And none but Jesus Christ can save them.

Time out of mind, 't'has been the cant
In *Solomon*'s and *Æsop*'s fable,
To bid us *imitate the ant*,
And toil as well as we are able.

'Tis not, because I hate advice,
I call it cant—I do declare,
One should take advice, even from lice,
Sent to warn man to comb his hair:

But, that I like advice to spring
From the pure fountain of equality,
Whose only test is rationality,
Neither drawn forth from slave or king.

Yet, if *ants must* our models be,
Give me *the ants of Africa*.
They build their cities, large and strong,
By the joint labours of the throng;
Equality is there no shame,
All fare alike, all lodge the same;
Their armies plann'd by common sense,
Few, sturdy, only for defence;
Confiding in their num'rous bands,
Steady all march, when fate commands;
Their customs lean to general good,
No less in punishments than food:
That which I like the best of any,
Their lords are few, their commons many,
A state contriv'd for use, not show,
A kingdom high, a palace low,
A king, doom'd evermore to dwell
Perforce within his royal cell,
With room to act his part, tho' small,
Case'd in a constitution-wall,
So thick, no traitor can come near him,
Nor statesmen whisper his opinion;
Nor bribery get through, to try him,
Nor he go forth to stretch dominion.

G. L.

A MORNING WALK.

NOW slow retire the shades of night,
And morning beams with orient light;
The sadden'd clouds, empurpled o'er,
Sudden a flood of glory pour,
While the majestic orb of day
Ascends with renovated ray,
And tips with gold each distant hill,
Or sparkles in the murmuring rill.
The tuneful lark, with speckled breast,
Forsakes her dew-besprinkled nest,
On quivering pinion upward borne,
Salutes, with thrilling note, the morn;
Till melting in etherial blue,
Soon she eludes th' observer's view.
Adown yon steep, whose rugged brow
Casts a projecting shade below,
Where the white-thorn's modest bloom
Sweetly relieves the sombrous gloom,
With cautious step the hoary swain
The river's margin strives to gain,
And, seated in his *leathern boat,
Smoothly down the stream doth float;
While the blackbird pours his song,
Echoing the woods and wilds among.
The playful lamb, with anxious bleat
Pursues his dam, and seeks the teat,
Or wantons o'er th' enamell'd ground,
Where thousand diamonds glitter round—
As through the verdant meads I stray,
And thus the rural scene pourtray,
The verdant meads, and shady dells,
"Where pensive contemplation dwells,"
And mark the lowly primrose pale,
Or view the shadowy vapours sail
Over Sabrina's silvery tide,
As gently on her waters glide,
I envy not, from tumult free,
The boasted sons of luxury.

G.

TO SYMPATHY.

O SYMPATHY! whose magic aid can chase
The groan that rends the bosom of despair,
And sooth the restless soul, oppress'd with care,
Sure in Helena's form thou dwell'st: her face
With gentle pity's mildest lustre beams,
(The bright tears glist'ning in her angel eyes)
While o'er a wasted brother's shade she sighs.
Thus pictur'd to my anxious mind, she seems
Like some benignant spirit from above,
Deck'd with each charm of tenderness and love.

G.

THE FIRE-FLY.

Imitated from the Italian.

NIGHT her moist wings extends o'er hill and dale,
And spreads on shadowy earth a misty veil;
The pictur'd forms of vivid nature fade,
And melting, sink in undistinguished shade.
Unheard the dews descend, unseen the showers
Cool the parched earth, revive the fainting flowers:
—Beneath the friendly covert of the sky,
Winged his illumined way, a glow-worm fly;
Swift as his rays advance, or swift retire,
The living meteor tracks the night with fire;
Now with instinctive art conceals, now shows
Th' uncertain light, which round his body glows.
—In gathering crouds the simple rustics gaze,
As round, and round, the lucid wonder plays,
With loud acclaim the sparkling fly prefer;
To all the wing'd inhabitants of air;
Scorn the bright spots the peacock's plumes unfold,
And scorn the pheasant's wing bedropt with gold—

* The *coracle*, a boat peculiar to the Severn, and formed of oziers and leather.

Hate

Elate with praiſe, and of their homage proud,
In lofty words he thus addreſs'd the croud—

"Sprung from the gods, no mortal birth am I,
Apollo's kindred fire illumes his fly;
Yon twinkling ſtars, that light the throne of Jove,
Are but the fire-flies of the realms above;
With us from heaven deſcends the ſpark divine,
That gives the di'mond diadem to ſhine."

He ſpoke, and vaniſh'd.—But the childiſh crew
With eager ſteps the phantom fly purſue:
Darkling through brakes and tangled thorns they run,
Till, riſing from the waves, the eaſtern ſun
Scattering with many a beam the fogs of night
Flings on the rocks and hills his ruddy light.

Where now th' extinguiſhed glories of the fly?
Shorn of their beams on the low ground they lie;
Contraſting darkneſs ſhew'd his feeble ray
Unſeen, unnotic'd in the blaze of day.

Hence inſect tribes of vain pretenders, know
What tranſient fame to ignorance you owe;
Shine in the night of dulneſs ſtill—but ſhun,
Ye fire-fly-wits, the ſplendour of the ſun.

R. L. E. and S. E. 11 years old.

PROSERPINA,

A MONODRAMA,

From the German of J. W. Von Goethe, author of "Werter's Sorrows, Iphigenia in Tauris, Stella," &c.

SCENE.—*A cavernous rocky wilderneſs; on one ſide a pomegranate-tree.*

PROSERPINA.

STAY, wretched maid, in vain thou rov'ſt acroſs
This blaſted wilderneſs: the fields of woe
Before thy footſteps ſpread their endleſs horror;
But what thou ſeek'ſt, alas! is far behind thee.

Forward nor upward dare I caſt my eyes;
The ſwarthy caves of Tartarus conceal
Heaven's lovely face, in which with looks of fondneſs
I oft have ſought my father's glad abode;
Daughter of Jupiter, how art thou fallen!

Ye nymphs, my loſt companions, while together
We loiter'd in the flow'ry vales of Enna,
Or in the ſky-clear ſtream of Alpheus plung'd,
Sprinkl'd each other in the evening ray,
Twin'd garlands for each other; but, in ſecret,
Thought on the youth for whom our hearts had meant them;
No midnight, then, had gloom to check our prattle;
No day was then too long to hear and tell
The tales of friendſhip. Not the ſun himſelf
Started more gleeful from his ſilver bed,
Than we aroſe, alive to ev'ry joy,
To drench our roſy feet in morning dew.

But now, ye nymphs, in ſcatter'd ſolitude
Ye ſteal along the ſtream, pick up thoſe flow'rs
Which I, the booty of a raviſher,
Dropt from my lap, ſtand gazing after me,
And moan about the ſpot that ſaw me vaniſh.

Yes! the ſwift ſteeds of Orcus bore me off;
And with firm arm, relentleſs, Pluto held me!
Love! cruel love! flew laughing to Olympus—
Art thou not ſatisfied with heaven and earth,
Ambitious boy? muſt thou have hell beſides,
And with thy flames increaſe the flames below? . . . . .
Snatch'd hither to this endleſs deep, and made
A queen—a queen? whom only ſhadows bow to.

Hopeleſs the woe, and hopeleſs is the bliſs
Of the departed; and I may not change it.
Their awful doom ſhall never be repeal'd
By fate. And I among them rove along,
Queen, goddeſs, but, like them, the ſlave of fate.

How I could like to ſtop for Tantalus
The fleeting wave, or ſatiate his dry lip
With the coy fruit: I pity the old man,
A victim of ungratify'd deſire.
Fain would I ſeize Ixion's wheel to ſtay
His ſufferings; but we, gods, are pow'rleſs
O'er th' eternal torments. Then I wander
And look upon the buſy Danaids
Alike uncomforting, uncomforted:
Still empty, empty ſtill,
No drop of water reaches to their lips,
No drop of water loiters in the ſieve:
Still, empty ſtill, and ſo art thou
My heart; and whence ſhalt thou be fill'd? and how?
Glide on, ye choſen ſhades, glide calmly by me,
My ſteps are not with yours. In your light dances
In your deep groves, your whiſpering dwelling-place,
I hear not, as on earth, the ſtir of life.
No; do ye know the agony of bliſs
That waits on ſudden change from woe to joy?
Joy—can it ſettle on his gloomy brow,
Or in the hollow of his eye, whom I
Muſt, tho' I loath the title, call my huſband?
Love, wherefore didſt thou for a moment open
A heart to me that ſoon ſhould cloſe for ever?
Why choſe he not ſome one of my companions
To place beſide him on the doleful throne,
And not thy daughter, Ceres?——Mother, mother,
How little all thy godhead now avails thee,
That thou haſt loſt thy daughter; whom thy love
Imagin'd in ſecurity to ſport
And trifle the bright hours of youth away!
Ere this thou haſt been there to ſeek for me,
And aſk my little wants, if I would have

Some

Some golden sandals, or a purpled robe;
And thou hast seen my nymphs, chain'd to the mead
Where late they lost me, but have found no more—
There with torn locks my darling maidens mourn.
"Whither," thou askest, "whither is she fled?
Which is the road the daring ruffian took?
Shall he unpunish'd stain the race of Jove?
Say, whither sped his coursers? Bring me torches!
I'll seek him thro' the night, nor spare a step
That may explore his haunt." The wakeful dragons,
Wont to all paths, are fasten'd to thy car,
And roll about their eyes, and speed along
Thro' wilds untrodden and frequentless woods.
But hither, hither to the deeps of night,
Where the immortals never care to tread,
Where under loads of horror groans thy daughter,
They do not come. Guide upwards, upwards, mother,
The lightning-swiftness of thy winged snakes
To Jove's abode: his all-discerning eye
Alone has seen thy daughter's deep retreat.
Father of gods and men, if still thou sit'st
Upon the golden seat to which thy hands,
When I was little, often mildly rais'd me,
And playful heav'd me toward the endless heavens,
That in my childish terror I have fear'd
To lose myself in air—if thou beest still
My kind fond father—oh!—not toward thy head,
Nor toward the fire-inwoven firmament's
Eternal blue, but hither, hither guide her,
That with her I may leave this prison-house—
That the dear rays of Phœbus may once more
Beam on my eye, and Luna once again
Smile from between her silver locks on me.
Thou hear'st me, my dear father; thou wilt lift me
Once more to light, wilt end my heavy woe,
And grant me to behold thy skies rejoicing.

Recover, my torn heart! Hope, hope can shed
The blush of dawn upon the tempest-cloud.
This ground now seems less rocky, or the moss
Less wither'd. Now such grieſly gloom no more
Shrouds the black mountain-top; and here and there
I spy a flowret in the rocky clefts:
These faded leaves still live and linger here
That I may joy therein. Strange! that below
Should grow the fruit that in the earthly gardens
I lov'd to cull. *(She gathers a pomegranate.)*
Welcome, thou pleasant fruit!
Let me forget awhile where 'tis I pluck thee,
Again believe myself, as heretofore,
Sporting away the smiling days of youth
With heavenly chearfulness, in blooming bowers
(She eats.)
For ever redolent of joy and transport . . . .
It banishes my languor, 'tis delicious . . . .
What breaks upon my fleeting happiness,
Thro' the warm bosom of my joy transfixing
The iron claws of hell? What was my crime
In tasting this? Why does the first of all
My pleasures here produce such torment? Why?—
Ye rocks, methinks, impend more horribly
To wall me round; ye clouds, to press me lower:
And from the womb of the abyss I hear
A louder howl of storms. These wide dominions
Seem to groan sullenly, "Thou now art ours."

THE PARCÆ, UNSEEN.

Yes! thou art ours; for so thy sire has doom'd.
Fasting thou wast to have return'd; but now
The apple makes thee ours. All hail, our queen!

PROSERPINA.

Hast thou decreed it, father? Wherefore? wherefore?
What had I done, that thou shouldst cast me from thee?
Why not recal me to thy shining throne?—
Wherefore the apple? Cursed be its fruit!—
Why, if so fatal, was it made so sweet?

THE PARCÆ.

Mourn not: thou now art ours. All hail, our queen!

PROSERPINA.

That Tartarus were not your dwelling-place,
So could I wish you thither! That Cocytus
Were not your bath! then I had flames to plague you.
I, I your queen, and cannot work you woe.
My link to you be then eternal hate.
Draw still, ye Danaids! still spin on, ye Fates!
rage on, ye Furies!
Unchang'd, eternal be your misery.
I rule you, and am only more unblest.

THE PARCÆ.

To thee we bow. Hail, mighty queen, our queen!

PROSERPINA.

Away! away! I curse your whole allegiance.
Oh! how I hate you! and how ten times more
I loath thee—ah! methinks I feel already
Thy dire embraces—Wherefore stretch to me
Those hated arms? Go, plunge them in Avernus!
Call up the horrors of a Stygian night,
And they will meet thy call; but not my love.
My husband and aversion, Pluto, Pluto,
Give me a fate like that of all thy damned;
Call it not love, but cast me with those arms
Into destroying torments.

THE PARCÆ.

Hail, our queen!
Thou now art ours for ever, mighty queen.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THREE Sonatas for the piano-forte or harpſichord, with an Accompaniment for a violin, compoſed and dedicated to the Ducheſs of GORDON, *by* John Roſs, *organiſt of St. Paul's, Aberdeen*, 7s. 6d. *Preſton.*

In theſe ſonatas Mr. ROSS has judiciouſly introduced, for the ſubjects of the ſlow movements, ſome of the moſt favourite of the Scottiſh airs. As here managed, they afford a charming relief to the prior movements, and conclude the pieces with a particularly impreſſive effect. The work, taken in the aggregate, is highly reſpectable, and exhibits as much fancy and ſcience in thoſe movements, which are wholly new, as taſte and ſkill in arrangement in thoſe which borrow their themes from ancient melodies.

The Roſe, a moral ſong, for the uſe of children, the words from Dr. Watts, and the muſic compoſed by J. Ambroſe. 1s. *Riley.*

We are glad to underſtand that Mr. AMBROSE has adopted the laudable plan of ſetting to muſic the whole of Dr. WATTS's lyric poetry, profeſſedly written for juvenile inſtruction. When moral tuition becomes blended with elegant amuſement, the former is more perſuaſively urged, while the object of the latter is turned to a double account, ſince virtue is invigorated by artificial accompliſhment. The preſent compoſition is pleaſingly ſimple, ſo eaſy of execution as to be inviting to the young practitioner, and ſo adapted to the purpoſe, as to lead us to hope, that the compoſer will be encouraged to purſue his uſeful deſign.

Book XXVth. *for the year* 1798, *of Strathſpeys, Reels, Waltzes, and Iriſh Jiggs, for the harp, piano-forte, or violin, with their proper figures, as danced at Court, Bath, Willis's Rooms, &c. by* Martin Platts, *jun.* 3s. 6d. *Longman and Broderip.*

This collection compriſes twenty-eight dances; the majority of which are ſprightly and engaging. The diſpoſition of the baſſes, as well as the general conſtruction of the melodies, are ſuperior in their ſtyle to what are uſually found in compoſitions of this kind; and qualify the book for the practice of young performers on the harp, piano-forte, or violin.

Duo pour harpe et piano, dedié a Mad. la NOIR, *par* A. Boieldieu. 5s. *Longman and Broderip.*

This duo, the parts of which are printed ſeparately, compriſes two movements; the firſt in *common time, allegro*, and the ſecond in ¾ *allegretto ſpiritoſo*. The general ſtyle of the compoſition is attractive, the modulation is maſterly, and the parts aſſociate with much happineſs of effect. Indeed, we are ſo much pleaſed with the preſent effort to unite the piano-forte with the harp, that we wiſh the junction of theſe inſtruments was more frequently attended to. Compoſers of merit would find, by cultivating their union, an ample field for the diſplay of their imagination, and have the gratification of extending the preſent boundaries of their art.

Twelve Waltzes, for the piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a tamburino and triangle, compoſed by Muzio Clementi. 5s. *Longman and Broderip.*

Mr. CLEMENTI has given much exertion to his fancy in theſe waltzes. To compoſe twelve ſucceſſive movements in the ſame time, and yet avoid a wearieſome monotony, required conſiderable energy of imagination. We were indeed ſurprized at the variety and relief with which the collection is enriched, and cannot but allow conſiderable praiſe to the ſkill and invention of the author.

Popular Cheſhire Melodies, dedicated to Sir JOHN FLEMING LEICESTER, *by* Edward Jones, *harpiſt to the Prince of Wales.* 5s. *Jones.*

This collection conſiſts of the celebrated ſong of the "Cheſhire Cheeſe," the "Cheſhire Round," with variations, the "Grand March of the Cheſhire Cavalry," the "Royal Cheſhire March," and the "Shropſhire Round," with variations; all of which Mr. JONES has harmonized for the harp, harpſichord, and tambourin, and alſo adapted for two flutes. The airs in general are pleaſing; ſome of them particularly ſo; and the variations are managed with a ſkill that at once beſpeaks the ingenuity of the compoſer, and his familiarity with the inſtruments to which he has accommodated his muſic.

The Toil-worn Seaman, as ſung by Mr Dignum, compoſed by Mr. MOULDS. 1s. *Rolfe.*

We find ſome very intereſting paſſages in this compoſition. Were we to ſpeak of the ideas, as detached expreſſions, or ſentences, we ſhould be juſtified in awarding them very conſiderable praiſe; but conſidering them as *parts* of a *whole*, which ſhould poſſeſs an unbroken continuity of melody, we cannot indulge ourſelves in ſo great a degree of approbation. But, though this ſong has the drawback of ſo common a defect as want of connection,

it is characteriſed by much ſtrength of fancy and propriety of expreſſion, and, on the whole, ranks among the ſuperior productions of its kind.

The Song of the Gentlemen Volunteers of England, compoſed by an eminent Muſician. 1s. *Dale.*

This ballad, which is adorned with a frontiſpiece, deſigned and etched by ROWLANDSON, is accompanied with a chorus, conſiſting of a repetition of the whole air: and, with thoſe who think loyalty the ſum of all human virtues, will be found to produce much effect. Who the compoſer is we do not profeſs to know. The *eminent muſician* does not point himſelf out.

"*A Prey to tender Anguiſh:*" *a favourite ſong, with an Accompaniment for the piano-forte; compoſed by Dr.* Haydn. 1s. *Longman and Broderip.*

"A prey to tender anguiſh" is one of thoſe plaintive little ſtrains which intereſt by their ſimplicity, and melt by their dying falls. The paſſages flow ſweetly into each other, and form a melody which touches the heart, and dwells upon the delighted ear.

"*When Britain's Sons to Arms are led:*" *ſung by Mr.* Dignum *at Vauxhall; compoſed by* James Brooks. 1s. *Rolfe.*

We find a great portion of merit in this ſong. The melody, we muſt ſay, does not poſſeſs all the eaſe and freedom which ſhould characteriſe vocal compoſition; but a certain manlineſs of conception and of diſpoſition ſerve to diſtinguiſh the author from common compoſers. The baſs, in many places, is, ſtrictly ſpeaking, his own; and the inner part, with which he has filled up the accompaniments, evinces theory and contrivance.

"*Oh! liſten to a Sailor-Boy:*" *a ſea-ſong, as ſung at the public concerts; written and compoſed by a Naval Officer.* 1s. *Rolfe.*

This ſong is ſet in an affecting ſtyle. The melody throughout is calculated to enforce the ſentiment of the words, and is at the ſame time regular, connected, and ſcientific: and although we are obliged to notice the defect of a falſity of accent which occurs in the laſt bar, and ſome want of judgment in the choice of the baſs, we can, nevertheleſs, afford it much commendation, and announce it one of thoſe productions which deſerves to become a favourite with the public.

"*Moll of the Wad:*" *a favourite Iriſh air, with variations for the harp or piano-forte, by* P. Gardiner. 1s. *Skillern.*

"Moll of the Wad" is here made the baſis of an agreeable exerciſe for the voice or piano-forte. The variations are conducted with vivacity and freedom, without digreſſing from the air, and ſucceed each other with progreſſive volatility of execution.

The Multiplication Table, adapted for juvenile improvement in arithmetic: a leſſon for the piano-forte. 1s. *Preſton.*

The preſent attempt, the idea of which originated with Mr. CALCOTT, is conducted with tolerable ſkill; and if it cannot claim the merit of novelty of deſign, deſerves praiſe for the ſtyle of its execution. The treble poſſeſſes much air, and the baſs is calculated to improve the hand.

"*Dear Ladies, to you:*" *an enigma, ſet to muſic by Mr.* Suett, *and ſung by Miſs* Leake. 1s. *Preſton.*

The air of this compoſition flows with tolerable eaſe and ſmoothneſs, but is no way qualified to ſtrike the auditor. It no where offends, and yet is every where too inſipid to attract: and is beſt deſcribed by being compared to thoſe pictures which ſerve to cover the wall, but leave the mind of the ſpectator as blank as the ſpace they occupy.

Adeſte Fideles: a favourite Portugueſe hymn on the Nativity, with an Accompaniment for the piano-forte. 1s. *Longman and Broderip.*

With the melody of this juſtly favourite piece the public are well acquainted; we therefore only have to pronounce on the merit of the accompaniment, and the harmonic addition preſented to us by way of chorus. The firſt of theſe is evidently given by a thorough maſter of the inſtrument for which it was written, while the parts of the latter, which are for four voices, are put together with theatrical propriety, and cloſe each of the verſes with a fulneſs of effect characteriſtic of the ſubject of the compoſition.

NEW PATENTS.

Mr. MURDOCK'S, FOR A COMPOSITION FOR PRESERVING THE BOTTOMS OF VESSELS.

IN May, a patent was granted to Mr. WILLIAM MURDOCK, of Redruth, Cornwall, for a method of producing from the ſame materials, and by proceſſes entirely new, copperas, vitriol, and different ſorts of dying ſtuff, paint, and colours, and alſo a compoſition for preſerving the bottoms of veſſels.

This invention conſiſts in collecting a quantity

quantity of mundic and pyrites, containing ſulphur, copper or iron, zinc and arſenic; with theſe materials a common ſulphur kiln is to be charged, and a gentle heat to be applied: part of the ſulphur, and the zinc and arſenic, in the ſtate of oxide, will riſe together into the receiver in the form of a bright yellow ſublimate, which conſtitutes the baſis of the new paint: the remainder, conſiſting of iron or copper, with a portion of ſulphur, is to be waſhed in warm water, and the water ſet to evaporate by the heat of the ſun, or in a trough upon the kiln: when the liquor is thus brought to a ſufficient degree of concentration, cryſtals will be depoſited of green or blue vitriol.

It may be remarked, that the merit of invention in this patent is very ſmall: conſiſting merely in the mixture in due proportion of the materials: the proceſs of roaſting differs in nothing from that at preſent practiſed in Angleſea and other parts of the kingdom; and the mode of procuring the vitriol is now, and has long been, in uſe in Germany.

Mr. Whitmore's, for improved Machines or Engines for weighing Waggons, &c.

A patent was granted, in January, to Mr. William Whitmore, of Birmingham, engineer, for improvements in machines or engines for weighing waggons, &c.

The chief defect in machines of this kind is their being ſubject to ruſt, and to being out of order on account of great friction. To remedy this, Mr. Whitmore propoſes that the fulcrums and bearings ſhould be incloſed in boxes made of caſt-iron, wood, or braſs, and filled with oil, ſo that the edges of the fulcrums ſhould be completely immerſed. By this means the edges are preſerved ſharp, and the machine is very little liable to inaccuracy.

Mr. Hazledine's, for an Improvement in rolling Iron, Copper, Lead, &c. into Plates or Sheets.

In July, 1798, a patent was granted to Mr. Hazledine, of Salop, iron-founder, for an improvement in rolling iron, copper, lead, &c. into plates or ſheets.

Inſtead of a ſingle pair of rollers, Mr. Hazledine propoſes that three or four pairs ſhould be erected adjoining to each other, with guards of metal to deliver the lead, &c. from one roller to the next: the cylinders of each pair of rollers are to be placed at different proportional diſtances, ſo as that a bar of metal being flatted in its paſſage through the firſt pair, may be ſtill further expanded in going through the ſecond, and ſo on till it is delivered out of the laſt, of the requiſite thinneſs. Thus by a ſingle operation, a bar of copper may be reduced to a ſheet; which in the common way requires ſeveral repeated operations.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of June to the 20th of July.

ACUTE DISEASES.	*No. of Caſes.*
Peripneumonia notha	3
Inflammatory Sore Throat	2
Typhus Mitior	6
Ephemera	3
Meaſles	4
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Dyſpnœa	2
Cough	5
Cough and Dyſpnœa	7
Hoarſeneſs	2
Hæmoptyſis	3
Pulmonary Conſumption	4
Pleurodyne	1
Hydrothorax	2
Aſcites	3
Anaſarca	4
Ophthalmia	3
Fluor albus	2
Menorrhagia	3
Abortus	2
Amenorrhœa	6
Chloroſis	2
Gaſtrodynia	7
Enterodynia	2
Dyſpepſia	3
Vomitus	2
Colica Pictonum	2
Worms	3
Procidentia Vaginæ	1
Diarrhœa	2
Hæmorrhois	2
Dyſuria	3
Nephralgia	2
Icterus	3
Scrophula	6
Hypochondriaſis	4
Hyſteria	5
Palpitatio	1
Convulſio	3
Epilepſy	3
Hemiplegia	1
Paralyſis	2
Tremor	2
Cephalalgia	6

Vertigo	4
Herpes	5
——— Puſtuloſus	3
Prurigo	6
Urticaria	2
Pſora	2
Chronic Rheumatiſm	7
Lumbago	1

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

Ephemera	4
Menorrhagia Lochialis	2
Mammary Abſceſs	1
Maſtodynia	3
Rhagas Papillæ	5
Stranguria	2

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Aphthæ	4
Convulſions	1
Eryſipelas Infantile	1
Hooping Cough	4

The different ſpecies of cutaneous diſeaſe, which were noticed in the laſt number of this work, ſtill prevail, and, in ſome inſtances, prove very obſtinate. Caſes of hooping cough ſtill continue numerous, and have proved fatal to ſeveral. This diſeaſe, being of a contagious nature, is generally propagated through the family where there are children who have not before been affected by it. In ſome inſtances, this diſeaſe has ſucceeded the meaſles, and has been ſuppoſed, for ſome time, to be that kind of pneumonic affection, which frequently follows that diſeaſe; but, after ſome time, its peculiar character is diſcovered by the cough becoming more rapid and violent, and the inſpiration being attended with that peculiar ſound from which the diſeaſe has derived its name. This diſeaſe generally proves obſtinate and tedious. The cure is to be conducted rather by an attention to the various circumſtances under which it occurs, and the different ſymptoms which ariſe, than in any dependance upon ſpecific remedies. Gentle laxatives are neceſſary, to keep the bowels open, and emetics are frequently uſed with advantage: the latter remedy is often rendered more neceſſary by the patient's being ſuffered to take in two large a quantity of food at once, by which the ſtomach is oppreſſed, and for the ſpeedy relief of which, as well as for other purpoſes, the emetic is to be adminiſtered. If the cough be violent, and a large quantity of blood is determined to the head, the application of leeches to the temples is very proper: or if difficulty of breathing, and too little expectoration occur, a bliſter to the ſternum proves a uſeful remedy. In the more advanced ſtages of the diſeaſe, cicuta and opium have been found uſeful, and medicines of the tonic claſs have alſo been preſcribed with good effect: but it requires the judgment and attention of the medical practitioner to determine at what period of the diſeaſe, and under what circumſtances they are proper.

VARIETIES,

LITERARY *and* PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. WHITE, the Laudian profeſſor of Arabic at Oxford, is far advanced in printing the New Teſtament in Syriac. He has a preſs for this purpoſe in his own houſe.

Dr. WILLICH, phyſician to the Saxon embaſſy, author of the "Elements of the Critical Philoſophy," &c. is circulating propoſals for publiſhing by ſubſcription, at half a guinea, his Courſe of Lectures on general Diet and Regimen, being a ſyſtematic inquiry into the moſt rational means of preſerving health and prolonging life. The work is calculated chiefly for the uſe of families, with a deſign to baniſh the prevailing abuſes and prejudices in medicine, and to counteract the deſtructive rage for modern quackery. The whole was delivered at Bath during the laſt winter, and at Briſtol in the ſpring of 1798.

The ſecond and laſt volume of the "*Biographical Anecdotes of the Founders of the French Republic*," will be ready for delivery in a few days. This volume will complete the intereſting and curious biography of thoſe extraordinary characters who have filled the world with the ſplendour and fame of their actions. The value of the firſt volume has been evinced by the rapidity of its ſale.

In Auguſt will be publiſhed, with a map and plates, "A Tour through the Iſland of Man, in 1797 and 1798;" compriſing ſketches of its ancient and recent hiſtory, conſtitution, laws, commerce, agriculture, fiſhery, &c. by Mr. JOHN FELTHAM, a member of the Bath and Weſt of England Agricultural Society.

Mr. W. FAIRMAN has in the preſs a new edition of his "Guide to Purchaſers in the Public Funds," in which the Appendix will be incorporated with the original work, and the accounts continued to the preſent time. The whole has been reviſed, and ſuch additions made as appeared intereſting to ſtockholders in particular, or to convey a clear idea of the nature and extent of the public debts.

The

The firſt volume of "The Necrology, or Annual Biography for 1797," will be delayed till after Michaelmas, on account of the unavoidable delays which have attended the collection of new and intereſting materials. The editors intend to give place in this volume, to memoirs of the following, amongſt other perſons; and they hereby ſolicit the communication of any authentic particulars reſpecting them, addreſſed to Mr. Phillips, No. 71, St. Paul's Church-Yard.

Earl of Orford	M. Briſſot
Mr. Smeeton	M. Petion
Sir R. Arkwright	Miſs Ryves
Mr. Burke	Mr. J. Hunter
Count Hertſberg	Mr. Parkhurſt
Count Bernſtorff	Mr. Travis
Mr. Tiſſot	Dr. Pegge
Dr. Enfield	Paul Jones
Dr. Rittenhouſe	Kings of Poland and Pruſſia
M. Lavoiſier	General Hoche
M. Bouille	Lord Montmorris
Mr. Wedgwood	Mr. Burns
Don Juan Ulloa	Mr. Keate
M. Condorcet	Dr. Kippis
Mr. Wilkes	Dr. Gilbert Stuart
Mr. I. P. Andrews	Mr. Bakewell
Mrs. Godwin	Mr. Martin, painter
Col. Frederic	Mr. James Boſwell
Dr. Warren	Mr. Lambton
Sir W. Chambers	Biſhop of Exeter
Dr. Farmer	Capt. Stedman
Dr. Robertſon	Mr. Fell
Mr. Anderſon	Mr. Armſtrong
Mr. Maſon	Mr. Macklin
Sir W. Jones	Mr. Rolle, &c. &c. &c.
Mr. Wright, of Derby	

Regular memoirs, original letters, or ſeparate anecdotes of any of thoſe perſons, will be thankfully received.

The firſt number of a new and very promiſing Philoſophical Journal, has lately been publiſhed in London. The ſubjects profeſſedly comprehended in it, are, natural and experimental philoſophy, chemiſtry, economics, natural hiſtory, mechanics, geography, ſtatiſtics, aſtronomy, meteorology, antiquities, &c. It is to be conducted by Mr. TILLOCH, who, for the laſt ſeven years, has been editor of that reſpectable Evening Paper, the Star.

We underſtand Major CARTWRIGHT is preparing "An Appeal, Civil and Military, on the ſubject of the Engliſh Conſtitution."

A ſeries of poems is preparing for the preſs, on a plan ſuggeſted by the "Faſti," of Ovid. Their title will be the "Calendar," but the ſubjects and metres will be more varied than thoſe of the Roman poet.

Mr. G. GOODWIN, of Lynn, is preparing for the preſs a volume of poems, to be entitled "Riſing Caſtle," and other poems.

Mr. W. G. LAWRIE will ſpeedily publiſh a novel, under the title of "The Dependent, or Suppreſſed genius," in 2 volumes.

Mr. T. S. SURR has a novel in the preſs, which will be publiſhed in the courſe of this month, founded on the intereſting ſtory of George Barnwell.

Mr. THELWALL's Memoirs are almoſt ready for the preſs. We underſtand he is proceeding, in ſome degree, on the plan of Rouſſeau's Confeſſions; tracing the progreſs of his opinions, moral and political, and the ſources of the moſt prominent peculiarities of his character.

We underſtand that a magnificent Map of Kent, together with that part of Eſſex which borders on the Thames, is, with the permiſſion of government, now engraving by Mr. FADEN. It is executed from an actual ſurvey, made by Mr. GARDNER, chief draftſman to the board of ordnance, founded on the recent trigonometrical operations carried on by Captain WILLIAM MUDGE, of the royal artillery, and Mr. ISAAC DALBY.

Mr. FADEN is alſo preparing for publication, a volume containing the ſeveral papers which have appeared in the philoſophical tranſactions, relative to the trigonometrical ſurvey, from the commencement of it, under the late Major General Roy, to the preſent period.

The Voyage of Captain COLNET, to the South Atlantic and by Cape Horn into the Pacific Ocean, for the purpoſe of extending the ſpermaceti whale fiſheries, and other objects of commerce, by aſcertaining the ports, bays, harbours, and anchoring births, in certain iſlands and coaſts in thoſe ſeas, at which the ſhips of the Britiſh merchants might be refitted, will be publiſhed in Auguſt.

Mr. EGERTON announces a work of Military Maps and Charts, forming a Collection of Plans of Ancient and Modern Battles, Sieges, and Military Manœuvres, with an Explanation and Hiſtorical Account of each: to be dedicated by permiſſion to the Duke of York.

Dr. HERSCHELL has communicated to the Royal Society, his diſcovery of four new ſatellites to the *Uranus*, or *Herſchel Planet*, in addition to the two which he diſcovered 11th January, 1787. This circumſtance gives a ſtrong colour of probability to the hypotheſis of the celebrated aſtronomer WURM, (who, in his "*Ideal uber die Anordnung der Trabanten-Syſteme*," publiſhed in the "*Berlin Aſtronomical Journal*, 1791," page 188.) conjectures the number of theſe ſatellites to amount

amount to eight, and has even calculated their several distances from the planet. According to WURM, the two satellites first discovered by HERSCHELL, are the second and third, in the order of distance. The following table exhibits WURM's system, with the period of their several circumvolutions, as computed by Major VON ZACH, of Weimar.

No. of Satellites.	*Distance in semi diameters of the planet.*	*Period of circumvolution.*
I.	5.27	$3\frac{1}{2}$ days.
II.	9.85	$8\frac{2}{3}$
III.	13.6	$13\frac{1}{2}$
IV.	20.7	$25\frac{2}{3}$
V.	40.2	$68\frac{1}{2}$
VI.	70.8	$160\frac{2}{4}$
VII.	129.9	$398\frac{1}{2}$
VIII.	261.1	1136

Mr. FABRONI has discovered, that a juice expressed from the leaves of the socotorine aloe yields, by simple exposure to the air, a very deep and lively violet-purple dye, which is not acted upon by acids, alkalies, or oxygen gas. He thinks it may be highly useful in forming a pigment for miniature painting; and also, dissolved in water, for dying silk, which it will effect without the use of a mordant. Though this aloe is a native of a tropical climate, it is supposed that it might be readily cultivated in the south of Italy.

From the relation of the late embassy of the Dutch East India company to the Emperor of China, published by Van BRAAM, it appears that the court of Pekin has not in the least relaxed in its jealousy towards Europeans, since the embassy of Lord MACARTNEY. The Dutch were, if possible, more closely watched than the English. The account given of the origin of this jealousy is, that a former Emperor of China, conversing with a Spanish jesuit, who was deficient in the craft of his order, expressed his astonishment at the vast acquisitions made by the king of Spain in South America; on which the jesuit informed him, "that the Spaniards having gained a footing in the country, sent missionaries in order to convert the people to the catholic faith; after which their *subjugation* followed of course." English and Dutch missionaries are a more harmless kind of people; but Lord MACARTNEY's light infantry and artillery might well appear as formidable to the Chinese as a company of barefooted friars.

From a report made to the council of the mines in Spain by D. FERNANDEZ, their inspector, concerning a new dying wood from Guiana, named *paraguatan*, it appears to possess a superiority over brazil and logwood in producing shades of red of a more durable nature. Its botanical species is not yet ascertained; but the knowledge of the wood seems to be extending. The bark is the part most valuable in dying.

Citizen BAUDIN, sent on a voyage of discovery by the French government, has returned from America with the richest collection of living exotic plants ever brought into Europe. The number is estimated at 3500, among which are trees 25 feet in height, and from 12 to 15 inches diameter. On his attempting to enter the port of Havre, he found the English squadron blockading it. The English commander, however, though his order would not permit him to suffer any vessel to enter Havre, very handsomely directed Citizen BAUDIN to proceed to the nearest place in the channel not under blockade. What pity that two such nations should be involved in perpetual hostilities through the pertinacity of their rulers! Decade Philosophic.

Dr. BARTON, of Philadelphia, in his "*Collections for an Essay towards a Materia Medica of the United States*," gives the following account of two articles of food, hitherto little known, the products of North America:

"There grows upon the river Mobile a species of palm, which is but little known to naturalists, but which promises to be an important article of food to man. It has no stalk or stem above ground. The leaves spread regularly all round, and when fully expanded are flabelliform. In the centre of these leaves is produced the receptacle of the fruit, which is of the form and size of a common sugar-loaf. This receptacle consists of a vast number of drupes, or berries, of the size and shape of common plumbs: each is covered with a fibrous, farinaceous, pulpy coating of considerable thickness. This substance is said to resemble manna in texture, colour, and taste; or, perhaps, it still more resembles moist brown sugar, with particles of loaf-sugar mixt with it. It is a most delicious and nourishing food, and is diligently sought after in the places where it grows. Upon first tasting it, it is somewhat bitter and purgent *.

"The large tuberous roots of the Smilax China afford our southern Indians a nourishing food. The fresh roots are well macerated in wooden mortars. The mass is then put into vessels nearly filled with clear water,

* From the information of Mr. WILLIAM BARTRAM. MS *penes me*. Vol. i.

where

where it is well mixed with paddles. It is decanted off into other veſſels, where it is left to ſettle, and after the ſubſidence is completed, the water is caſt off, leaving the farinaceous ſubſtance at the bottom. When this is taken out and dried, it is an impalpable powder of a rediſh colour. Mixed with boiling water, it becomes a beautiful jelly, which, when ſweetened with honey or ſugar, affords a moſt nouriſhing and pleaſant food for children or aged people. The Indians ſometimes uſe it mixed with fine corn-flour, and fryed in freſh bears' oil *."

Citizen OLIVIER, who has been travelling in the eaſt, by order of the French government, is arrived at Conſtantinople, where he has brought from Perſia, Meſopotamia, Syria, Arabia, Cyprus, and Caramaian, the ſeeds of more than 200 plants in good preſervation, many medals, (Greek, Roman, and Parthian) mummies, manuſcripts, &c. His accounts of the Turkiſh empire announce ſuch ſymptoms of miſgovernment and decline, as ſeem to portend its ſpeedy ſubverſion.

The NATIONAL INSTITUTE at Paris, has applied to the government to convoke a deputation of men of learning from all powers in amity with the French republic, to eſtabliſh a uniformity in weights and meaſures, throughout the civilized globe.

The ſociety of *Felix Meritis*, ſome years ſince inſtituted in Amſterdam, is the firſt literary ſociety in Holland. It conſiſts of about 300 members, and is divided into five departments, viz. 1. Literature. 2. Painting. 3. Commerce and Navigation. 4. Muſic. 5. Natural Hiſtory. The latter claſs is by far the moſt numerous; and their weekly meeting is attended by upwards of 150 members, one of whom reads a treatiſe on ſome ſubject relating to natural hiſtory. The ſociety is in poſſeſſion of a very excellent and complete phyſical cabinet, which is in a ſtate of conſtant improvement and augmentation, and the inſtruments are kept in the beſt order. Aſtronomy, which hitherto has been neglected, is now in an equal degree cultivated and admired. The third ſtory of the interior of the building, is converted into an obſervatory. A cabinet, twenty-four feet in length and ten in breadth, is appropriated to calculations of the meridian. The obſervatory is eighty feet (Rhine meaſure) above the level of the ſea, and commands an uninterrupted proſpect, except towards the eaſt, where a few buildings obſtruct the horizon from five to ſix degrees. The inſtruments conſiſt of, 1. An acromatic meridian teleſcope, by SISSON, three feet, Rhine meaſure, in length, the axis twenty-eight inches and a half. 2. A moveable quadrant, of the ſemidiameter of two feet, by BIRD, finiſhed with great care. &c. &c. &c.

A very valuable Survey of the Province of Moray; hiſtorical, geographical, and political, has juſt been publiſhed, by Mr. ISAAC FORSYTH, a ſpirited young bookſeller, of Elgin, and deſerves notice in this place. The two firſt chapters, on the inhabitants and antiquities of Moray, are from the pen of the Rev. Mr. GRANT, one of the miniſters of the eſtabliſhed church of Scotland. The other two, containing a particular account of every pariſh, and a diſſertation on the agriculture of the country, are written by the Rev. Mr. LESLIE, of Darkland. Mr. MILLAR, engineer of the Sutherland coal work, has given an excellent view of the cathedral of Elgin, and the moſt correct map of the province hitherto publiſhed. In ſhort, this is an intereſting work, not only to the native, but alſo to the antiquary and man of ſcience.

Profeſſor BURTON, of Philadelphia, is preparing for the preſs a work, intitled, "*Strictures on the Arrangement of the Materia Medica, adopted by Dr. Darwin.*"

Dr. CURRIE, of Philadelphia, is about to publiſh an elaborate treatiſe on the yellow fever.

Dr. BRICKELL, of Savannah, has diſcovered, in Georgia, a new plant, which he has named JEFFERSONIA, in compliment to the vice-preſident of the United States; of which the following is a deſcription:

JEFFERSONIA pentandria monagynia.

Calyx, below, compoſed of five ſhort oval imbricated leaves; *corolla*, monophyllous, funnel ſhaped, on the receptacle, ſub-pentangular, bearing the filaments near the baſe, its margin hypocrateriform, divided into five round ducts nearly equal; *ſtyle*, pitiform, ſhorter than the petal, but longer than the ſtamens; *ſtigma*, quadripid; *anthers*, erect, linear, ſagittated; *fruit*, two univalved, carinated, polyſpermous capſules, united at the baſe, opening on their tops and contiguous ſides, having flat ſeeds, with a marginal wing.

Only one ſpecies is as yet diſcovered, *Jefferſonia ſempervireus*. It is a ſhrub with round poliſhed twining ſtems, which climb up on buſhes and ſmall trees; the petioles ſhort, oppoſite; leaves oblong, narrow, entire, evergreen, acute; flowers axillary, yellow, having a ſweet odour. The woods are full of this delightful ſhrub, which is covered with bloſſoms for many months in the year.

A great

A great variety of medical and chemical works have lately made their appearance in America on the origin and mode of prevention of the yellow fever. It ſeems to be generally admitted, that the fever is not an imported diſeaſe, at leaſt that it has, in ſeveral inſtances, originated from the putrefying offal of animal and vegetable matter about the docks of the American ports: with the removal of this infecting maſs, the fever has uniformly been mitigated, and gradually removed. Upon this fact Dr. MITCHELL has founded a theory, which is at preſent very popular, that azate, or nitrous gas (called by him Septon and the Septu acid), is the proximate cauſe of infectious fever; and that lime and the alcalis, by neutralizing the acid, deſtroy the ſource of infection.

Dr. PRIESTLEY's "laſt Defence of the declining Cauſe of Phlogiſton," has been anſwered in America by citizen Adet, envoy from the French republic, and by Dr. MACLEAN.

The epidemics which have lately ravaged ſo large a part of the United States of America, have not been confined to the human ſpecies: the cats have been affected with a diſtemper ſimilar to that which proved ſo fatal to them in London laſt year: horned cattle, alſo, have been very generally diſeaſed: the foxes in ſome parts of Maſſachuſetts and New Hampſhire, have fallen in great numbers by diſeaſe; and, in ſome of the eaſtern ſtates, geeſe have been affected in a very ſingular manner: many have been ſeen to ſeize ſome object with their bills, and adhere to it till they died.

The chemical ſociety of Philadelphia have appointed a committee of five members to analiſe, gratis, any ore or mineral ſubſtances that ſhall be ſent by any citizen, free of expence, and accompanied with an account of the place and ſituation in which it was found.

Extracts of Letters from LA LANDE, *inſpecteur du College de France, Directeur de l'Obſervatoire de la Republique Francoiſe, &c. &c. to Major Von* ZACH, *of Gotha.*

FIRST EXTRACT.

The Turkiſh ambaſſador ſhows me great civility and friendſhip, being very partial to the ſtudy of aſtronomy. On the 15th of November, 1797, he attended, in company with the reſt of the foreign ambaſſadors, the annual opening of the ſeſſions of the *College de France*, in which I read my "*Hiſtory of Aſtronomy*" for the year 1797. After the terminations of the ſittings, he honoured me with a viſit, accompanied by his whole *ſuite*, and drank coffee at my houſe. He is a perſon of ſtrong intellect, well informed, and intereſts himſelf greatly in acquiring a knowledge of our arts, ſciences, and literature. He is very conſtant in his attendance at the Lyceum, where a ſofa is appropriated to his ſeparate accommodation. Whenever he ſees me, he beckons me to him, and inſiſts upon my ſeating myſelf next him. His interpreter, a native of Athens, named CODRIKA, is likewiſe a man of good abilities, and has tranſlated ſeveral of my writings into the Greek language. Notwithſtanding the prejudice generally entertained againſt the Turks, as promoters of learning, it appears they are not totally neglectful of the ſciences. A mathematical ſchool has lately been eſtabliſhed at Conſtantinople, conſiſting of four profeſſors and fifty pupils. Citizen BEAUCHAMP has tranſmitted to us proof ſheets of the tables of logarithms now printing at Conſtantinople with Turkiſh types.

The printing of my "*Connoiſſance des tems Année*," viii. (1800) which is carried on at the national printing-office, being ſuddenly ſuſpended, I immediately waited on the Director BARRAS, who received me with the greateſt affability, and inſiſted on my ſtaying to dinner. No ſooner had I returned home, than I experienced the beneficial effects of my viſit, being moſt agreeably ſurpriſed with the receipt of the proof ſheets from the office. I ſhall not attempt to deſcribe the high ſatisfaction I enjoyed in the unexpected obligation. It affords an inconteſtible proof that barbarity and Gothic ignorance no longer uſurp the reins of government.

My aſtronomical lectures in the *College de France* are attended by ſixty hearers, and their number increaſes yearly: a pleaſing proof that the love of knowledge gains ground among us. The ſanguinary *Robeſpierre* glutted his thirſt for blood with the murder of men of ſcience; he hated them, and not without reaſon, for he was a tyrant.

SECOND EXTRACT.

Paris, January, 1798.

BUONAPARTE holds the ſtudy of aſtronomy in high eſteem, not merely as a patron of ſcience, but becauſe he has a practical knowledge of its value and importance. His acquirements in this branch are not ſuperficial; he has entered into the *detail*, as I have had an opportunity of diſcovering in the courſe of my converſations with this extraordinary man.

THIRD

THIRD EXTRACT. *(Of a later date.)*

I have had the honour of dining with General BUONAPARTE. Our converſation turned chiefly upon aſtronomy, the great progreſs this ſcience has made, and the high patronage it experiences at Gotha. It is truly ſurpriſing to witneſs the profound mathematical knowledge which BUONAPARTE poſſeſſes. Not even the moſt trifling circumſtances have eſcaped his notice; he is familiar in every branch, and conſtantly attends the ſittings of the *National Inſtitute*, of which he has been elected an aſſociate.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete Liſt of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publiſhers who deſire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to tranſmit copies of the ſame.

ARCHITECTURE.

AN Eſſay on Britiſh Cottage Architecture: an attempt to perpetuate, on principle, that peculiar mode of building, which was originally the effect of chance, ſupported by deſigns, compriſing dwellings for the peaſant, and retreats for the gentleman, by *James Malton*, 4to. 1l. 7s.
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Don Carlos, Prince Royal of Spain: an hiſtorical drama from the German of *Frederick Schiller*, author of the Robbers, &c. by the tranſlators of Fieſco, 5s. Miller.

Don Carlos, a tragedy, tranſlated from the German of *Frederick Schiller*. Harding.

The Forreſter, or the Royal Seat, a drama, written by *John Bayley*, 1s. 6d. Lee and Hurſt.

Clavidgo, a tragedy, from the German of *Goethe*, author of the Sorrows of Werter, 2s. 6d. Johnſon.

The Inquiſitor, a play in five acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, 2s. Robinſons.

The Inquiſitor, a tragedy, (never performed) altered from the German, by the late *James Petit Andrews*, Eſq. and *Henry James Pye*, 2s. Hatchard.

EDUCATION.

Minor Morals, interſperſed with ſketches of natural hiſtory, hiſtorical anecdotes, and original ſtories, by *Charlotte Smith*, 2 vols. 4s. 6d. Law.

Eſſay on the Education of Youth, by *John Evans*, A. M. 1s.

Keeper's Travels in ſearch of his Maſter, 1s. 6d. Newberry.

Select Leſſons in Proſe and Verſe, deſigned for the improvement of youth, 1s. 9d.
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Geographical and Biographical Exerciſes, deſigned for the uſe of young ladies, by *W. Butler*, 3s. 6d. T. Conder.

True Stories, tranſlated from the French, for the amuſement of good children, 1s. 6d.
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GEOGRAPHY AND VOYAGES.

Sketch of the Voyage of Diſcovery undertaken by *M. de la Peroufe*, drawn from the original lately publiſhed at Paris, 1s. 6d. Allen.

The Voyage of *La Pérouſe* round the World, in the years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788, arranged by *M. L. A. Millet Mureau*, tranſlated from the French, in three large volumes 8vo. without omiſſions of any kind, with nearly 50 plates. Johnſon.

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An Introduction to the Literary Hiſtory of the 14th and 15th Centuries, 5s. boards.
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A Vindication of Homer, and of the Ancient Poets and Hiſtorians, who have recorded the ſiege and fall of Troy: in anſwer to two late publications of Mr. *Bryant*; with a map and plates, by *I. B. S. Morritt*, Eſq. 4to. 12s.
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Obſervations on the Statutes for regiſtering Deeds, with Caſes upon the Operation and Intent of thoſe Statutes; and Inſtructions for carrying them into Effect, by *John Rigge*, deputy regiſter for Middleſex. 5s. boards.
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Reports of Caſes determined in the Court of King's Bench, in Eaſter Term 1798. vol. 7. part vii. by *Domford* and *Eaſt*. 5s.
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MAPS.

The Hibernian Atlas; or, General Deſcription of Ireland, beautifully engraved on 78 plates, compriſing 37 maps, 1 vol. 4to. 10s. 6d. Laurie and Whittle.

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A Lecture on the Situation of the large Blood veſſels of the Extremities, and the Methods of making effectual Preſſure on the Arteries in Caſes of dangerous Effuſions of Blood from Wounds, a new edition; to which is now added, an Explanation of the Nature of Wounds, more particularly thoſe received from fire-arms, by *W. Blizard*, F. R. S. 3s.
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Letter to the Author of a Pamphlet, intitled, "Remarks on the Purſuits of Literature," dated, Cambridge, May 1, 1798, containing Obſervations on the Remarks. 1s. Lee and Hurſt.

An Appendage to the Toilet: an Eſſay on the Teeth, dedicated to the ladies, by *Hugh Moiſes,* M. D. 2s. 6d. Hookham and Carpenter.

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A Complete Treatiſe of Land Surveying, by the Chain, Croſs, and Offset Staffs only, in three parts, by *William Davis,* Author of the Uſe of the Globes, lately publiſhed, and Member of the Philoſophical Society, London. Baynes.

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Tranſactions of the Royal Iriſh Academy, vol. 6. 4to. 1l. 1s. boards. Elmſley and Bremner.

Some new Experiments, with Obſervations upon Heat, ſhewing the erroneous Principles of the French Theory. Alſo a Letter to Henry Cavendiſh, containing pointed Animadverſions and Strictures upon ſome late chemical Papers in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, by *Robert Harrington,* M. D. 3s. Cadell and Davies.

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Augusta, Roman, 3 vols. 12mo. Duleau and Co.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

In July, 1798.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE account of the parliamentary proceedings in our last number, was closed with his Majesty's message to both houses, respecting certain British regiments of militia proceeding to Ireland.

Mr. DUNDAS, on the 20th of June, presented offers, to go upon the same service, from the Oxfordshire, Old Bucks, Caernarvonshire, Denbighshire, Warwickshire, and Merionethshire.

The order of the day being read, for the second reading of the bill for authorising the militia to go to Ireland. General TARLETON entered upon a general opposition to the principle of the bill. The measure, he contended, was not more objectionable in a constitutional point of view; than it would prove ineffectual in producing any benefit to the country. He said, the militia in this country had been estimated at 100,000 men. Upon investigation, however, this number would be found to be reduced to 32,000, of which administration were now intending to send away 12,000. He also enumerated the number of the supplementary militia and the volunteer cavalry, and declared the number of effective men, exclusive of the 12,000, which by the present bill were to

be ſent to Ireland, would not amount to more than 20,000. Of the whole of the force to be muſtered in this country at this moment, there were not more than 37,000 men who had carried arms for more than one year. The military force in Ireland, including the yeomary and other corps, conſiſted of 80,000 men and 30 general officers; yet the peaſantry alone were able to make head againſt them. What then would the ſmall addition of 12,000 be able to effect? The expedition to Oſtend, which was a mere chimera of the right honourable gentleman's, had ſwallowed up 1500 men, whoſe ſervices would have been much more effectual in defending the country at this moment, than in executing the chemerical enterpriſe in which they were employed.

Mr. Secretary DUNDAS replied, that General TARLETON was wrong in his ſtatement. Upwards of 40,000 men had been under arms in this country for three years paſt. The honourable general, when he ſaid that an army of 80,000 men in Ireland could not make head againſt the peaſantry, ſhould have recollected, that in America the peaſantry had made head againſt a well diſciplined army, commanded by able officers. With regard to the expedition to Oſtend, it ſhould be recollected, that it was not only undertaken by the adviee, but by the earneſt intreaty, of Sir CHARLES GREY.

Mr. JEKYLL ſtrongly defended the arguments of General TARLETON, and contended, that the meaſure was unconſtitutional. The preſent was the firſt time that he, as a member of that houſe, had received any intimation from the executive government, concerning the rebellion in Ireland. "And how can I know," ſaid Mr. JEKYLL, "but, that this is a reſiſtance which the people of Ireland have a right to make."

Mr. DUNDAS, upon hearing this laſt expreſſion, ſtood up, and moved to put in force the ſtanding order for clearing the houſe of ſtrangers; which was done accordingly, and none were admitted during the remainder of the evening—but the debate, we underſtand, continued for ſome time; after which the houſe divided on the queſtion for the ſecond reading of the bill. Ayes 43—Noes 11. The bill was then read a third time and paſſed.

On the 22d of June, Lord GEORGE CAVENDISH introduced into the houſe of commons a ſeries of reſolutions relative to Ireland, but the order of the houſe relative to the excluſion of ſtrangers, being enforced, the public were again deprived of the opportunity of knowing the ſentiments of their repreſentatives. The reſolutions propoſed by his lordſhip, were ſimilar to others which had been propoſed upon the ſame ſubject, and they experienced the ſame reception from the miniſterial ſide of the houſe.

The Earl of BESBOROUGH, on the 25th of June, moved, in the houſe of lords, an addreſs to his Majeſty on the affairs of Ireland, which was ſeconded by the Earl of Suffolk, and was negatived by 51 votes and proxies, againſt 21.

The Duke of BEDFORD alſo, on the ſame day, after a very able ſpeech, moved a reſolution upon the ſame ſubject, which was negatived by 63 to 20.

Nothing further of importance occurred in either houſe of parliament, till the 29th of June, when his Majeſty prorogued them until the 8th day of Auguſt. The ſpeech from the throne, on this occaſion, aſſured the two houſes that they had, during the preſent ſeſſion, amply fulfilled the ſolemn and unanimous aſſurances which his Majeſty had received from them at its commencement. That a ſpirit of ardent and voluntary exertion diffuſed itſelf through every part of the kingdom, had ſtrengthened and confirmed our internal ſecurity—that his fleets and armies had met the menaces of invaſion, by blocking up our enemies in their principal ports—that the extenſive and equitable ſcheme of contribution, by which ſo large a portion of our expence will be defrayed within the year, had defeated the expectation of thoſe who had vainly hoped to exhauſt our means and deſtroy our public credit—that the proviſion which had been made for the redemption of the land-tax, had eſtabliſhed a ſyſtem, which, in its operation, might produce the happieſt conſequences in the diminution of our debt, and the ſupport of public credit. His Majeſty next announced to his parliament, that the deſigns of the diſaffected, carried on in concert with our inveterate enemies, had been unremittingly purſued, but had been happily and effectually counteracted in this kingdom, by the zeal and loyalty of his ſubjects. In Ireland, they had broken out in acts of the moſt criminal rebellion. That every effort had been made on his Majeſty's part to ſubdue this dangerous ſpirit. The honourable conduct of ſo many of his regiments of militia in this kingdom, in offering their ſervices to ſubdue the rebellion in Ireland, afforded the ſtrongeſt pledge of the military ardour which actuated this va-

luable part of our national defence. With the advantage of this ſupport, and after the diſtinguiſhed ſucceſſes which had already attended his arms againſt the rebels, he truſted that the time was faſt approaching, when thoſe now ſeduced from their allegiance would be brought to a juſt ſenſe of the guilt they had incurred, and would intitle themſelves to forgiveneſs. That this temporary interruption of tranquillity, and all its attendant calamities, muſt be attributed to thoſe pernicious principles which had been ſo induſtriouſly propagated in that kingdom.

The capture of La Seine, by Captain STIRLING, off the coaſt of France, claims particular notice, from the extraordinary defence made by the enemy. On the morning of the 29th of May, Captain STIRLING, with three ſhips of war, gave chace to the French frigate La Seine, off the Saintes; one of his ſhips, the Piquet brought her to action about eleven at night, and continued a running fight till the Jaſon paſſed between the two; at this inſtant, the land near the Point de la Trench, was ſeen cloſe on the larboard bow of the Jaſon, and before the ſhip could anſwer her helm, ſhe took the ground cloſe to the enemy, who had grounded alſo; the Jaſon ſwung with her ſtern cloſe to the enemy's broadſide, who, although he was diſmaſted, took advantage of his happy poſition; but a well directed fire was kept up by the Engliſh, and at half paſt two ſhe ſtruck. She was commanded by LE CAPITAINE BRIJOT; her force 42 guns and 610 men, including troops; ſhe ſailed from L'Iſle de France three months before, bound to L'Orient.

The Pique, as has been obſerved, brought the enemy to action, but the main-top-maſt being carried away, ſhe was obliged to drop aſtern; ardour urging her on to renew the combat, ſhe did not hear Captain STIRLING hail her to anchor, and ſhe, therefore, grounded on the off-ſide the Jaſon, near enough to receive the enemy's ſhot over the latter. The Pique, therefore, became bilged, and was ordered to be deſtroyed the next morning. It was with great difficulty the prize was ſaved, even after throwing her guns, &c. overboard. The carnage on board La Seine was very great, 170 men were killed, and about 100 wounded. Captain STIRLING's ſhip, the Jaſon, had not one maſt or yard undamaged, nor a ſhrowd or a rope, that was not cut. The loſs on board the Jaſon was ſeven killed, and twelve wounded. The loſs on board the Pique, was one killed and nine wounded.

IRELAND.

In our laſt number we left the inſurgents, in Wexford, in great force, and the king's troops making approaches to attack them. The long expected engagement took place on the 21ſt of June, but with much leſs ſlaughter and effect than had been expected. On that morning, about ſeven o'clock, the rebel camp upon Vinegar Hill, was attacked and carried in about an hour and a half. General LAKE commanded upon this occaſion, and ordered the attack to be made in ſeveral columns, under Generals DUNDAS, JOHNSON, CUSTACE, DUFF, and LOFTUS. The rebels maintained their ground obſtinately for the time above-mentioned; but, on perceiving the danger of being ſurrounded, they fled with great precipitation. General LAKE ſaid their loſs could not then be aſcertained, but it muſt have been very conſiderable. The rebels loſt thirteen pieces of ſmall ordnance, of various ſizes. After this action the king's troops entered the town of Wexford, and the inſurgents retreated. General MOORE entered ſo opportunely, as to prevent it from being laid in aſhes. Previous to the inſurgents evacuating Wexford, they deputed a Captain M'MANUS, to inform the commander of the king's troops, that they were ready to deliver up the town without oppoſition, lay down their arms, and return to their allegiance, provided their perſons and property were guaranteed by him; General LAKE returned for anſwer, that he could not attend to any terms offered by rebels in arms againſt their ſovereign. The inſurgents, after the affair at Wexford, aſſembled in great force in the mountains of Wicklow, and on the 25th of June, ſeveral thouſands of them made an attack upon Hacketſtown. Lieut. GARDINER, with the forces under him, took an advantageous poſition to endeavour to prevent the rebels from gaining poſſeſſion of the town, but was ſoon obliged to retreat, to line the walls and windows of the barrack. A conteſt continued in the midſt of flames (for the rebels ſet fire to the town) for nine hours, when they were obliged to retreat. The inſurgents muſt have ſuffered greatly, for thirty cart loads of killed and wounded were carried off by them in their retreat. There were ten killed and twenty wounded of the king's troops, upon this occaſion.

Notwithſtanding theſe ſucceſſes, the rebellion was far from being entirely ſuppreſſed. Large bodies of the inſurgents made approaches towards Dublin, ſtopping all the mail-coaches on the roads, and

and committing other depredations; large bodies of those who had been in the mountains, passed over to the bog of Allen, and on the 12th of July, a body of about fifteen hundred, attacked the town of Clonard, where they were repulsed, with the loss of sixty men, by Colonel BLAKE. This body, after their defeat, moved towards Longwood, whence they were pursued almost to Culmullin. About thirty were killed in the pursuit. The main body of the insurgents having reached Dunboyne, the next evening proceeded to the hill at Garretstown, whither General MYERS, with the troops under his command, was ordered to pursue them. The rebels, however, went off in the night for the Boyne, and possessed it: they were pursued by two divisions under Generals WEMYS and MEYRICK; and their cavalry having come up with them, they formed a strong position in the road to Ardee. As soon as the Sutherland regiment, with the battalion guns arrived, the rebels fell into confusion, and were soon afterwards forced into the bog, where a very considerable number were killed, and a quantity of pikes and muskets taken.

Lord CORNWALLIS, the new Lord Lieutenant, sent a message on the 17th of July, by Lord CASTLEREAGH, to the house of commons, purporting, that he had received the King's commands to acquaint them, "that he had signified his gracious intention of granting his general and free pardon for all offences committed on or before a certain day, *upon such conditions* and with such *exceptions* as may be *compatible* with the *public safety*; for carrying which purpose into execution, his Majesty has signified his gracious intention of sanctioning, by his royal signature, a bill for that purpose, previous to its being submitted for the concurrence of parliament.

FRANCE.

The extraordinary expedition of Gen. BUONAPARTE has excited the attention not only of the French republic, but of all Europe. Victory, still constant to his standard, has led him triumphantly into Malta. The French effected a landing on the morning of the 10th of June, and having invested the town, proceeded immediately to cannonade it on all sides. The resistance of the Maltese appears to have been very slight; a sortie was made from the fortress, in which the standard of the order of Malta fell into the hands of the French; and, on the following day, the knights surrendered the town, and renounced their property in the island to the captors. Several ships, immense quantities of cannon, muskets, powder, and other ammunition, were the fruits of this conquest; which the directory stated was undertaken in consequence of the protection afforded by Malta to French emigrants; the ill-treatment which the "friends of liberty" experienced in the island; the shutting of the ports against French vessels; the refusal of the grand-master, by a manifesto of the 10th of October, 1793, to recognize the French ambassador, but as a *charge d'affair* of the thing; and, finally, the refusal made to the request of BUONAPARTE for water, on the day previous to the landing of his troops.

L. PUYREVEAU, after remarking in the council of five hundred, on the 3d of July, that the public assemblies were infested with royalists; and pointing out the necessity of checking the enterprises of the emigrants and emissaries of the English government, expressed his opinion, that domiciliary visits ought to be renewed according to the 359th article of the constitution. He concluded by moving a message to the Directory to inquire, whether the laws were sufficient to remove the obnoxious persons to whom he had adverted?

The Directory in answer declared, that the English government was employing every means to avert the fatal blow by which it was threatened, and called for powers to enable the executive to arrest emigrants, and other enemies of the public tranquillity, wherever they might be concealed. A message to this purpose being read from the Directory, the council entered into several resolutions, empowering the executive government to order domiciliary visits, during one month from the date thereof, for the purpose of apprehending the agents of England, emigrants who had returned, and transported priests.

LECOINTRE, in the council of five hundred, on the 11th of July, in the name of the Directory, demanded the sum of 15,000 livres for the purchase of foreign and domestic newspapers. He likewise produced, on the 14th, an account of the directorial expences for the seventh year, which amounted to 3,536,544 livres, including 756,000 for personal services, and 1,150,000 for what was termed "extraordinary contributions." The council of five hundred decreed, by a majority of 52, that the vacant places of judges in the tribunal of Cassation should be

be filled up from the ſuppleans, according to ſeniority, inſtead of leaving the appointment to the directory. BUONAPARTE, brother of the general, on this queſtion, voted againſt the directory.

HOLLAND.

A kind of revolution, or rather an elevation of one party over the heads of another, has lately taken place in the Batavian republic. A grand ſupper was given, on the 11th of June, at a tavern at the Hague, where moſt of the officers in the garriſon were preſent, with General DAENDELS at their head. There were alſo ſome commiſſaries belonging to the former government and the ancient corporations. A paper was here produced for the ſignature of thoſe preſent, of which the principal purport was, that the legiſlative aſſembly ſhould leave their poſt. Several arreſts took place on the ſame night. On the following morning the legiſlative aſſembly declared their ſittings permanent, and procured the aſſiſtance of five companies of infantry, and a detachment of cavalry. In the afternoon, at five o'clock, Gen. DAENDELS, at the head of three companies of infantry, went to the department of war, and afterwards to the hotel of Amſterdam, with intent to arreſt the executive directors, who were ſuppoſed to be ſitting there. He only took citizen Van LANGEN, who was ſent to confinement at Woerden. Two directors accepted their diſmiſſion. A great number of the legiſlative body were afterwards arreſted, the decree which perpetuated its powers repealed, and a new proviſional executive power created. The utmoſt joy, it is ſaid, prevailed in conſequence of this event, and a general illumination took place at the Hague, Amſterdam, and other places. General JOUBERT openly approved of this revolution, and C. LACROIX proteſted, in vain, againſt it; but a courier was ſoon afterwards diſpatched commanding his attendance at Paris. Two contradictory accounts were given to the French directory of this affair; but, upon the whole, they approved the proceedings.

WEST INDIES.

Brigadier-gen. MAITLAND, commanding his majeſty's forces in the iſland of St. Domingo, has been obliged to evacuate the towns of Port-au-Prince and St. Marc's. There appeared to this commander but two modes in any degree practicable to effect the hazardous affair with ſafety to his Majeſty's troops. The one to withdraw the ſmall Britiſh force, and ſuch of the colonial troops as he could induce to go with him, in a precipitate manner, after blowing up the forts; the other, to ſtate fairly to the enemy his determination, and, acting as events occurred, to endeavour, in a deliberate way, to withdraw the whole force, and, at the ſame time, to attempt to make ſome terms for the numerous inhabitants who wiſhed to remain. Upon mature deliberation, the general embraced the latter mode. He accordingly ſent a flag of truce to the republican general TOUSSAINT, to acquaint him with his reſolution. The humanity of the French general induced him to agree to the laſt propoſition, and to ſend to Port-au-Prince, on the 28th of May, a confidential officer, on his part, to agree to terms. In two days an agreement was mutually exchanged and ratified by both parties. The French general ſtipulated, in this agreement, in the moſt ſolemn manner, to guarantee the lives and properties of all the inhabitants who might chooſe to remain.

AMERICA.

The houſe of repreſentatives of the United States, on the 16th of May, paſſed a bill which had originated in the ſenate, authorizing the preſident to direct the commanders of the American armed veſſels to take and bring into the ports of the United States any French cruizers which ſhall have committed depredations on the citizens thereof, or which ſhall be found hovering on the coaſt for that purpoſe; and alſo to retake any American merchantmen that may have been captured by ſuch cruizers. This vigorous meaſure was ſoon followed by another; a bill to prohibit all commercial intercourſe between France and the United States, paſſed the houſe of repreſentatives a few days afterwards.

Marriages and Deaths, in and near London.

Married.] Mr. Griffiths, of Whitechapel, to Miſs D. Buttery, of Mary-le-Bone.

At Walthamſtow, Mr. Northage, of Lawrence-lane, to Miſs Holloway.

Mr. M. Robinſon, of Red-lion-ſtreet, to Miſs Carter, of Woodbridge.

J. Holmes, eſq. late of Calcutta, to Miſs Wellows, of Epping Foreſt.

At Grove Houſe, the hon. J. Olmius, to Miſs Morgan, daughter of J. Morgan, eſq. of the Inner-temple.

Mr. E. Marter, of the Piazza, Covent-garden,

garden, to Miſs F. Phillips, of Northumberland-ſtreet, Strand.

At Woodford, Job Matthew Raikes, eſq. of London, to Miſs Bayly, daughter of N. Bayly, eſq. of Bayly's-vale, in Jamaica.

At Pinner, John George Childrens, eſq. only ſon of George Childrens, eſq. of Tunbridge, to Miſs Holwell, daughter of Lieut. Col. Holwell, of Southborough.

At St. James's, Dr. Veſturmé, phyſician to the foreign troops, to Miſs Paillet, of Sloane-ſtreet.

Captain James Salmond, of the Bengal military eſtabliſhment, to Miſs Louiſa Scott, 3d daughter of David Scott, eſq. M. P. of Upper Harley-ſtreet.

At Tottenham, Robert Prickett, eſq. of Manſion-houſe-ſtreet, to Miſs Salte, of Tottenham.

Mr. John Browne, jun. of Fiſh-ſtreet-hill, to Miſs Horſton, of Leiceſter-ſquare.

In London, William Moore, eſq. of the royal navy, to Miſs Gale.

Died.] At St. James's palace, Lewis Albert, eſq. one of his majeſty's pages.

In Weymouth-ſtreet, Edw. Reeve, eſq.

Mr. Matthew Whiting, of Ratcliff-croſs.

After a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Glover, of the White-horſe, near Holland-houſe, Kenſington.

At his houſe, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, Mr. Serjeant Adair, M. P. chief juſtice of Cheſter.

At Hampſtead, in his 74th year, Mrs. Beckford, widow of the late right hon. Wm. Beckford, lord mayor of London, and daughter and co-heireſs of the hon. George Hamilton, 3d ſon of James, 6th earl of Abercorn, lineally deſcended from the blood royal of Scotland.

In London, aged 70, Neil Jameſon, eſq. of Norfolk, in Virginia.

At Sunbury, Mrs. Roſe Ann Borne, wife of Mr. Thomas Borne, ſurgeon.

In Sloane-ſtreet, J. Reid, eſq. rear-admiral in the navy.

In Conduit-ſtreet, colonel John Cockerell, late of the Eaſt India ſervice in Bengal. His death was occaſioned by a ſudden accumulation of water in the cheſt and brain.

In Somer's Town, William Hannam, eſq. for many years, and until lately, provoſt-marſhal of the Savoy.

At Chelſea, Mrs. Exton, widow of Dr. Exton.

At Tottenham, H. Grace, eſq.

At Walthamſtow, Mr. H. Plimpton.

After a ſhort illneſs, in London, E. Fugion, one of the Bow-ſtreet officers.

Suddenly, at his houſe, at Charing-croſs, Mr. Harriſon, ſadler to the king.

In Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, Miſs Duckett, daughter of Sir C. Duckett, bart.

In St. Sepulchre's workhouſe, aged 84, Mr. Jobſon, well known in all parts of England as an itinerant puppet-ſhowman.

At Chelſea, Mrs. Mary Hand, who for more than ſixty years kept the royal bun-houſe.

In New Bond-ſtreet, Mrs. Godbold.

In Howland-ſtreet, Mrs. Saxby, widow of George Saxby, eſq. formerly receiver-general of South Carolina.

At his houſe on Snow-hill, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. Jacob Meane, coffin-plate-chaſer.

In Portland-ſtreet, Mrs. Haſtie.

In Devonſhire-ſtreet, Queen-ſquare, Mr. Jaques, carpenter.

[Reſpecting the late *William Henry Lambton*, eſq. we have been favoured with the following intereſting particulars. Amongſt thoſe diſtinguiſhed characters, whoſe laudable career of patriotic exertion, or private benevolence, has been cut ſhort by a premature death, few can more juſtly claim the affectionate regard of poſterity, than the late William Henry Lambton, eſq. As a ſtar of ſuperior magnitude, he ſhone for a moment above the political horizon, and enlivened with his benignant influence, the orbit of his private life. Yet, whilſt his public merits, as one of thoſe (few, indeed, in number) who dared to ſtem the torrent of popular deluſion, will ſtand recorded in the hiſtory of his country, the remembrance of his private virtues, and the example of his domeſtic life, confined to a narrow ſphere, may periſh in the boſoms of his aſſociates and his friends. To ſnatch theſe from oblivion, and point them out to the general admiration; to trace the early dawnings of his youth, and the ſucceſſive developement of his acquiſitions in mature years, would require the pen of genius enlightened by the torch of intercourſe; a ſhort ſketch, however, of his public and private life, may not be unworthy of attention, and authenticity of facts make ſome atonement for deficiency of illuſtration. If the pride of anceſtry was not ſoon forgot in the contemplation of perſonal merit, we might largely expatiate on the advantages he derived from birth, and trace the family of Lambton, reſiding on their patrimonial eſtate in the county of Durham, from the Saxon ages; or enhance the value of his maternal deſcent from a line of Scottiſh nobles. But the reputation of the progenitors was eclipſed by the virtues of the deſcendant, and the light they afforded reflected ſtrongly back in the luſtre of his fame. This ineſtimable character was born on the 15th of November, 1764, the ſon of General John Lambton, of the 68th regiment of foot, and Lady Suſan Lyon, ſiſter to the Earl of Strathmore. His predeceſſors had frequently repreſented the county and city of Durham in parliament, and his father had ſeated himſelf with conſiderable popularity for the latter, by aſſerting the privileges of the freemen, in oppoſition to the uſurpations of fictitious votes. The fond affection of a parent, hoping his ſon might one day hold a ſeat in the national councils, determined that no advantage of education ſhould be wanting to render him worthy of the important truſt. In conformity to this deſign, Mr. Lambton was placed,

placed, at the early age of ſeven years, at Wandſworth ſchool, in Surry, which is generally regarded a nurſery for Eton. To that ſeminary he was removed at twelve, and there diſcovered the dawnings of his genius, in paſſing through the different forms till he reached the ſixth claſs. His reputation was deſervedly high amongſt the ſcholars of his day; and in the compoſition of Latin verſes he particularly excelled. The "*Muſæ Etonenſis*," affords a valuable ſpecimen of the elegance and purity of his odes. He was entered a fellow-commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge, in Oct. 1782, and continued there till July 1784, purſuing the career of his ſtudies, and unfolding the vigour of his mind. As it is pleaſing to contemplete the early connection of men, afterwards united in the nobleſt purſuits, we recognize with peculiar ſatisfaction, among the companions of Mr. Lambton's academic life, thoſe ſteady opponents of corruption, WHITBREAD and GREY. To give a poliſh to his early acquiſitions, and extend his knowledge of the world and mankind, Mr. Lambton proceeded, with a private tutor, to the continent. The extent of his tour embraced France and Switzerland, with a ſhort excurſion into Spain; but the principal places of his reſidence were Paris and Verſailles. There he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the elegance of his appearance, and the liberality of his diſpoſition, and returned to England with all the requiſites of an accompliſhed gentleman. The ſequel of his life exhibited him more fully to the public eye, and the acquiſitions of the youth, were amply diſplayed in the developement of the man. Soon after his return from the continent, Mr. Lambton became a member of the Britiſh legiſlature, being returned, on the reſignation of his father (in Feb. 1787), for the city of Durham, which place he continued to repreſent during the remainder of his life. In the ſenate, Mr. Lambton ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a ſpeaker, in ſeconding the motion of Mr. Fox, for a repeal of the ſhop tax, on the 24th of April, and then afforded a very promiſing proſpect of thoſe talents which he afterwards, on many occaſions, diſplayed. The queſtions to which, in the ſequel, he principally directed his attention, were ſuch as related to the conſtitution of his country, or in which the welfare of the public was materially concerned. As an orator, his elocution was clear and articulate, his language manly and energetic, his arguments pertinent and often cogent; in quotation he was apt, happy in his alluſions, and in his manner graceful. To the honour of Mr. Lambton, as a man, and as a ſenator, be it recorded, that he never voted for a meaſure in which millions were lavihly ſquandered for the purpoſes of corruption, or blood wantonly waſted for the proſecution of intrigue. The benevolence of his heart inclined him to deteſt the calamities of war, and the ſoundneſs of his judgment enabled him to detect thoſe fallacious ſophiſms, by which nations are frequently involved in deſolation and ruin. Of this, ample proof is afforded by his cenſures on the conduct of miniſtry concerning the Spaniſh and Ruſſian armaments, and his decided oppoſition to the commencement and proſecution of the calamitous war with France. During the agitation of various motions relative to the abolition of the ſlave trade, Mr. Lambton always divided with the friends of humanity, in oppoſition to the continuance of that abominable traffic. But the moſt important features of Mr. Lambton's political conduct, were his attacks on the corruptions of parliament, and his vindications of the neceſſity of reform. In March 1792, he ably expoſed the corrupt practices of the agents of government in the Weſtminſter election of 1788, in ſeconding a motion for an inquiry into that ſubject. In the following month, his name appeared as an original member of the ſociety of "*the Friends of the People aſſociated for the Purpoſe of obtaining a Parliamentary Reform*," and, as chairman, he ſigned their *celebrated declaration and addreſs*, of the 26th of April. This aſſociation being expoſed to conſiderable obliquy, Mr. Lambton came forward in defence of its principles and proceedings; on various occaſions in the houſe of commons, and once as a freeholder in the county of Durham. In the former he was particularly animated in repelling the attacks of Mr. Baker in May, 1794—and, on the latter occaſion, he oppoſed the Biſhop of Durham and other miniſterialiſts, with ability and with conſiderable effect. When the nation was panic ſtruck with alarms, in December 1792, Mr. Lambton nobly withſtood the deluſions of miniſtry, and united with a band of generous patriots in ſupport of the liberty of the preſs. It could not then be expected, that he would eſcape the malicious inſinuations with which the friends of peace and reform were, at that time, aſſailed by the advocates of war and corruption; and accordingly, we find him refuting a falſe accuſation and defending the general tenor of his conduct, in a letter publiſhed in a provincial paper of Dec. 1792. In the courſe of this letter, he very truly obſerved, "From a ſtate of confuſion I have every thing to loſe, and nothing to gain; and I muſt hope, that neither my head is ſo weak, nor my heart ſo wicked, as to ſeek the miſery of others at ſo great a perſonal riſk. All I wiſh is, to ſee this happy conſtitution reformed upon its own principles, and that every reparation may be made in the ſtyle of the building." The proceedings in parliament, relative to the memorable ſtate trials of 1794, met with Mr. Lambton's decided oppoſition, both before and after the acquittal of the priſoners; and the principles which actuated the whole tenor of his public life, induced him to make his laſt effort in the ſervice of his country, by oppoſing the bills for altering the treaſon and ſeditious laws in

November 1795. It is impoſſible for the candid obſerver to attribute the ſpirited conduct of Mr. Lambton, to any other motive than a generous impulſe of diſintereſted patriotiſm, for though his ardent attachment to the welfare of his country induced him to exert himſelf in the great theatre of political tranſactions, his own conviction led him to place real happineſs in the enjoyments of domeſtic life. In this he was peculiarly fortunate, and admirably calculated to ſhine, for in addition to a valuable ſociety of friends and acquaintance, his felicity was crowned by the endearing relations of a huſband and a father. He married June 19th, 1791, the amiable and accompliſhed Lady Anne Villiers, whoſe beauty, however attractive, was the leaſt of her charms, and their union was bleſt with four ſons and a daughter. In an age when gallantry is ſaid to be ſo generally prevalent amongſt the faſhionable circles, the connubial felicity of this amiable pair was unclouded and ſerene, and their conjugal virtues were their own reward. In his connection with the public, as a member of ſociety, he was benevolent and hoſpitable; and though his deportment conveyed an idea of *hauteur*, it vaniſhed on the ſlighteſt acquaintance. His general converſation was lively and intelligent, his information extenſive, his reſources various. By thoſe, who have partaken the hoſpitality of his table, and enjoyed the pleaſure of his ſociety, an oſtentatious diſplay of ſuperiority was never perceived. His behaviour was ſuch as to gain continually upon the eſteem, and the moſt virulent of his political opponents would allow the blameleſs tenor of his private life. By the death of his father, on the 23d of March, 1794, he became poſſeſſed of a very conſiderable fortune, together with the family eſtate of Lambton, beautifully ſituated on the banks of the Dear, about nine miles from Durham. In the uſe of riches, he diſplayed liberality without profuſion, and was ever ready to give a generous ſupport to uſeful and beneficent undertakings. As an inſtance of this, we with pleaſure record, that when a gentleman, of great abilities and public ſpirit, propoſed to him a plan for the eſtabliſhment of an experimental farm in the county of Durham, he handſomely contributed 200l. to the original fund, with an annual ſubſcription of 100l. and added a general offer of any farm on his eſtates, which might ſuit the purpoſes of the inſtitution. Hitherto fortune ſeems to have favoured him with her choiceſt bleſſings, wealth, rank, and talents, to ſhine, if he choſe, in public; the eſteem of his friends and connubial felicity to enhance the more congenial moments of his private life.—But the favours of fortune are precarious, and the lot of mankind daily informs us of the inſtability of human greatneſs, for

" *Linquenda tellus, et domus, et placens*
" *Uxor: neque harum, quas colis arborum*
" . . . . . .
" *Ulba brevem dominum ſequetur.* Hor.

Mr. Lambton had juſt completed his thirty-firſt year, when his friends were alarmed by the ſymptoms of a conſumption, a complaint which nearly at the ſame age had carried off his mother. Retiring to the north, from the buſtle of parliamentary exertion, in December 1795, he was unable to reſume his ſeat after the winter receſs. In the ſpring (1796) he returned towards the ſouth, for the advice of ſome diſtinguiſhed phyſicians, and conſulted thoſe ornaments of the profeſſion, Dr. Beddoes and Dr. Darwin. Being adviſed to try the effects of a warmer climate, he embarked with his wife and family at Woolwich, on board a Swediſh veſſel, (29th of Auguſt) and after a two months voyage landed (26th of October) at Naples, fortunately eſcaping the dangers and inconveniences to which even neutral veſſels are expoſed, from the conflicts of contending nations. On his arrival in Italy, his health was ſo apparently recovered, that little doubt was entertained of his perfect reſtoration. At Naples he was introduced to whatever was valuable in ſociety, and the force of his perſonal merit ſoon attracted a very general admiration. In a country, which boaſts the nobleſt remnants of the claſſic ages, the choiceſt productions of Italian genius, and the wonders of volcanic nature, Mr. Lambton found ample exerciſe for his capacious mind; where, too, the boaſtly degradation of the human ſpecies, proclaimed the evils of deſpotiſm, even under a benevolent monarch; and proved the neceſſary reſult of that corruption he was ſo anxious to award from his country. From Naples Mr. Lambton proceeded to Rome, to ſurvey the curioſities of that celebrated capital of the ancient world, and emporium of the tinſel pageantry of catholic ſuperſtition. In a city which beheld the fall and encouraged the revival of literature and the arts, as a man of obſervation, he would doubtleſs have enlarged the ſphere of his intellectual acquiſitions; and to have ſurveyed the expiring ſtruggles of the papal power, as an awful leſſon of human mutability, was worthy of the liberal politican. But the return of his complaint put a period to his further proſpects, and declining health convinced him of the approach of an early diſſolution. In Rome his health was viſibly impairing, and he departed thence to try the effects of a more congenial air in Tuſcany. After being detained ſome days by illneſs at Sienna, he at length reached Piſa, where his life was cloſed on the 30th of November, at the early age of thirty-three years; and four days after he was interred, at his own requeſt, in the burying-ground of the Engliſh factory at Leghorn.]

ALPHA-

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES, *and of* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of June and the 20th of July, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are in Italics.)

Anderton, I. Birmingham, cock-founder. *Messrs. Swain* and *Stevens, Old Jewry*
Andrews, J. Little Eaft-cheap, victualler. *Smith, Gr. St. Helens*
Blake, W. Strand, baker. *Patrick, Rood-lane*
Broadbent, B. Stainton, bookfeller. *Yardley, Bread-ftreet*
Bing, A. J. Prefcot-ft. merchant. *Jacobs, Manfell-ftreet*
Beyer, M. Cheapfide, linen-draper. *Paffmore, Kirby-ftreet*
Berry, N. Hey-end, Kirkburton, York, clothier. *Battye, Chancery-lane*
Barfoot, W. and Barfoot, T. Coleman-ftreet, grocers. *Wild, Winchefter-fquare*
Crofs, W. Briftol, foap-boiler. *Lewis, Inner-temple*
Chatteris, Leicefter, druggift and grocer. *Meffrs. Wifhaw* and *Taylor, Gray's-inn*
Charters, R. Manchefter, grocer. *Ellis, Curfitor-ftreet*
Campton, C. Clifton, fcrivener. *Foulkes, Hart-ft. Bloomfbury*
Cunningham, G. Well-clofe-fq. carpenter. *Kirby, Manfell-ft.*
Drought, T. F. Ilminfter, druggift. *P. Lewis, Kings-B.-walk*
Davis, G. Ilminfter, draper. *Mangnal, Warwick-court*
Ewbank, T. Barnard caftle, Durham, woollen-manufacturer. *Raine, Seething-lane*
Frailing, E. Canon-ftreet, merchant. *Jackfon, Walbrook*
Garland, C. Brackley, Northampton. *Thomas Brackley*
Greetham, T. & A. Lamb, Dartmouth, money-fcrivener. *Meffrs. Adams and Lowes, Middle Temple*
Grech, J. Gutfkiuf, ur-ftreet, Compter, Infurance-broker. *C. Hodgfon, Gray's-inn*
Haynes, R. Swallow-ft. Hackneyman. *Mathews, Caftle-ftreet Holborn*
Hodgfon, J. Bedford-ftreet, Tottenham-court-road, broker. *Meffrs. Blandford and Sweet, Kings-Bench-Walk*
Howe, J. Sheffield, inn-keeper. *Wilfon, Caftle-ft. Holborn*
Haywood, H. Broad-ftairs, grocer. *Meffrs. Blake-&. Carey-ft.*
Harris, J. O. Cardigan, fhop-keeper. *Meffrs. Bowen* and *Horrall, Cardigan*
Jarrat, J. the younger, Water-l. merchant. *Finchett, Great Prefcot-ftreet*
Johnfon, E. Bath, haberdafher. *Meddowcroft, Grays-inn*
Jukes, W. Clerkenwell, carver. *Carter, Great-Prefcot-ftreet*
Kelly, J. Woolwich, fawyer. *Carter, Great-Prefcot-ftreet*
Nelfon Lucas, W. St. Albans, furgeon. *Flaxney, Warwick-c.*
Langdon, G. Long Acre, coach-maker. *Barnett, Sebo-fquare*
Machean, A. Manchefter, cotton-fpinner. *Ellis, Curfitor-ft.*
Mee, Rd. Kingfwinford, Stafford, bai.-monger. *J. Hardwicke, Lincoln's-inn*
Mallam, J. Fleet-ft. merchant. *Meffrs. Maddock* and *Preftland Lincoln's-inn*
Minifter, T. Coventry, money-fcrivener. *Brown, Bedford-row*
Newlyn, P. New Alresford, currier. *Greene, Baffinfhoke*
Porter, E. and Davis, J. Birmingham, ftcel Toy-makers. *Lowe, Ravenburft Bordefley, near Birmingham*
Pritchard, J. and Pritchard, H. Battle-bridge, tile-makers. *Scott, Mildred's-court*
Page, W. Eydon, Northampton, dealer. *Meffrs. Fridlim,* and *Haynes, Doddington, Oxon*
Pitcher, H. King's-Bench Prifon. *Luxmore, Red-lion-fquare*
Prichard, Golwell-ft. pork-butcher. *Garfield and Palmer, Bafinghall-ftreet*
Pomeroy, Jofeph, and Moneypenny, S. Falmouth, grocers. *Patrick Lewis, Inner Temple*
Parkes, R. Highbridge inn, Somerfet, victualler. *T. Lewis, Gray's-inn fquare*
Simpfon, J. Macclesfield, filk-throwfter. *Meffman, Old-Southfea Houfe*
Selby, J. Nottingham, hofier. *Holmes, Mark-lane*
Southan, T. Worcefter, linen-draper. *Lowndes, Red-lion-fq.*
Smith, W. Norwich, colourman. *Windus* and *Holloway, Chancery-lane*
Stedliner, J. A. Birmingham, merchant. *Egerton, Gray's inn*
Sowry, J. Leeds, Clothier. *Battye, Chantery-lane*
Standerwick, W. Red-lion-yard. *Hillyard, Clement's-inn*
Spandlow, W. Spalding, draper. *Harvey, Lincoln's-inn-fields*
Shillitoe, Tower-ftreet, plumber. *Jackes, Nicholas-lane*
Tory, J. Himborne, Minfter, Dorfet, dealer. *Baldwin, Ringwood, Hants.*
Tant, J. Paul-ftreet, Finfbury, carpenter. *Meffrs. Townfhend,* and *Ruffell, High-ftreet, Southwark*
Vale, G. Gloucefter, carpenter. *J. Lewis, Gray's-inn*
Walter, J. Limehoufe, lighterman. *Mawley, New-road, St. G.*
Weightman, W. Dorfet-ft. builder. *Harman, Wine-Office-co.*
Whitford, R. Bartholomew clofe, mariner. *Meffrs. Crowder,* and *Lavie, Frederick's place*
Wood, J. Bovington, dealer. *Meffrs. Impey* and *Wightman, Temple*
Williamfon, J. Fleet, linen-draper. *Meffrs. Mafon, Curfitor-ft.*
Wilkinfon, G. Fenchurch-ft. mercer. *Meffrs. Dabury* and *Cope, Temple*
Wilkinfon, J. Rotherham, druggift. *Yardly, Bread-ftreet*

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Armitage M. Newport, miller. Aug. 7
Atkinfon G. Biftiop Wearmouth, furgeon. Aug. 14
Allifon, J. Doringron, grocer. Aug. 2
Andrew, R. Bocking, victualler. July 21
Allen, M. Paternoffer Row, bookfeller. Aug. 11
Atkin, J. and Seager, H. Dudley, corn factors. July 18
Andre, D. Lothbury, merchant. July 23
Andrew, R. Bocking, victualler. July 17
Anderton, W. Liverpool, upholfterer. July 26.
Barber, Charlotte, Stockporty inn-keeper. Aug. 1.
Buckler, A. Lothbury, factor. Aug. 4
Bracebridge, E. Epfom, inn-keeper. July 20
Bowers, E. and Arthur Reid, Bedford-ftreet, taylors. Aug. 11
Baynton, J. Eaft-bourne, inn-holder. July 21
Broadbent, T. Sheffield, banker. Aug. 22
Bundock, J. Pool, merchant. Aug. 13
Biffon, E. & Robinfon, N. E. Cornhill, linen-drapers. June 26
Corbet, R. and Affleck, S. Liverpool, merchants. July 31
Carter, J. Cambridge, carpenter. July 21
Caldwell, C. and Smith, T. and Forbes, J. and Gregory, D. London, bankers. Aug. 6
Carket, G. Taviftock, woollen-draper. Aug. 11
Cragg, J. Loughborough, linen-draper. July 20
Chambres, T. Nottingham, coach-maker. July 25
Doxon, J. Manchefter, merchant. July 26
Davis, W. Bartholomew-clofe, linen-draper. Aug. 4
Dale, H. Goldy-brook, tanner. Aug. 23
Davifon, T. the younger, Yarm, merchant. July 14
Eaft, J. Old Bond-ftreet, paper-manufacturer. Aug 4
Exlin, R. and L. Sheffield, merchant. July 25
Fielder, J. and Railton, H. Newgate-ft. linen-drapers. Aug. 7
Fowler, J. Thavies inn, money-fcrivener. July 18
Fewfter, J. Minchampton, glover. July 4
Gavey, P. Fenchurch-ftreet, merchant. July 21
Grefswell, J. Wilbeach, grocer. July 14
Groome, M. Willington, millman. Aug. 13
Hogsflefh, G. and Phipps, R. Gutter-l ribbon-manuf. July 21
Holbrow, W. Durfley, fcrivener. Aug. 1
Harris, R. Lowe, E. Gafhill, H. and Lowe, H. Canon-ftreet, felt-makers. Aug. 4
Hounfell, J. Bridport, ironmonger. Aug. 1
Hallows, J. Goldfmith-ftreet, ribbon-weaver. July 28
Hodges, S. Oundle, inn-holder, Aug. 8
Halliday, J. Winchmore-hill, victualler. Aug. 4
Hart, H. Lamb's-conduit-ftreet, card-maker. Aug. 11
Hart, J. Walbrook, merchant. Aug. 4
Hill, T. Cheapmanilade, Wilts, tallow-chandler. July 16
Heath, J. and C. Derby. Aug. 1.
Johnfon, G. Highgate, collar-maker. Aug. 4
Jackfon, E. Warkworth, grocer. Aug. 4
Jones, S. Bartholomew-clofe, merchant. Aug. 7
Jeffrey, T. Old-jewry, linen-draper. July 21
Lane, J. Fraur, T. & Boylfton, F. Nicholas-l. merchant. Aug. 14
Leonard, T. Kingfton upon Hull, butcher. July 19
Marfhall, Marriane, Bath, milliner. July 4
Malhfon, T. Cornhill, filverfmith. July 14
Martindale, B. and Fitch, E. St. James's-ft. wine-merchant. Aug. 14
Mulford, R. Briftol, grocer. Aug. 2
Martin, W. Leicefterfields, book-feller. Aug. 4
M'Mullen, J. Briftol, dealers. Aug. 9
Maltby, E. and Maltby, G. Gold-jewry, merchants. Aug. 11
Macbean, W. Milne-co. Cheapfide, warehoufeman. Aug. 4
Maclary, J. Salifbury-ft. Strand, merchant. July 21
Park, J. Auftin-friars, merchant. July 31
Pedley, J. G. Briftol, dealer. Aug. 18
Paddon, J. Exeter, and Davifon, J. St. Thomas Apoftle, Devon, coal-factors. July 21
Poole, J. E. and Shrigley, T. Burflem. July 20
Quickfall, T. Kingfton on Hull, dealer in fpirits. Aug. 3
Robinfon, T. Stockport, linen-draper. Aug. 1
Rowles, J. Whitney, Oxford, dealer. Aug. 2
Reeve, E. Leeds, linen-draper. Aug. 14
Roffiter, R. Liverpool, hatter. Aug. 9
Stanway, R. Walfall, buckle-chape-maker. July 23
Standerwich, T. Broadway, Somerfetfhire, dealer. Aug. 4
Simpfon, J. Wildernefs-row, Clerkenwell. July 21
Stephenfon, N. R. and Verty, J. Newcaftle linen-dr. July 24
Swain, C. Moorfields, upholfterer. Aug. 11
Sheffield, W. Jun. Ruffbrough, Hutton Ambro, farmer. July 10
Smith, H. S. Briftol, grocer. Aug. 2
Stephenfon, R. Liverpool, ironmonger. Aug. 22
Simpfon, J. Macclesfield, filk-throwfter. Aug. 21
Smith, G. and John Curre, Chepftow, bankers. July 17
Stockdale, J. St. Martin's-le-grand, hofier. July 14
Smart, J. Wolverhampton, book-feller. July 20
Tyler, P. Ancafter, builder. July 31
Thorne, T. and Scarifbrick, T. Liverpool, merchants. Aug. 6
Waterfield, D. Little James-ft. Bedford-row, dealer. Sept. 1
Watfon, J. Whitehaven, draper. July 31
Wilfon, W. Canon-ftreet, hardware-man. Aug 4
Walton, W. Liverpool, merchant. Aug. 4
Wood, W. Norton mill, Durham, miller. July 14
Young, W. Poole, rope-maker. Aug. 13

ERRATA, in our laft.—P. 402, for "*Thou*" read "*Thor.*" P. 441, for "*Hozen*" read "*Horen.*" Page 367, line 10, for "*Conftatine*" read "*Conftantine*;" and line 14, for "*beat*" read "*beart.*" Page 443, col. 2, line 11, for "*to think*" read "*to drink*;" line 32, for "*preferved,*" read "*revered*;" col. 1, line 20 from the bottom, for "*point,*" read "*paint.*"

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. Ralph Rewcaſtle, to Miſs Iſabella Watſon. Mr. George Wood, of Blyth, to Miſs Wilſon, of the Sandhill. Mr. William Robſon, to Miſs Elizabeth Smoult. Mr. William Hind, to Miſs James. Mr. Chriſtopher Sundins, merchant of London, to Miſs Smith, of Newcaſtle. Mr. Percival Fenwick, attorney, to Miſs Leaton.

At Morpeth, Mr. Hawden, ſurgeon, to Miſs Crozier, of Glororum. Mr. Coulſon, to Miſs Woodman.

At Hexham, Mr. Edward Parker, to Miſs Gibſon.

J. Sartees, of Carville, eſq. to Miſs Lewis, youngeſt daughter of the late dean of Oſſory.

At Lorton, Mr. Fletcher, of Buttermine, to Mrs. Pearſon, of Lorton Bridge-end.

At Berwick upon Tweed, Mr. William Grieve, of Samoneal, to Miſs Marſh, daughter of the late rev. George Marſh, rector of Ford, in Northumberland.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. John Wright. In her 71ſt year, Mrs. Chapman. George Forſter Tuffnell, eſq. colonel of the Eaſt Middleſex regiment of militia. Miſs Reed.

At the ſame place, where he had arrived but two days before for the recovery of his health, aged 37, Mr. John Hall, ſurgeon in the ſervice of the Sierra Leone company.

At Durham, aged 84, Hen. Wilkinſon, eſq.

At Stockton, Mrs. Hutchinſon. Mrs. Coſer.

At Hexham, Mr. Thomas Stainthorpe, maſter of the Phœnix inn. Mr. Tho. Fenwick, innkeeper. Mr. Philip Jefferſon. Mr. Joſeph Wood, currier, and agent for the bank of Meſſrs. Surtees and Burdon.

At Middleton, in Teeſdale, county of Durham, aged 22, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. T. Gibſon.

At Edrington, Mrs. Marſhall.

At Ouſebern, near Newcaſtle, Captain Rutherford.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The *Cumberland Packet* gives the following comparative ſtatement of the rain that has fallen at Kendal and Whitehaven, during the firſt ſix months of the preſent year, from rain gauges kept at each place:

	Kendal. *Inches of rain.*	*Whitehaven.* *Inches of rain.*
January	4,485	1,54
February	3,025	2,25
March	3,353	1,28
April	3,615	2,53
May	2,13	1,75
June	1,45	1,53

A ſhot or blaſt was lately fired at Mr. Walker's lime-quarries, near Diſſington, which threw out of the ſolid rock two ſtones of extraordinary dimenſions. One of them meaſured 13 feet in height, 16 in length, and 15 in breadth—ſolid contents 3120 feet, weight 218 tons, 7 cwt. 2 qrs. The other was 13 feet high, 20 long, and 17 broad—ſolid contents 4420 feet, weight 310 tons, 15 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lb. Theſe are much the largeſt ſolid ſtones ever raiſed by one blaſt in this part of the country; and perhaps we may add, the largeſt ever ſeen in the kingdom.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Capt. Anthony Moore, to Miſs Cruthers. Mr. Dickſon, ſurgeon, of Dumfries, to Miſs G. Wylie, of the former town.

At Brampton, Mr. Whitfield Walton, of Hill, near Alſton, to Miſs Meſer, of Tarnhouſe, near Brampton.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Prickett, of Caſtle Mills, to Miſs Davis, of Barnard Caſtle. Mr. Thomas Hudſon, to Miſs Barrow.

At Workington, Mr. Swinburn, engineer, to Miſs Watſon, of Whitehaven.

At Whittington, near Kirkby Lonſdale, Mr. James Jenkinſon, of Kendal, to Miſs Fawcett, of the former place.

Mr. John Jackſon, of Aglionby, to Miſs Sarah Carlyle.

At Camerton, near Workington, Mr. Edward Rogerſon, moulder at Seaton ironworks, to Miſs Hall.

At Cockermouth, Capt. Hayton, to Miſs Hadwen.

At the quaker's meeting-houſe in this town, Mr. Thomas Stordy, of Carliſle, to Miſs Sarah Watſon, of Greyſouthen.

Died.] At Whitehaven, Mr. John Farren. Mr. William Simpſon.

At Carliſle, Mr. Daniel Matthews.

At Kendal, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Gough.

At Wigan, in her 20th year, Miſs Eccles. Mrs. Ratcliff. Mrs. Leyland.

At Cockermouth, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. George Wilkinſon.

At Tarraby, near Carliſle, ſuddenly, Mr. Thomas Sutton.

At Endſide, near Egremont, in the prime of life, Mr. Sharpe Moſſope.

In her 73d year, Mrs. Wilſon, of Armathwaite Caſtle.

At Abbey, in Middleton, near Kirkby Lonſdale, Mr. William Knife.

At Booton, aged 67, Mr. Peter Elwin. This gentleman had the misfortune to loſe three amiable daughters in the courſe of laſt month.

YORKSHIRE.

A battery, conſiſting of ſeveral 24 pounders, is erecting near the entrance of the Humber, for the protection of the trade of Hull, and the adjacent country.

At the annual ſhew of ranunculuſes held at Mrs. Cawood's, Sandhill, Coliergate, Mr. Meynell's *model of perfection* obtained the firſt prize; Mr. Joſeph Smith's *Pantique* the ſecond; and Mr. Barker's *Pantique* the third.

Purſuant to the will of the late Mr. Thomas Hanby, of Sheffield, 38 poor men were lately

lately preſented each with a great blue coat, a hat, and 20 ſhillings in money; and the ſame ſum, with a hat and a blue cloth cloak, was given to 19 poor women. Six boys were under the ſame will admitted into the charity ſchool, dreſſed in the uniform of the children of Chriſt's hoſpital in London.

Married.] At York, Mr. Bewlay, to Miſs Moiſer, of Huntington. Lieut. Wm. Johnſon, of the 41ſt reginent, to Miſs Maitland, only daughter of the late George Auguſtus Maitland, eſq. of Pine Grove, near Wakefield.

At Hull, Capt. John Scholes, to Miſs Cammell.

Sir Samuel Brooke, bart. of Seaton, to Mrs. Coſtelloe, of Bryn, in Angleſea.

Mr. William Beamont, of Lane, near Huddersfield, to Mrs. Ryley.

At Hatfield, Mr. Hough, attorney, of Thorne, to Miſs Kighley, of the former place.

At Brompton, Walter Stephenſon, the noted pedeſtrian cobbler, to Margaret Ward, of Ebberſton.

At Ackworth, Mr. Herring, of Doncaſter, to Miſs Hepworth, of Wragby, near Wakefield.

Mr. John Pierſon, of Walſgrave, near Scarbro', to Miſs Sowden, of Brompton.

Richard Stanley, eſq. of Rotherham, to Miſs Miller, of Wrexham.

At Snaith, Mr. John Carter, of Howden, to Miſs Elizabeth Sykes, of Cowick.

At Dronfield, the rev. J. Ruſſell, vicar of that place, to Miſs Bridgland, late of Kentiſh Town, London.

At Govendale, near Porklington, Mr. George Myles, of Green Hills, near Northallerton, to Miſs Singleton, of the former place.

Died.] At York, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. Thomas Walker, glove-manufacturer, and a common councilman of Bootham ward. In his 82d year, Mr. John Hall. Mr. Thomas Brown. Aged 72, Mr. Robert White. Mr. James Nelſon. James Haſtey, aged 49, ſon of J. Haſtey, eſq. of Great Portland ſtreet, London.

At Hull, aged 71, Mrs. Wilberforce, mother of W. Wilberforce, M.P. eſq. In his 69th year, Mr. Thomas Haworth: he was the ſenior elder brother of the Trinity-houſe, had ſerved the office of warden ſix times, and been a member of the corporation 47 years.

At the ſame place, Robert Wells, tide-waiter. Mrs. Boyle, wife of Capt. Boyle, of the Neptune Baltic trader.

At Leeds, in an advanced age, Mr. Chriſtopher Routh: he was formerly an eminent merchant, but had for ſeveral years retired from buſineſs. Mr. R. was one of the common council, and the oldeſt member of the corporation.

At the ſame place, aged 27, Miſs Bromby, daughter of the late John Bromby, eſq. and ſiſter of the vicar of Holy Trinity church, in Hull.

At Scarbro', in his 93d year, Mr. Thomas Hinderwell, father of the corporation.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Clark. Mrs. Barbara Lumb, a maiden lady.

At Knareſbro', Miſs Nurſaw.

At Acomb, Mrs. Dalby.

In his 40th year, Mr. Stephen Maram, of Wriple, near Howden.

At Spennithorn, Miſs Harriet Claytor, youngeſt daughter of Wm. Claytor, eſq.

At the Abbey, near Knareſbro', Mrs. Hobart, lady of the hon. G. V. Hobart.

In the prime of life, Mrs. Whitaker, of Howden.

At Eaſtthorp, Mr. Francis Ellis, of Wanford, formerly in the ſervice of the Eaſt India company.

At Whitby, in an advanced age, Thomas Auddleton, eſq.

At Kilſton, near Skipton in Craven, Miſs Forſter.

At Thornhill, near Wakefield, Miſs Elmſall.

Aged 99, Wm. Weſtmoreland, eſq. of Harrogate: he enjoyed ſuch an excellent ſtate of health, that he attended conſtantly at the ſpa, till within a fortnight of his death.

After a long and painful illneſs, ſupported with manly fortitude, James Hoyle, eſq. of the Royd, near Halifax.

At Great Driffield, Mr. Robert Hudſon, late of Wold Newton.

The rev. Mr. Clapham, rector of Clapham, near Settle.

Mr. Taite, of Thorp Arch.

Mr. Grimſhaw, of Hosforth, mercer, late of Leeds.

At Beverley, Mr. Epworth, formerly a conſiderable cheeſemonger at Hull.

LANCASHIRE.

The Lancaſter quarter ſeſſion removal bill has received the royal aſſent.

The Manchester board of health has made a call upon the manufacturers and artificers in that town to adopt immediately regulations for diminiſhing the vaſt quantity of ſmoke ariſing from their ſeveral occupations. In this view the board has informed them, that they are at liberty to make uſe of Meſſrs. Bolton and Watts's method of confining ſmoke, without riſking any oppoſition from thoſe gentlemen.

The late Mr. Ralph Kirkham, cotton-merchant, of Manchester, has bequeathed 500l. to the Liverpool marine ſociety.

As the rev. Dr. Coke was preaching in a chapel at Macclesfield, an old woman gave the alarm that the roof was falling in, in conſequence of which the congregation hurried with ſuch precipitation out of the place, that ſix women and a child were trodden to death.

Meſſrs. William and Thomas Cowdroy, of Manchester, printers, have been diſcharged from their confinement in London, after an impriſonment of twelve weeks, on a charge of high treaſon.

Married.]

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Hoſkins, attorney, to Miſs Smith, of Lancaſter. James Gregory, to Miſs Sarah Dale. John Henry Courtenay, eſq. of Dublin, to Miſs Anna Maria Graham, of Liverpool. Mr. Richard Roſtron, to Miſs Holt. Mr. John Holt, jun. brother to the above lady, to Miſs Peggy Cowpe.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Shepley, to Mrs. Wroe. The rev. Mr. Davies, of Makeney, in Derbyſhire, to Miſs King, of Preſton.

At Lancaſter, Mr. A. Stephens, to Miſs Margaret Stout.

At Whalley, Mr. John Briggs, print-cutter, of Sabden, to Miſs Elizabeth Smith.

Mr. Calderbank, of Golden Hill, near Chorley, to Mrs. Lowe, of the ſame place.

At Penwortham, near Preſton, Mr. James Pollitt, to Miſs Margaret Pearſon.

Died.] At Liverpool, the rev. William Wiſe, chaplain of St. James's church. Mrs. Graham. Mrs. Butler. Mrs. Clowes. Mr. Edward Whiteſide. Miſs Aſkew. Mr. Thomas Holmes.

At Manchester, Mr. William Shaw, maſter of the Bull's-head inn. Mr. Wrigley. Aged 74, Mr. Charles Cooke, formerly an African merchant in Liverpool.

At the ſame place, in extreme wretchedneſs, unpitied and deteſted by mankind, Thomas Dunn, who ſuffered two year's impriſonment, and ſtood in the pillory at Lancaſter, for perjury, in ſwearing againſt Mr. Walker, and other very reſpectable characters in Manchester, on a charge of conſpiring to ſubvert the government.

At Lancaſter, Mrs. Richardſon. Mr. Thomas Bland.

At Blackburn, in his 74th year, Mr. James Walkden. After a long and ſevere illneſs, Miſs Mary Pomfrett.

At Preſcott, aged 59, Mrs. Chorley.

At Summer Caſtle, near Rochdale, John Smith, eſq.

At Mount Pleaſant, near Liverpool, Mrs. Brooke, wife of Major Brooke, of the 20th regiment.

At Nobold, Mr. Francis France: his death was occaſioned by prematurely leaving off a flannel waiſtcoat.

At Worrington, Mrs. Eliz. Richardſon.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Cheſter, Mr. Thomas Cain, to Miſs Ann Sproſton.

At Nantwich, Mr. Thomas Atkinſon, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs Rebecca Garnett, of the former place.

At the quaker's meeting-houſe, near Middlewick, John Butterworth, printer and dyer, to Ann Fallowes, of Nantwich.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mr. Jenkins. Mrs. Martha Phillips. Mr. Coy. Mr. Aſhton.

At Peover, Thomas Manwaring, eſq.

At Nantwich, Mr. Snelſon, bookſeller.

At Stapely, near Nantwich, Mr. John Hamnett.

At Audlem, Mr. Sam. Harding, attorney.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. John Drewry, printer of the Derby Mercury, to Miſs Harriſon, of Aſh.

Sir Henry Every, bart. of Eggington, to Miſs Penelope Moſley, daughter of Sir John Parker Moſley, bart. of Rolleſton.

At Caſtleton, Mr. Samuel Turner, to Mrs. Greaves, of Sheffield.

At Aſhborne, Wm. Carter, eſq. to Miſs Goldicutt, of Clarges-ſtreet, London. Alſo Mr. John Chatterton, to Miſs Fletcher.

At Smalley, Mr. Thomas Martin, of Mapperley, to Miſs Hannah Elſe, of Heanorgate.

Died.] Mrs. Marſden, Mrs. of the inn at Keddleſton.

NOTTINGHAM.

At the *Floriſt's Feaſt* lately held at Nottingham, the prizes were adjudged as follows: Firſt red-laced pink, *Weſt's Midſhipman*, Mr. Lee, of Lenton—ſecond ditto, *Muggleſton's Miſs Burdett*, Mr. G. Turner, of Breadfall—firſt purple-laced pink, *Felton's Cleopatra*, ditto—ſecond ditto, *Poole's Gloria Patra*, Mr. Lee, Lenton—firſt plain pink, *Alport's Victory*, ditto—ſecond ditto, *Reynold's Honourable Miſs Whitford*, ditto.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Bradley, to Miſs Jerram.

At Greaſley church, in this county, Mr. Jackſon, of Mooregreen, to Miſs Elſe, of Underwood.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. George Mann, landlord of the White Lion public-houſe. He had been trifflingly indiſpoſed a few days, and was ſitting in his houſe, when feeling himſelf more than uſually ill, he deſired to be taken into the ſtreet for air, where he fell, and inſtantly expired.

At the ſame place, aged 55, Mr. John Handley. Mrs. Atherſtone. Mrs. Tanſley.

At Lenton, near Nottingham, Mr. Harper, of the Struggler public-houſe.

At Mansfield, Mrs. Randall. Mrs. Oſcroft, bookſeller.

At Bingham, aged 65, Mr. Richards, of the Wheat-ſheaf public-houſe.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. Charles Seeley to Miſs Wilkinſon.

At Boſton, Mr. Edward Arling, jeweller, of London, to Miſs Brelsford of the former place.

At Grantham, Mr. Martin, of the Croſs Swords inn, to Miſs E. Cooke. Mr. Thomas Huſt, printer and bookſeller, to Miſs Mitton, of Brandon.

At Thorſby, Mr. Gamaliel Capes, jun. to Miſs Haldenby.

At Louth, Mr. Healey, chemiſt and druggiſt, of Hull, to Miſs Wilſon, of the former place.

At Binbrook, Mr. Thomas Carr, of Normanby, to Miſs Melſon, of the former place.

The rev. Robert Nelthorpe Palmer, of Redburn, to Miſs Whiting.

Died.]

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 45, Mr. Joseph Hayes, house and sign painter. After a few days illness, Miss Mary Bellaers.

At Lincoln, aged 45, Mr. Wm. Holder. Aged 76, Mrs. Sarah Reason.

At Skellingthorpe, near Lincoln, aged 23, Mr. Johnson.

At Grantham, the Rev. Mr. Knipe, a gentlemen of extensive benevolence, and who will long be regretted by his acquaintance.

At the same place, in the 39th year of his age, Mr. Gabriel Hand, grocer. He bore a long and distressing state of health with a degree of fortitude and resignation, rarely to be met with. He died universally respected and regretted, especially by the Grantham Volunteer Infantry, of which he had been a member from its first establishment. His remains were intered with military honours.

At Stamford, aged 40, Mrs. Fairchild. In her her 81st year, Mrs. Spur.

At Carlby, near Stamford, Mr. Robert Templeman.

At Long Bennington, the rev. Mr. Grey, rector of Stalton, in Northamptonshire. Also Mr. Walter Brown, master of the Peacock inn.

At Lough, Mr. Wharfe, of the Blue Stone inn. He rode from Spilsby to Louth the preceding evening, supped with some friends at his own house, from whom he parted about twelve o'clock in good health and spirits, but was soon after taken ill, and expired before three in the morning.

At Horbling, Miss Tommisman. At the same place, Mrs. Ellis, widow of the late rev. Mr. Ellis, vicar of Scredington, the emoluments of which she enjoyed to the day of her death, through the benevolence of the rev. Mr. Pugh, of Raceby.

John Hogard, gent. of Deeping, St. James's, in this county, lieutenant in the Ness troop of yeomanry. His remains were interred with military honours.

At Boston, of a putrid fever, aged 28, Miss Dorothy Elwin, eldest daughter of Peter Elwin, esq. Six days after died, the second daughter, Miss Mary Elwin, aged 24: and within two days more, Miss Martha Elwin, aged 22.

At Boston, aged 52, Mr. Wm. Fields.

At Stamford, aged 86, Mr. Greenwood.

At Grantham, suddenly, Mr. Neeves, apparitor to the corporation, in which office he is succeeded by his son.

At Carlton, near Grantham, Mr. James Wilson.

At Linwood, near Market Raisin, Mrs. Flintham.

At Howell, near Sleaford, after an illness of six months, Mr. John Elkington, aged 37.

Mr. Brown, master of the Peacock inn, at Long Bennington.

After a severe and lingering illness, in her 51st year, Mrs. Hutchinson, of Little Hale Fen, near Donington.

At Hallarton, near Uppingham, Mr. Colman, jun.

At Stebbington, near Wansford, the Rev. James Swann.

By the breaking down of his chaise, Mr. Mallard, of Humby.

Aged 67, the Rev. Talbot King, rector of Uffington, near Stamford, and vicar of Ketton cum Tixover, in Rutland.

At Waddington, near Lincoln, aged 57, Mr. Benjamin Clarke.

At Houlton Beckering, near Wragby, Mr. Peter Groves.

RUTLAND.

Married.] Mr. Seaton, of Manton, to Miss Seaton, of Tinwell.

At Teigh, Mr. Wamer, mercer, of Milton Mowbray, to Miss Bunting, of the former place.

Died.] At Glaston, aged 96, Mrs. Allen.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. John Padmore, to Miss Eleanor Moore. Mr. Thomas Cooper, to Miss Sarah Peet.

At Market Harborough, Mr. Thomas Bull, to Miss Burton.

Mr. Pywell, jun. of Kileworth, to Miss Hawkins, of Frowesworth.

At Hallaton, Mr. J. Vows, surgeon, to Miss Ward, of Gainsborough.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Wright. Mr. Fosbrooke.

At Cotes, near Loughborough, in her 70th year, Mrs. Hall.

At Loddington, in his 71st year, universally respected, Charles Morris, esq. This gentleman served the office of high-sheriff for the county in 1777, and was justly esteemed an able, upright, and active magistrate. At one of the earliest meetings at the castle of Leicester, convened to take the sense of the county respecting the navigation, he shewed himself a warm and powerful advocate for the measure, in a speech delivered with great energy, and received with universal applause.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stafford, Samuel Grey Simpson, esq. of the 15th regiment of light dragoons, to Miss Campbell, daughter of Archibald Campbell, M. D. Mr. R. Brown, to Miss Dudley.

At Lechfield, Mr. Walton, druggist, to Miss Muchal, of Longdon.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, after a lingering illness, aged 27, Mr. J. Corsor, nephew of Mr. Benjamin Corsor, ironmonger, at the Deanry.

Aged 69, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkes, widow of the late Mr. Richard Wilkes, of Chapel Ash, near Wolverhampton.

Mr. Wm. Reynolds, of Bridegeford-hall.

At Swinfen, near Litchfield, after a severe illness, Mr. William Wright.

At Blithfield, the infant son of the hon. and rev. Augustus Legge.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Jagger, clerk of the old bank, to Miss Ralph, of Beaconsfield.

Beaconsfield. Mr. S. R. Jackson, to Miss Williams. The rev. S. Hartley, of Lilleshall, near Newport, Salop, to Miss S. Spokes, of Bellefield, near this town. Mr. James Wood, to Mrs. Fletcher.

At Coventry, Mr. William White, to Mrs. S. Smith, of the Royal Oak.

At Lydbury North, Mr. George Star, of Totterton, to Miss Bright, of the Harp inn, Bishop's Castle.

At Lea-Morston, Mr. J. Paddy, of Wishaw, to Miss Hannah Cudd, of the former place.

Mr. George Ganfield, of Warwick, to Miss Elizabeth Huff, of Liek Wootton.

At Tardebig, Mr. J. Boulton, of Shutley, to Miss Ann Holyoake, of Alvechurch.

At Walsall, Mr. John Hughes, to Miss Sarah Stone.

Sir Richard Winter, of Fradley, to Miss Catharine Lakin, of the Sale, near Alrewas.

At Aston, Mr. Francis Tibbs, to Miss Bennett, both of Birmingham.

At Foleshill, Mr. William Riley, of Longford, to Miss Parish.

At Shustork, Mr. Wm. Payne, of Dale-end, to Miss Ann Brearley, of the former place.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Webb, sheriff's officer. In consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. King, of the navigation school. Mrs. Fallows, of Spring Gardens. Miss Astley. Mr. William Adams. Mr. John Minster. Mr. William Whorwood. Mrs. Mary Lane. Mrs. Jones.

At Coventry, Mr. Thomas Eaves.

At Warwick, Mr. George, surgeon and apothecary.

At a small cottage in the parish of Edgbaston, at the great age of 93, Wm. Oram, who more than 50 years ago kept the Saracen's inn in Edgbarton-street. In the early part of his life he was porter to the London carriers at the Red Lion inn; and from his uncommon powers in lifting heavy parcels, was esteemed the strongest man in Birmingham.

At Lapal-house, Mrs. Ann Venables.

At May-hill Brook, Mrs. Rose.

At Horborne, aged 83, Mr. James Green.

At Blisston, Mr. Askew, miniature-painter.

SHROPSHIRE.

The Shrewsbury Free School bill has passed the forms of parliament, and received the royal assent.

It is in contemplation to cut a canal from Lilleshal to Market Drayton, to form a junction with that from the Trent to the Mersey.

Married.] At Wern, Mr. John Nicholas to Miss Mary Higgins.

Mr. Owen, of Strefford, in this county, to Miss Sandford, of Litton, Herefordshire.

At Lilleshall, Mr. Cornelius Higgins, of the Wrekin cavalry, to Miss Barber, of Uniington.

At Hanmer, Mr. Robert Gregory to Mrs. Alice Edwards. Mr. Thomas Brereton to Miss Barrow, of Halton.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Gwyn. Mrs. Sandford.

At Nobold, near Shrewsbury, aged 41, Mr. Francis France.

At Boycott, suddenly, Mr. Ellis, an opulent farmer.

After a lingering illness, Thomas Boycott, esq. of Rudge.

At Middleton Priors, Mrs. Baxter.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. John Clifton, jun. to Miss F. Hill, of Rockwood. Mr. Milner, to Mrs. Morton.

At Queenhill, Mr. Joseph White, sen. to Miss Ann Hatch.

At Feckenham, Mr. Benjamin Johnson, to Miss Sarah Butler. Mr. Millinton, of Skilt's Farm, Warwickshire, to Miss Ann Handy, of Feckenham.

At Leigh, Mr. Benbow, jun. of the Wood, near Malvern, to Miss Hadley, of the former place.

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. Richard Davies, to Miss Corick, of the Old Club inn, Mr. Thomas Green, to Miss Vaughan.

The rev. Thomas Clare, of Whitford, to Miss Bishop, of Golder's-hall, Middlesex.

At Upton upon Severn, Mr. George Rogers, attorney, and chapter clerk of the city of Bristol, to Miss Sandlands, of the former place.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Duncan. Aged 94, Mrs. Elizabeth Yorke.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Nicholas Pearsall. He has bequeathed a handsome legacy for the endowment of a free-school to teach Latin, English, writing, and accounts.

At Droitwich, Mrs. Penrice, wife of Mr. Robert Penrice, attorney.

At Badsey, Mr. John Wilson.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Richard Edwards, Mr. George Hayward; both of these gentlemen were members of the corporation. Mr. Richard Taylor.

At Ross, Mrs. Wellington, widow of Mr. James Wellington, formerly of the King's Arms inn, but who had for many years retired from business.

At Leominster, in her 62d year, Mrs. Rebecca Brown.

Mr. Baldwin of Sedgwood Farm, in the parish of Upton Bishop.

MONMOUTH.

At Monmouth, Mr. Davidson, dentist, to Miss Mary Philips, of Gloucester. Mr. J. Hatton, to Miss Bowen. Mr Webb, wine-merchant, of Swansea, to Mrs. Coman, of the former place.

At Chepstow, Zouch Turton, esq. to Miss Bayley.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Government has accepted the offer of the pilots and inhabitants of Pill to serve as volunteers in vessels or boats on the river, and within the port of Bristol, from the passage eastward to the Holmes westward; and on shore in the exercise and use of the great guns, in the immediate neighbourhood of Bristol,

Briſtol, and on the ſhores of its rivers and port within the limits abovemenioned.

Married.] At Briſtol, Mr. Dando, to Miſs Sarah Pearſon. Mr. William Trotman, to Miſs Ponsford. The rev. William Phelps, maſter of the grammar-ſchool, Wells, to Miſs Harford, of Briſtol. Mr. Pewters, to Miſs Tucker, of Over, in this county.

At Cheltenham, S. Alleyne, eſq. to Miſs Childe, daughter of Mr. W. Childe, of Kinlet, in Shropſhire.

At Storud, Thomas Morgan, eſq. captain in the royal navy, to Miſs C. Scott.

Died.] At Briſtol, Mr. Salmon. Aged 83, Mrs. Lucas. Mrs. Hingſton. In her 82d year, of the ſmall-pox, Mrs. Langley. Aged 83, Mr. Bayly. Mr. Robert Lee. Mr. Macraken. Mrs. Corniſh. Mrs. Addiſon. Mrs. Sheriff. Mrs. S. Haden. Mr. Nathaniel Greenſlade. Mrs. Deering. Mr. Harding. Mr. Simmons. Mr. Enſon. Mr. George Concannon, jun. attorney.

At Painſwick, in his 93d year, Mr. Zachariah Horlick, formerly an eminent clothier. In him the poor have loſt a liberal benefactor.

At Chalford, near Michenhampton, Mr. Ballenger.

At Cam, Mrs. Barker, wife of the rev. J. Barker, curate of Durſley. She was an amiable perſon, and had been married but four months.

At Hambrook, ſuddenly, aged 84, Mrs. Hannah Hall.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 55, Mr. Henry Tawney, carpenter and builder.

At Chipping Norton, after a very ſhort illneſs, aged 23, Mrs. Deeves.

At Banbury, aged 60, the rev. Robert Spillman, alderman and juſtice of the peace for that borough.

At Bloxham, near Banbury, Mrs. Mary Councer.

NORTHAMPTON.

A cow belonging to Mr. Thomas Gallard, of Grafton Regis, in this county, lately dropped three fine calves, which with the cow are likely to live.

A very alarming fire lately broke out at Bilſworth, near Northampton, which in a few hours conſumed 50 dwelling-houſes, beſides barns, ſtables, hay and corn ricks, to a very conſiderable amount. This diſaſter was occaſioned by a perſon heedleſsly throwing live aſhes into the yard, which immediately communicated to ſome ſtraw, and the wind being very high, it was impoſſible to arreſt the deſtructive progreſs of the flames. Property to a large amount was deſtroyed, and to aggravate the diſtreſs of the ſufferers, not the ſmalleſt part was inſured.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. James Dunkley, to Miſs Kirby, of Blackeſley.

Mr. Thomas Boddington, of Finedon, to Miſs Catherine Bennett.

Died.] At Peterborough, in his 46th year, Mr. James Rutland Jacob, printer and bookſeller.

At Woodcroft, Mr. Bellaers.

At Moulton, near Northampton, Mrs. Manning, aged 39.

At Dallington Lodge, near Northampton, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. Weſt, ſen.

At Towceſter, Mr. John Elliot, grocer. He has bequeathed 100 l. to the general infirmary in Northampton, and 50 l. towards erecting a ſpire to Norton church, if ever rebuilt.

Aged 19, Miſs Jemmett, eldeſt daughter W. of Jemmett, eſq. of Little Milton.

Mrs. Tour, of St. Martin's, Stainford Barn.

At Woodcroft Houſe, near Peterborough, Mr. Thomas Bellaers, jun.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bedford, Mr. Edward Palmer, to Miſs Iſaac, of Banbury.

Died.] At Turvey, aged 35, Mrs. Gee, wife of Mr. Richard Gee, land-ſurveyor.

On his return from Buxton, Mr. Whitworth, of Harrold, in this county. He had the misfortune to be twice overturned in his carriage, and died of the bruiſes he received.

HUNTINGDON.

Married.] At St. Ives, Mr. G. Aikin, of Elſtow, near Bedford, to Miſs Vipan, of the former place.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

The prizes of 15 guineas each by the repreſentatives in parliament for this univerſity, for the beſt exerciſes in Latin proſe, have been adjudged to Mr. Samuel Butler, of St. John's college, and Mr. Wordſworth, of Trinity college, ſenior bachelor. The ſubject, *Utrum Troja unquam extiterit?* And to Mr. Creſwell, of Trinity college, and Mr. Leigh, of Chriſt college, middle bachelor. The ſubject, *Utrum gloriae cupido plus boni quam mali hominibus attulerit?*

Two of Sir William Browne's gold medals were awarded to Mr. B. Frere, of Trinity college, for the beſt Greek ode and the beſt Greek epigram. The third medal was adjudged to Mr. Pelham Warren, of Trinity college, for the beſt Latin odes.

Married.] At Cambridge, the rev. J. Haggitt, fellow of Sidney college, to Miſs M. Godfrey, of Iſlington. Alſo Buſick Harwood, M. D. profeſſor of anatomy in the univerſity, to Miſs Peſhall, only daughter of the late Sir John Peſhall, bart.

At Wiſbech, Mr. James Bellamy, attorney, to Miſs Fawſſett. Robert Wing, gent. of Walſoken, in Norfolk, to Mrs. Kelk, widow of the late Mr. Kelk, of Spalding, in Lincolnſhire.

Died.] At Cambridge, Miſs Jermin, of Charter-houſe-ſquare, London. She was preſent at the commencement ball the preceding Monday, and being over-heated by dancing, was ſeized at the ſenate-houſe with a violent fever next morning.

At his apartments, in Chriſt's college, the rev. Adam Wall. He was ſenior fellow and

compiler of an account of the different ceremonies obſerved in the ſenate-houſe of the univerſity, together with tables of fees, and other articles relative to the cuſtoms of the univerſity.

At Stebbington, the rev. James Swan.

At Newmarket, in his 49th year, Mr. G. Rowning, whiteſmith, poſt-maſter, and ſurveyor of the window-tax.

At Landbeach (of which pariſh he was lately the rector), on the 5th inſtant, in the 84th year of his age, the rev. Robert Maſters, B. D. F. S. A. and one of the juſtices of the peace for the county. Mr. Maſters was formerly fellow and tutor of Bene't college, where he proceeded B. A. 1734, M. A. 1738, and B. D. 1746, and was the author of "the Hiſtory of the College of Corpus Chriſti" (commonly called Bene't), in the univerſity of Cambridge, 4to. 1753, adorned with cuts and coats of arms. He publiſhed ſome remarks on Mr. Horace Walpole's (late Earl of Oxford) "Hiſtoric Doubts on Richard III." to which Mr. Walpole made a reply. Mr. Maſters wrote, likewiſe, the "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the celebrated Antiquary, the late rev. Thomas Baker, B. D. of St. John's college, Cambridge," 8vo. 1794, and even the compiler of the catalogue of the ſeveral pictures in the public library and reſpective colleges in his Univerſity.

NORFOLK.

The hair of rabbits, ſpun with ſilk, to remedy the want of length, is manufacturing at Norwich, into ſtockings, gloves, &c. and promiſes to anſwer admirably well.

Married.] At Norwich, W. W. Wilkin, eſq. to Miſs Watſon. Mr. Charles Martin, to Miſs Mary Alderman.

Captain Crump, to Miſs M. Wilſon, of Dedlington.

Mr. John Brihgam, jun. ſchool-maſter, of Brooke, to Miſs Lydia Norton.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 66, Mr. John Warner. In his 57th year, Mr. John Waters Aged 78, Mrs. Mary Froſt. Mrs. Suſannah Woods. At an advanced age, Mrs. Livington, of the Cloſe. Aged 79, Mr. Abraham Lincoln. In her 32d year, Mrs. Sudbury.

At Yarmouth, Lieut. Ellis, of the royal navy.

At Wymondham, aged 69, the rev. Wm. Meyler, many years paſtor of a diſſenting congregation in that place.

At Deepham, in her 84th year, Mrs. Boufell.

At Docking, J. Hare, eſq. He had left written inſtructions that his head ſhould be ſevered from his body previous to interment, and ſewed on again; which operation was accordingly performed.

The rev. Nathaniel Gerard, rector of Waxham, and vicar of Palling.

Aged 20, Mr. James Cay, of Rainthorpe-hall.

At Wroxham, Mrs. Gurney, wife of Mr. Bartlett Gurney, banker, Norwich.

At Nectón, Mrs. Elizabeth Criſpe.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipſwich, Mr. T. Savage, merchant, to Miſs S. Teague. Mr. Charles Cardinall to Miſs Tills, of St. Oſyth.

At Nayland, Mr. Robert Adams to Miſs Leah.

Died.] At Ipſwich, in an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Lee. In her 39th year, Mrs. Taylor.

At Bury, aged 84, Mr. Henry Twight.

At Beccles, Miſs Pullyn.

At Bentley, near Ipſwich, in his 36th year, Mr. Thomas Lay, a wealthy farmer.

At Bungay, Mrs. Hunt.

At Carlton, near Saxmundham, Miſs Johnſon.

At Aſhfield, near Debenham, Mrs. Cole.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Wormley, the Rev. B. Fowler, rector of that place.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Chelmsford, Mr. Rolt Livermore, to Miſs Cudworth, of London.

Mr. John Mayhew, of Hover-hall, Colne Engaine, to Miſs Baker, of Striſted.

Mr. T. Saville, of Sudbury, to Miſs Choute, of Coggleſhall.

Died.] At Colcheſter barracks, Captain Schutz, of the Suffolk militia.

At High Ongar, John Prince, eſq.

At Halſtead, ſuddenly, Mr John Downing.

At Stowmarket, Mr. Lebon.

At Stortford, William John Tyler. Mr. George Scott, of Wickham-hall.

In his 20th year, Mr. John Perkins, ſon of the rev. Mr. Perkins, vicar of Arkeſden.

Aged 66th, Mr. Ingledew, farmer, of Purleigh.

At Braintree, ſuddenly, in his 71ſt year, Dr. Perrott.

At Broomfield, Miſs Martha Owen.

KENT.

A communication between the counties of Kent and Eſſex has been projected by Mr. R. Dodd, engineer, by means of a cylindrical tunnel under the Thames from Graveſend to Tilbury. The tunnel to be conſtructed wholly of keyſtones; therefore, the greater the preſſure the ſtronger will be the work. The diameter to be 16 feet in the clear, which Mr. D. imagines will be ſufficient for foot, horſe, and carriage paſſengers—the paſſage to be illuminated with lamps, and a ſteam engine to be erected in a proper ſituation to draw off the drainage water, if any ſhould accumulate.

The expence of this ſtupendous undertaking is eſtimated at ſo low a ſum as 15,955l. for 900 yards of tunneling, relaying the bottom, lamps, lamp-irons, ſteam-engines, pipes, and other neceſſary machinery.

This projected meaſure will ſave a circuitous route of fifty miles by land—the diſtance from Graveſend to Tilbury, croſſing

London

London bridge. Independent of the advantage it would afford to commercial eſtabliſhments and agricultural improvements, the general benefit to the counties of Kent and Eſſex will be immenſe.

SURRY.

Married.] Mr. John Lett, of Lambeth, to Miſs Louiſa Court, daughter of David Court, eſq. of the Trinity Houſe.

Died.] In the Paragon, Southwark, J. Turing, eſq. a member of the regency of Middleburgh, before the revolution, and an eminent merchant in that city.

At Richmond, Mrs. O'Grady.

In Southwark, aged 47, Mrs. Dorothy Wade.

At Peckham, in his 21ſt year, Mr. Charles Hall.

At Dulwich, Mr. Richard Hopkins, brandy merchant, of Lower Thames-ſtreet.

At Lambeth, aged 62, John Kent, eſq.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Brighton, W. Carey, eſq. of the royal artillery, to Miſs Taaffe.

At Rye, Joſeph Haddock, eſq. ſon of captain Haddock, of the Stag revenue cutter, to Miſs Kennet.

Died.] At Lewes, in his 18th year, Mr. Plan, a promiſing youth in Mr. Raimond's academy. He was a native of Switzerland, and is ſuppoſed to have contracted his illneſs by imprudently going into the water in a ſtate of perſpiration, during the late violent hail ſtorm.

At the ſame place, after a lingering illneſs, Miſs Sarah Harriſon. Mrs. Verrall. Mrs. Chitty.

At Chicheſter, aged 80, Mrs. Suſannah Sabatier.

At Shillinglee Park, the Hon. John Turnour, youngeſt ſon of the earl of Winterton.

By a fall from his horſe, Mr. William King, farmer, near Battle.

At Aſhhurſt, aged 33, Miſs S. Wilſon, of Tenderden, daughter of the late Thomas Wilſon, M. D. In conſequence of being overturned in his chaiſe, Mr. Crow.

W. Smith, eſq. of Horſham Park. He was a juſtice of the peace for the county.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. Goodge, of London, to Miſs Pennington, of the former place. James Hudſon, eſq. of Hallan Lodge, Henbury, Glouceſterſhire, to Miſs Eliza Young, at Oxford.

At Newbury, Mr. T. Newman, of Oxford, to Miſs S. Julian, of the former place. Mr. Branicomb, artiſt and ſtudent of the royal academy, to Miſs Mary Blake, of Goring.

At Banfield, in this county, by ſpecial licence, the right hon. Wm. Wyndam, ſecretary at war, to Miſs Cecilia Forreſt, third daughter to the late Admiral Forreſt, and ſiſter to the hon. Mrs. Byng.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Leach. Mr. S. Lawleſs. Mrs. Goſwell.

At Windſor caſtle, Mrs. Hannah Corbett, a maiden lady. She was the laſt ſurviving ſiſter and co-heireſs of Samuel Corbett, eſq. of Blakelands, in the county of Stafford. By her death that manor and eſtate devolved to the rev. John Charles Beckingham, of Oſwalds, in Kent.

After a ſhort but painful illneſs, in his 78th year, T. Sandby, eſq. deputy ranger of Windſor great park. As an architect he poſſeſſed extraordinary talents, although his innate modeſty prevented them from being appreciated as they deſerved. One of his laſt works was a noble deſign for a bridge at Somerſet houſe in the Strand. Of the royal academy he was one of the oldeſt members; and, like all truly great artiſts, ſo incapable of jealouſy, that his advice and application have been many times inſtrumental in promoting the advancement of even his competitors. He has left a large family, heirs alone to his humble hopes, that the generoſity of the crown, which he has ſerved faithfully for upwards of 50 years, may kindly ſupply, by its ſpontaneous bounty, that which his ſcrupulous probity would never permit him to amaſs out of the perquiſites and opportunities of his employment.

HAMPSHIRE.

The annual prizes given by the Prince of Wales to the young gentlemen of Wincheſter college, were, on the 5th inſtant, preſented to the following ſucceſsful candidates:

To Mr. Hobſon, a gold medal for Latin verſe.

Mr. Collins, a gold medal for an Engliſh eſſay.

Mr. Hilly, a ſilver medal for a Latin ſpeech.

Mr. Lipſcomb, a ſilver medal for an Engliſh ſpeech.

Meſſrs. Bandinell, Slocock, and Rowden, afterwards repeated ſpeeches from the play of Cato, and Collins's "Ode on the Paſſions," was ſpoken by Mr. Hobſon,

Died] At Wincheſter, William Herbert, eſq. lieutenant in the royal navy.

At Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, Mrs. C. Macaulay, mother of Mr. Alderman Macaulay.

At Lymington, Mrs. Bevis, widow of the late Captain Bevis.

The rev. George Watkins, M. A. rector of Eaſt Tyſted, and vicar of Odiham.

At Old Alresford, Mr. Carey Bonham.

At Preſton Candover, ſuddenly, Mr. T. Hall, jun.

Mr. Churcher, of Swaithland, near Southampton, dropped down ſuddenly, and expired in an inſtant.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Saliſbury, the rev. W. Schuckburgh, to Miſs H. Blake. Mr. Phillip Whitaker, to Miſs Ann Andrews. Mr. Randall, to Miſs Frowd.

Died.] At Saliſbury, Mrs. Ann Freke. Mr Seymour, ſen. Mr. Francis Randolph.

At Marlborough, Mr. Tucker.

At Weſtbury Leigh, aged 73, Mr. Stephen Brown.

In his 71ſt year, Wm. Moody, eſq. of Bath.

Hampton, juſtice of the peace, deputy-lieutenant for the county, and an alderman of Wilton and Saliſbury.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Dorcheſter, Quartermaſter Gaſgoine, of the 10th, or Prince of Wales's regiment, to Miſs Powell, ſiſter to Mrs. Brice, of the Red-lion inn.

Died.] At Sherborne, John Gollop, M.D. late of Dorcheſter.

In her 84th year, Mrs. Mealyard, of Hartgrove, near Shaftſbury.

Miſs Hoffe, daughter of the late Mr. Hoffe, ſurgeon, of Compton.

In a ſtate of hydrophobia, which defeated the ſkill of four gentlemen of the faculty, Mr. Knight, jun. only ſon of Mr. Knight, of Muſton; and not many days after, Mrs. Knight, his mother, through grief at the loſs of her ſon.

At Poole, ſuddenly, on the 1ſt of July, James Hewett, eſq. regulating captain in the impreſs ſervice at that port. He roſe in perfect health in the morning; and after breakfaſting with his wife and family in very good ſpirits, went down to his office, where he dictated a public letter for the admiralty to his clerk; and as he was attempting to riſe from his ſeat, dropt down, and inſtantly expired without a groan.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Several additional thouſands of acres in this and the adjoining counties have been appropriated this year to the culture of the vegetable called woad, an article of great conſumption among dyers and calico-printers.

Married.] At Bath, Captain Boland, to Miſs Roſs. Mr. Thomas Davis, to Mrs. Farr. By ſpecial licence, Edward Morant Gale, eſq. of Brockenhurſt-houſe, Hants, to Miſs Townſend, daughter of Gore Townſend, eſq. of Honington-hall, Warwickſhire, and niece to the Earl of Plymouth. Mr. James Harris, of the Bladud inn, Ladymead, in the vicinity of Bath, to Miſs Ann Sorell. Joſhua Scrope, eſq. of Eaſt Harptree, to Mrs. Ann Brydges. Mr. William Cox, of London, to Miſs Sophia Bayly, of Briſtol. Nicholas Loftus, eſq. to Mrs. Elizabeth Mowbray. Mr. G. F. Edwards, apothecary, of Walcot, to Miſs Amelia Goodall, of Bath. Mr. Charles Smith, bookſeller, to Miſs Mary Godwin.

At Wells, Mr. Irving, collector of exciſe, to Miſs Trent.

At Fivehead, near Langport, Mr. Richardſon, to Miſs Charlotte Muttlebury, daughter of Mrs. Muttlebury, of Cloſe-hall, Wells, and ſofterſiſter of the Dutcheſs of Wirtemburg, late Princeſs Royal of England.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Brabant. Mr. Davis, ſchoolmaſter. Mrs. Matthews. Mrs. Dodd. Mrs. Woodcock. Mrs. Frances Viner.

At the ſame place, at his father's houſe, in Marlborough-buildings, Charles Cobbe, eſq. M. P. for the borough of Swords, in Ireland, and nephew of the Marquis of Waterford. He was captain of the 3d company of Bath volunteers, and a gentleman of the moſt engaging manners.

At Wells, the rev. John Golding, prieſt-vicar of the cathedral. He poſſeſſed the livings of Burnham and Critchett, and was univerſally eſteemed by his pariſhioners.

At Taunton, in the prime of life, John Parſlow, eſq. late a major in the 3d or king's own dragoons. Aged 86, Mr. Sam. Brookes.

At Bridgwater, Mrs. Roſſiter, of the George inn.

At Wellington, the rev. Dr. Bovet, of Henſtridge, one of the prebends of Wells.

At Churchill, in his 22d year, Mr. Wm. Chappell.

At Burrington, at a very advanced age, the rev. Thomas Vincent, M. A. archdeacon of Cardigan, prebendary of Wells cathedral, and rector of Yatton. He was of ſo benevolent a diſpoſition, that when rendered incapable by age of performing the duties of his office, he gave up the entire profits to the gentleman who officiated for him. In the inſtance of Yatton, this ſingular bounty was of great ſervice to the curate, an exemplary clergyman, with a family of ten children,

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. T. Furlongs attorney, to Miſs L. Hobſon. Lieut. Watts, of the Prince of Wales's dragoons, to Miſs M'Kennin.

At Alphington, Henry Williams, eſq. commiſſioner of prizes at Falmouth, to Miſs Bell.

The rev. Edward Kelſon, rector of Clift St. Lawrence, to Miſs Margaret Blakes, of Saliſbury.

Died.] At Exeter, in his 77th year, Richard Hereford, eſq. brother of the late Sir James Hereford, of Suſtin Court, Herefordſhire. After a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Wm. Colſon. Mr. Robert Lynd, late ſurgeon in the royal navy. M. E. Makewill.

Of a decline, aged 18, Miſs Sarah Daviſon, ſecond daughter of Mr. J. Daviſon, of the Seven Star's inn, St. Thomas, near Exeter.

At Totneſs, Mr. William Aſhley, ſupervifer of exciſe; and three days after, Miſs Aſhley, his daughter, aged 18.

[Mr. Benjamin Donne, whoſe death was noticed in our laſt number, page 470, was a native of Biddeford, in the county of Devon. His father was an eminent ſchoolmaſter in that town; and had three ſons, Abraham, Benjamin, and George. The eldeſt was a very ingenious young man, and had the honour to inſtruct the reverend and pious Mr. James Hervey, author of the "*Meditations and Contemplations*," in the mathematics. He died of a conſumption, in 1742; and his funeral ſermon was preached by Mr. Hervey, from Philippians i. 21. "To me, to live is Chriſt, and to die is gain." Mr. Benjamin

Donne

Donne ſucceeded his father in the academy at Biddeford; and, in 1758, printed a volume of "*Mathematical Eſſays*," in 8vo. intended as an introduction to a courſe of mathematics. In 1759, he engaged in a ſurvey of Devonſhire, which was completed, on a large ſcale, in 1763, and for which he received the firſt premium of 100l. given by the ſociety for promoting arts, manufactures, and commerce. About this time he was invited to Briſtol by ſeveral eminent merchants, and was appointed librarian of the city library, then juſt inſtituted in King-ſtreet. In 1765, he printed his "*Accountant and Geometrician*," 8vo. He had in the library-houſe at Briſtol a very flouriſhing academy; but it is ſuppoſed that the teſtimony which he gave in favour of Jonathan Britain, who was executed for forgery, at Briſtol, in 1773, offended ſome of his friends, and occaſioned his being diſmiſſed from the librarianſhip, and the declenſion of his ſchool. That unfortunate man had been Mr. Donne's uſher. In 1771, he printed an "*Epitome of Natural and Experimental Philoſophy*," 12mo. This is rather an analyſis of the author's lectures, which he read, with great reputation, during ſchool vacations at Briſtol and in its neighbourhood. The writer of this ſketch, who has often attended Mr. Donne's lectures, remembers to have ſeen them fairly wrote and fitted for publication; and he is of opinion, that they would be even now highly acceptable to the ſcientific world. He has alſo read a manuſcript treatiſe on navigation, by Mr. Donne, which he ſcruples not to ſay is ſuperior to all thoſe that are in common uſe. In 1774, he printed a valuable ſet of tables for nautical purpoſes, under the title of "*The Britiſh Mariner's Aſſiſtant*," 8vo. This was followed by "*Eſſays on Trigonometry*," in 1777, 8vo. Beſides theſe performances, he publiſhed a Plan of Briſtol; a Map of the country eleven miles round that city; a Panorganon and Analemma, two inſtruments deſigned as ſubſtitutes for the globes; an improved Navigation Scale; a large Map of the Weſtern Circuit, &c. &c. This laſt he inſcribed to the Marquis of Saliſbury; who, in conſequence of it, took Mr. Donne under his patronage; and on the death of Dr. Anthony Shepherd, in 1776, gave him the place of Maſter of Mechanics to his Majeſty, the ſalary of which is 200l. a year.—No man, perhaps, ever ſtruggled through more difficulties than Mr. Donne; and yet the writer of this, who knew him for many years, can ſafely aſſert, that he never once ſaw his temper ruffled, or heard him expreſs any peeviſh complaint. He was always eaſy, cheerful, and contented. His diſpoſition was moſt liberal; and he was ever ready to extend his hand to the aſſiſtance of others, even to his own diſadvantage. He poſſeſſed a ſtrong and acute underſtanding. His knowledge was very various and extenſive; and his qualifications as a teacher were never ſurpaſſed. His mathematical and philoſophical talents were of the firſt rate. His modeſty bordered, in a great degree, upon diffidence; and though he was qualified to rank with the greateſt mathematicians of the age, he was content with a lower ſtation. Through life he was an uſeful member of ſociety; a man of ſtrict virtue; and, what is of higher conſideration, he was a chriſtian. He had three children, two ſons and a daughter: the eldeſt is a clergyman of the eſtabliſhed church, and vicar of Cranborne, in Dorſetſhire.]

Report of the preſent State of Commerce, Manufactures, &c.

(To be continued monthly.)

THE merchants and ſhip-owners having failed in their attempt to get the reſponſibility, which ſome late legal deciſions had thrown upon them, removed by an act of parliament, have held a general meeting, at which it was reſolved, that the following alteration in the bill of lading be recommended to be generally adopted, viz. "The act of God, the king's enemies, fire, and all and every other dangers and accidents of the ſeas, rivers, and navigation of whatever nation and kind ſoever, excepted;" but in reſpect to the Weſt India Trade, where a certain riſk of boats is underſtood to attach to the ſhip, it is recommended to inſert in the bills of lading, the words "ſave riſk of boats, ſo far as ſhips are liable thereto," immediately preceding the concluding word "excepted." In the Coaſting-trade, where no bills of lading are uſed, the words of the exception are recommended to be introduced in the receipts given for the goods.

A new regiſter book of ſhipping, is about to be publiſhed, under the direction of a committee of merchants, appointed at a public meeting held for that purpoſe.

The Convoy act, paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion, commences, with reſpect to veſſels ſailing from Great Britain, from 5th July, 1798; from the iſlands of Jerſey, Guernſey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, the 5th Auguſt; from any other port in Europe, the 5th September; in the Weſt Indies or America, the 5th October, and in Africa or Aſia, the 5th November. The maſters of ſhips have been ordered to provide themſelves with flags to anſwer ſignals, without which they cannot be cleared outwards. By this act additional duties have been impoſed on goods imported and exported, and on the tonnage of ſhips, entering outwards or inwards to or from foreign parts, during the continuance of the war. The following are the import duties on ſome of the principal articles of commerce.

Annatto,

Annatto, 18s. the 100 lb.
Argol, 1s. 10d. per cwt.
Barilla, 1s. 6d. per cwt.
Camphire, 1½d. per lb.
Cochineal, 10d. lb.
Coffee, 3s. 4d. cwt.
Currants, 1s. 2½d. cwt.
Flax, rough and undreſſed, 21s. per ton.
Ginger, 1s. 6d. cwt.
Hemp, rough and undreſſed, 19s. 3d. ton.
Iron, in bars or unwrought, 10s. 10d. ton.
Iſinglaſs, 5s. 9d. the 100 lb.
Logwood, 7s. 3d. ton.
Loſh Hides, 1d. lb.
Mahogany, 10s. 10d. ton.
Moluſſes, 1s. per cwt.
Sallad Oil, 18s. the 100 gall.
Train Oil, 16s. 10d. per ton.
Pitch, 3s. per laſt.
Pearl Aſh, 1s. 4d. cwt.
Pot Aſh, 1s. 2½d. cwt.
Saltpetre, 1s. 11½d cwt.
Silk, raw, 6d. lb.
Ditto, thrown, 7d. lb.
Brandy, 2½d. gall.
Rum, 15s. the 100 gall.
Sugar, 1s. 10d. cwt.
Tallow, 1s. 6d. cwt.
Tar, 2s. 5d. per laſt.
Tobacco, 2s. 6d. the 100 lb.
Verdigris, 6s. 9d. the 100 lb.
Wine, Madeira, 61s. per ton.
Wine, Portugal, 26s. 6d. ton.
Cotton Wool of Turkey, 6s. 6d. the 100 lb.
Ditto of America, 6s. 6d.
Ditto Britiſh Colonies, 8s. 9d.
Ditto of other Countries, 12s. 6d.
Raw Linen Yarn, 3s. the 100lb.

The export duties are, for goods, wares, and merchandiſes, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain (with ſome exceptions) exported to any part of Europe, 10s. for every 100l. value; to any place not in Europe, or within the limits of the East India Company's charter, 2l. for every 100l. value. For every ton burthen of veſſels entering outwards or inwards (except in ballaſt) to or from Ireland, the iſlands of Guernſey, &c. the Greenland ſeas, and Southern Fiſhery, 6d. Ditto, to or from any place within the Streights of Gibraltar, in Ruſſia, or the Baltic ſea, or any place in Europe, 1s. Ditto, to or from any place within the limits of the East India Company's charter, 3s. Ditto, to the Cape of Good Hope, 2s. 6d. Ditto, to any place in America, not otherwiſe deſcribed, 1s.

Theſe duties in general will not fall heavy, except on the low-priced manufactured goods, on which they are about equal to the commiſſion of the merchant who engages for the article with the manufacturer, and gives credit for the ſame to his foreign correſpondent; they are, however, found very troubleſome, as by increaſing the number of entries, they cauſe great delays of buſineſs at the Cuſtom-Houſe, the old ceremony of cockets being retained, which might now be eaſily diſpenſed with, if the patentees could be induced to relinquiſh their ſinecures.

In the courſe of the month, ſeveral very conſiderable fleets have arrived ſafe, viz.

1. A fleet of ſixteen East India ſhips, of which eleven are from Bengal and Madras, with the following articles:

	Piece Goods.					
Bengal.	Muſlins,	114,068	pieces.	Sugar,	28,103	cwt.
	Callicoes,	169,460		Pepper,	328,050	lb.
	Prohibited,	69,006		Saltpetre,	26,393	cwt.
Madras.	Muſlins,	4,630		Redwood,	846	cwt.
	Callicoes,	240,602		Raw Silk,	111,550	gr. lb.
	Prohibited,	61,077		Cotton,	200,068	lb.
				Indigo,	46,200	lb.
				Mace,	26,330	lb.
Cochineal,		17,600	lb.	Nutmegs,	31,568	lb.
Shellack,		80	cwt.	Nutmeg Oil,	1,822	lb.
Borax,		166	cwt.	Ditto, diſtilled,	4	quart bottles.
Cloves,		383,657	lb.	Beſides Privilege Goods.		

The five China ſhips bring 14,736 lbs. of China raw ſilk, 10,000 pieces of Nankeen cloth, 10,000 pieces of white ditto, and the following aſſortment of teas:

Bohea,	3880 large, and	500	ſmall cheſts,	1,459,786	lbs.
Congou,		33,137		2,912,348	
Souchong,		4,576		385,014	
Hyſon,		2,324		153,853	
Hyſon Skin,		507		33,206	
Superior ditto,		785		51,660	
Twankay,		3,683		293,542	
	3880 large,	45,512	ſmall cheſts,	5,289,409	lbs.

2. A very large fleet, richly laden, from the Leeward Iſlands, which, however, has but little affected the price of Weſt India articles. The entry of ſugar, in the courſe of the laſt three weeks, has been 307,846 cwt.; of cotton wool, upwards of 2,428,000 lbs.; ſugars are ſomewhat lower; clayed from 4l. to 5l. 9s; lumps from 6l. to 6l. 6s.; ſingle loaves from 5l. 19s. to 6l. 10s.; powder loaves from 6l. 3s. to 6l. 15s.

3. A fleet from Oporto, bringing about 18,000 pipes of wine, to Great Britain and Ireland; about one third being for the latter place, and about 5000 pipes for the port of London. This is the moſt conſiderable importation ſince the new duties on wine have taken place, and

and as the ſtocks of the merchants are known to be very low, the conſumption muſt have diminiſhed conſiderrbly, for the importers upon ſpeculation find ſo little demand on the quays, that at leaſt one third of the quantity imported into the port of London will be houſed by the Exciſe for ſecurity of the duties.

4. About 15 or 20 veſſels have arrived from Hamburgh, with brandy, geneva, and various articles of merchandize, the produce of Germany and Italy, which it has become neceſſary to ſhip through the medium of that port.

5. A fleet has alſo arrived from the Baltic, with naval ſtores; and ſeveral ſhips, both Engliſh and foreign, with wheat, oats, and other grain, from the Baltic, Embden, &c. The Greenland Fiſhery has turned out rather unſucceſsful, two or three ſhips having arrived with only one fiſh each, and ſome clean; latter accounts are, however, more favourable.

The export trade of the port of London is in general heavy, except to North America, for the different ports of which, a conſiderable quantity of goods are ſhipping off. Several victuallers are leaving the Thames for Lord St. Vincent's fleet: Iriſh meſs-beef is at preſent from 7l. to 7l. 4s.

With reſpect to our home manufactures, that of hardware, at Sheffield, appears to have ſuffered leſs than moſt others by the war; till the preſent, and a part of the laſt year, it experienced but little diminution, owing, in a great meaſure, to the increaſed demands from America, but the remittances from thence have of late been ſo irregular, that the merchants are by no means inclined to execute orders ſo readily as formerly; this, with the loſs of the Spaniſh and Italian markets, has leſſened the demand for many articles conſiderably, particularly ſaws, files, table knives, razors, and plated goods. The only branches of this manufacture which remain pretty good are ſciſſars and pen-knives.

At Glaigow and Paiſley, the labouring people are at preſent fully employed, while the manufacturer who employs them, driven by the viciſſitudes of the war, from market to market, muſt feel much anxiety at the uncertainty and precarioufneſs of his ſituation. The demand laſt month for printed goods, and for fancy muſlins, has been very conſiderable. The manufacture of heavy cotton goods, of every deſcription, has been unprofitable, owing to the high price of the raw material, which keeps up, notwithſtanding the late importations. The export of cotton yarn to the Continent having, from the diſturbed ſtate of Switzerland, been much ſmaller this year than laſt, and the number of cotton mills in the country being capable of producing double the quantity of yarn our own manufactures can conſume, the ſpinners are labouring under heavy ſtocks, and reduced prices. The manufacturing diſtrict of the weſt of Scotland, depending upon Ireland for an annual ſupply of grain, equal to one half of its conſumption, muſt be expected to experience ſome inconvenience from the late deva ſtations in that unhappy country.

The article of cochineal has fallen conſiderably, in conſequence of the importation during the month: the preſent price is from 2l. to 2l. 5s. per lb.

The Public Funds have riſen ſince our laſt, particularly the 5 *per cents.* which were, for ſome time, conſiderably below their proportionate value. The books of the 3 *per cent. Conſols.* are now open for *private tranſfers* only.—The *Omnium* is at a premium.—*Bank ſtock* was, on the 28th of June, at 119; roſe on the 13th of the preſent month to 123½, and ſince to 126. On the 26th it fell ½ per cent.—5 *per cent. Annuities* opened on July 10, at 72⅞; and have ſince riſen to 75.—4 *per cent Conſols.* were, on the 28th of June, at 61⅛; roſe on the 13th of July to 63⅛; and were, on the 26th ult. at 63 3-8ths.—3 *per cent. Conſols.* were, on the 28th of June, at 49 3-8ths. roſe on the 13th of July to 49⅝; fell again, on the 20th, to 47¼; and have ſince riſen to 48⅛.—*Omnium* was at a premium of 1½ per cent. on the 27th of laſt month; at 2½ on the 13th of July; at 1¾ on the 17th; and at 2¾ on the 26th.—Gold, in bars, is 3l. 17s. 10½d. per oz.—Silver, in ditto, ſtandard, 5s. 1d. per oz.

N. B. In the proſecution of this plan, we ſhall be happy to avail ourſelves of reſpectable communications on the ſubject, eſpecially when confined to facts indicative of the real ſtate of any branch of trade, its extent, value, advance, or decline.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our laſt report, circumſtances have in general been favourable to the products of huſbandry. The effects of the droughty weather in the beginning of the laſt month have been much leſs injurious than the farmer had reaſon to expect at that time. In the ſouthern and ſouth-weſtern parts of the iſland our correſpondents aſſure us, that the wheat crops are univerſally good and very forward: the barley and oats ſomewhat inferior, but varying conſiderably in different ſoils. Theſe laſt have, however, been much improved by the late rains. In Scotland, alſo, the wheat crops appear in general to be good, and alſo forward. A few Poland oats have already been cut, and the wheat harveſt muſt ſoon commence. Some damage has been done to the grains in this part of the kingdom by the heavy gale of wind which lately prevailed. The hay crops of both clovers and meadow-graſſes, though rather light in ſome of the midland and northern counties, are generally full and good in the more ſouthern diſtricts. About this place, the hay for the moſt part has been tolerably well made and ſecured; but in counties more to the ſouth and weſt, as well as

thoſe to the north, in which the hay harveſt is much later, the late rainy ſeaſon has been very unfavourable; indeed, much graſs in theſe ſituations is ſtill to be cut. About Inverneſs, in Scotland, and ſome other places in that neighbourhood, the hay crops have alſo been very ſhort. However, from the after-graſſes being every where abundant, and the great ſtock of old hay in the country, there can be little apprehenſion of a ſcarcity. The pea and bean crops do not in general appear to be very favourable; nor even the turnips, except in a few diſtricts where they were ſown early. In Scotland, however, they have a more promiſing appearance, and the hoeing of them is already far advanced. In ſome diſtricts of England potatoes have been much injured by the *curl*: this was, probably, in ſome degree cauſed by the dry weather, which we have noticed in our former reports. Fallows are moſtly in a high ſtate of preparation. Notwithſtanding the flattering proſpect of a good cyder crop, we are now informed that the apple-orchards every where fail. In ſome diſtricts our reporters ſay that they will not produce the *fiftieth* part of a crop. Pears are, however, more plentiful.

Wheat averages 50s. 5d. and Barley 29s. 7d. per quarter. Beef ſells from 3s. to 3s. 10d. and Mutton from 3s. to 3s. 8d. per ſtone.

Hops. Since our laſt, this plant has daily grown worſe; the inſects have ſo far over-ſpread it, that it has undergone the black blaſt, and many plants are completely ruined. The ſtrong bine, however, throws out freſh ſhoots, and may yet produce ſome hops: the duty is, notwithſtanding, ſtill laid at 32,000l.; and ſome perſons imagine it will not amount to 20,000l. The correſpondent who furniſhes this article, in the courſe of thirty years attention to the hop-plant, has ſeen in former ſeaſons a wonderful amendment at a later period, and under ſimilar appearances and ſimilar weather. In 1762, on the 12th Auguſt, the duty was laid at 30,000l. though the produce proved to be 79,275l.; and on the 9th Auguſt, 1789, a ſeaſon perfectly ſimilar, the duty was laid from 35 to 38,000l. but the produce was £.104,063! It may, therefore, yet be expected, that the preſent prices cannot be ſupported, eſpecially as the quantity in hand is enormouſly large, being not leſs than 140 to 150,000 bags. That our readers may form their own calculations, we have ſubjoined a very curious table of hop-duties from 1711 to the preſent time; and the eſtimated conſumption being about 82,000 bags, it will appear evident, on a compariſon of the duties from the laſt clearing year, 1787, that the quantity in hand is not over-rated. The preſent prices are—of pockets, from 7l. 15s. to 8l. 10s.—of bags, 7l. 10s. to 8l. 8s.

A TABLE OF THE DUTIES ON HOPS.

Years	*Growth.*	*Duty.*			*Years*	*Growth.*	*Duty.*			*Years*	*Growth.*	*Duty.*		
1711	-	£.43,437	16	1½	1740	-	£.37,885	12	2½	1769		£.16,201	11	7
12	-	30,278	16	0½	1741	-	65,222	8	4½	70		101,131	2	11½
13	-	23,018	12	2¾	42	-	45,550	15	1	1771		33,143	5	5½
14	-	14,457	5	11	43	-	61,072	12	9¾	72		102,652	4	2½
15	-	44,975	7	6½	44	-	46,708	12	9¾	73		45,737	18	10
16	-	20,354	16	5¾	45	-	34,635	0	0	74		138,878	1	0¾
17	-	54,669	2	8	46	-	91,879	10	6	75		41,597	0	3¾
18	-	15,005	15	8	47	-	60,000	0	0	76		125,691	13	7½
19	-	90,317	19	0½	48	-	27,000	0	0	77		43,581	13	2¾
20	-	38,169	15	7½	49	-	96,305	19	1	78		159,891	2	10¼
1721	-	61,362	6	5	50	-	65,000	0	0	*79		53,143		55,800	8	1
22	-	49,433	0	4¼	1751	-	73,954	0	0	80		116,880		122,724	4	4
23	-	30,279	9	6¾	52	-	79,000	0	0	1781		109,041		119,946	2	2¼
24	-	61,271	7	2¼	53	-	81,000	0	0	82		14,247		16,385	3	8
25	-	6,526	8	3	54	-	112,000	0	0	83		65,837		75,712	16	6
26	-	75,013	13	9¾	55	-	92,000	0	0	84		82,052		94,359	17	7½
27	-	69,409	2	10¼	56	-	48,106	13	6¼	85		97,986		112,684	5	9¾
28	-	41,494	8	9	57	-	69,713	6	9¾	86		83,453		95,971	14	8
29	-	48,441	0	0	58	-	72,959	2	6¾	87		36,719		42,227	3	4
30	-	44,419	16	8¼	59	-	42,115	0	3¾	88		124,493		143,168	0	0
1731	-	22,600	0	0	60	-	117,992	12	4	89		90,489		104,063	7	4¾
32	-	35,135	0	0	1761	-	81,000	0	0	90		92,905		106,841	9	4¾
33	-	70,000	0	0	62	-	79,295	14	1½	1791		90,056		103,565	5	3¾
34	-	37,216	0	0	63	-	88,315	16	7½	92		140,967		162,112	19	5¾
35	-	42,745	0	0	64	-	17,178	1	1½	93		19,669		22,619	14	4½
36	-	46,482	0	0	65	-	73,778	17	4	94		176,576		203,063	2	0½
37	-	56,495	10	6	66	-	116,503	15	9½	95		69,997		82,342	19	4½
38	-	86,675	17	6	67	-	25,998	10	10½	96		63,943		75,225	17	8
39	-	70,742	6	7	68	-	114,102	0	0	97		132,380		157,458	11	10½

These Amounts are equivalent to the old Duties; the per Cents. being deducted.

* *In the year* 1779, *an* ADDITIONAL *duty was laid, of* 5*l. per Cent. and* 5 *per Cent. more in* 1781; *and* 5*l. per Cent. in* 1782—*making in all* 15 *per Cent. additional duties.*

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XXXV.] FOR AUGUST, 1798. [VOL. VI.

On the first day of August was published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *which completed the Fifth Volume of the* MONTHLY MAGAZINE, *and contained the following uncommonly valuable articles:* 1. *Half-yearly Retrospect of* BRITISH LITERATURE. 2. *Ditto of* GERMAN LITERATURE. 3. *Retrospect of* SPANISH LITERATURE *in* 1797. 4. *Ditto of* FRENCH LITERATURE *in* 1797. 5. *Mr.* DYER *on Coins.* 6. *Tour in the Vicinity of Dublin in the Autumn of* 1797. 7. *The* TITLE, PREFACE, *and* INDEXES, *to* Vol. V.

These comprehensive Retrospects of Domestic and Foreign Literature will be regularly continued in the future Supplements, and be extended to the Literature of every civilized country, exhibiting therein a most complete Epitome of the Progress of Human Knowledge.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

AMONG those who have successfully contributed to inspire the American people with the love of literature and liberty, who directed their minds to sound views of the nature of government, and refined their taste by the twofold means of criticism and poetry, the author of "*M'Fingal*" deserves to be considered as one of the first. Indeed, before his time, however they might have been cultivated in the middle and southern portions of North America, letters were in a very crude and debased condition in New England. Efforts, it is true, had been made to lead the general mind towards their more assiduous culture; but the slightest comparison of the writings of Mr. TRUMBULL, with those of his immediate predecessors, will surprize the critic with a dissimilitude which in any European country could scarcely have been expected to have happened in less than a century.

JOHN TRUMBULL was born in the town of Waterbury, in Connecticut, in the year 1749 or 1750. His father, a wealthy and respectable clergyman of the place, early instructed him in the usual elements of education; and, flattered by his docile and active genius, led him from English to Latin and Greek. Nor were his cares unrewarded; for such was the uncommon vigour of the intellect of his son, and so assiduously did he apply himself, that at the age of seven, after a full examination, he was declared sufficiently advanced in his academic studies to deserve admission into Yale college. His tender years disinclining his parents to place him there so young, he was withdrawn, and did not join that institution till he was thirteen, or had entered his thirteenth year. His collegiate life was one continued scene of success. The superiority of his genius, attainments, and industry, elevated him, on every trial, over all his competitors; and such of his collegiate exercises as have been made public, evidence a spirit and correctness of thought and expression rarely discernible in more advanced years, and after greater opportunities of instruction. Mr. TRUMBULL graduated in 1767. In what manner the interval between this period and 1771 was spent, the writer of this article is not particularly informed. He has an indistinct recollection, however, that Mr. TRUMBULL was engaged in the business of instruction, in some part of Connecticut. In 1771, he accepted a tutorship in Yale college; and, as has been before remarked in the account of Dr. DWIGHT, was concerned in various periodical publications with that gentleman; all of which contributed to his reputation. Some of these performances were satirical; and their surprizing success induced the author to turn his attention more particularly to a species of writing for which, till then, he had himself modestly questioned his qualifications. But, whatever might have been his own conceptions as to the peculiar bent of his talents, his companions were too often forced to smart under the lash of his satire to entertain any doubts of his success. Nor does he appear to have been long held in doubt himself; for, in 1772, he published his poem, intituled, "*The Progress of Dulness*," in three parts, separately printed. This poem had an amazing sale; and, notwithstanding several editions, and one as late as 1794, is now seldom to be met with either in the shops or in libraries. To judge properly of the merit of this performance, the reader should be accurately and even minutely acquainted with the peculiar manners of the New England people, and par-

ticularly with their manners at that time —for twenty years have made many changes—and as few foreigners can acquire this knowledge, the perusal of the "*Progress of Dullness*" cannot be expected to interest the European reader in any remarkable degree.

Mr. TRUMBULL resigned his tutorship in 1773, and repaired to Boston. His original design was to devote himself to literature: but his father, judging, perhaps, more prudently for his son, obliged him to make choice of a profession; and Mr. TRUMBULL having determined in favour of the bar, he was placed under the direction of Mr. ADAMS, then a distinguished advocate and counsellor in Boston, now president of the United States. But though he was now condemned to a pursuit little congenial to one whose inclinations continually tempted his *feet to stray into the pleasant paths of poetry*, Mr. TRUMBULL did not forget the Muses; and an occasion soon presented itself worthy of his pen. How he acquitted himself may be seen in his "*Elegy on the Times*," first published at Boston, in 1774. On his admission to the bar, Mr. TRUMBULL returned to Connecticut; and after no long time settled at Hartford, where he has ever since continued. Here he soon became one of the ablest and most popular advocates; and till within a few years, (when his health had been so much impaired as to oblige him to decline the exercise of his profession) he was considered as the ablest counsellor in the county, and among the ablest in the state. His domestic habits, which seldom permitted him to mingle much in society at large; and, perhaps, the fear of his satiric talents prevented that eager interest in his behalf, among a large body of men, which would have carried him forward into public life; and it is owing, perhaps, to these sedentary habits, and to this seclusion, that he has become the victim of hypochondriac and nervous affections, which now impair his usefulness and poison his felicity.

Mr. TRUMBULL has been the sole or part author of numerous periodical publications, on literary, moral, and political subjects, all of which have commanded great respect. Of those, in which he was concerned with others, none has attracted more applause than a series of papers, somewhat on the plan of "*The Rolliad*," and executed with equal wit, intituled, "*American Antiquities*," and extracts from "*The Anarchiad*," originally published in the New-Haven Gazette for 1786 and 1787. These papers have never been collected; but they were republished, from one end of the continent of America to the other, in the newspapers of the day. They were the joint work of Mr. TRUMBULL, Mr. BARLOW, Col. HUMPHREYS, and Dr. HOPKINS.

But the work which has most contributed to establish the reputation of this poet, is the poem of "*M'Fingal*;" a poem which has been favourably received in Europe, and which was read with rapture in America.

Mr. TRUMBULL has published—

1. M'Fingal, a modern epic poem, in four cantos, printed in 1784—last American edition in 1796.

2. The Progress of Dullness, first printed in 1772—last edition in 1794.

3. Elegy on the Times, 1774—collected with his smaller serious poems, in American Poems, vol. i. published at Litchfield, Connecticut, 1793.

It is said that Mr. TRUMBULL is preparing a complete edition of his works, illustrated with notes, and comprising many unpublished essays and poems.

June, 1798. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONGST the various topics from time to time brought forward in your valuable Miscellany, there can be none more truly interesting than that which refers to experimental agriculture.

In this science, many very important discoveries have been made within these twenty or thirty years past, and much, very much remains to be explored. The culture of bread-corn, about which so many millions of hands are constantly employed, is very remote, if I mistake not, from the point of perfection.

But the culture of another article, namely, the potatoe, which, in my estimation, is nothing inferior to the former, seems for the most part to be, as it were, in its infancy—at least in those districts with which I am acquainted—and improvement advances with tardy steps.

I have, during a period of several years, directed much of my attention to the cultivation of this esculent vegetable—and some occasional remarks of mine, on the subject, have been inserted in several periodical publications. But having it at this time in contemplation to publish an express treatise, I should be glad to trace, in future numbers of your repository, such observations as might conduce to render the design more perfect in its

its kind—and particularly as to the *greatest quantity actually known to have been produced on an acre, or any assigned quantity of ground*, together with the nature of the soil, the sort of potatoe, the time of planting, width of the intervals, the progressive mode of culture, &c.

Our common measure, in these parts, is the sack, containing four bushels, and weighing 2 cwt. net.

Mr. ARTHUR YOUNG in his northern tour, mentions upwards of 1100* bushels to have been produced on a single acre, and I am far from thinking it improbable. Wishing you permanent success, I remain, sir, your friend and customer,

NEHEMIAH BARTLEY.

Lawrence-Hill, near Bristol,
July 20, 1798.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, AND OF THE NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE sciences and the arts ought to have reaped substantial benefits from the wonderful change that has taken place in the moral and political state of France; they ought to have been disengaged from useless forms and ceremonies, and to have assumed a new aspect as well in respect to the learned as the unlearned. How far this has been effected will be explained by an account of the new system of instruction in the public schools of the republic; comprising also a general view of the present state of national improvement at large, as divided into

The Primary Schools.
The Central Schools.
The School of Health.
The School of Oriental Languages.
The Polytechnic School.
The National Institute.
The Jury of Public Instruction.
The Commission of Public Instruction.
The Legislative Committee of Instruction.

And the various other national establishments for the improvement of particular sciences.

The first degree of public instruction is to be met with in the *Ecoles Primaires*, established by a decree of the convention of the second *Pluviose*, in the second year of the republic. Every district is furnished with one of these schools; the professors, or masters in which, are paid from the national treasury; and to which every head of a family, without exception, is compelled by law to send its children for instruction. The subjects taught in these primary or elementary schools are divided into nine classes:

1st. Instructions connected with the physical and moral situation of children, prior to their entering into these schools.

2d. Similar instructions as a guide to teachers in the national schools.

3d. The arts of reading and writing.

4th. The elements of French grammar.

5th. Elements of arithmetic and geometry, with the theory of the new mensuration.

6th. The elements of geography.

7th. Explanations of the principal phenomena and productions of nature.

8th. Elements of agriculture.

9th. Elements of republican morals.

So that in future, on this admirable plan, no individual will be found, in France, destitute of these leading principles of knowledge, which are in the primary schools to be laid open, as well to all the children of the most obscure villagers, as to those of the most wealthy of citizens, from one end of the republic to the other.

Next to the primary schools in rank and consequence are the *Ecoles Centrales*, which were established by a decree of the convention of the seventh *Ventose* in the third year. They are situated in the capital of every department, bearing the proportion of one central school to 300,000 inhabitants. In these schools the republican youths are taught the sciences, and their application in real life. In each of them are professors for the following branches:

1. For mathematics.
2. Experimental philosophy and chemistry.
3. Natural history.
4. Agriculture and commerce.
5. Logic and metaphysics,
6. Political economy and legislation.
7. The philosophical history of nations.
8. The art of healing.
9. Arts and manufactures,
10. Universal grammar.
11. The belles letters.
12. The ancient languages.
13. The modern languages, And
14. The fine arts,

Each central school is furnished with an extensive public library—a botanic garden—a cabinet of natural history—an apparatus for experimental philosophy—and a collection of machines and models connected with the arts and manufactures.

The

* 27 ton. 10 cwt.

The profeſſors of each ſchool hold, every month, a public ſitting, in which conferences are held relative to ſubjects connected with the improvement of letters, the ſciences, and the arts, which are the moſt beneficial to ſociety.

The object in the eſtabliſhment of the primary and central ſchools was, the general inſtruction of all claſſes of the citizens; and it being incompatible with the perfect completion of that important purpoſe, to expect from them the propagation of particular branches of ſcience, it became neceſſary to eſtabliſh other literary and ſcientific academies.

Accordingly, the French government have founded, 1ſt. *Schools of health* (LES ECOLES DE SANTE), in Paris, Straſburgh, and Montpelier, where medicine and ſurgery are ſtudied; which ſchools are univerſally allowed to be the moſt perfect of their kind, as well as new and unparalleled models for ſuch inſtitutions.

2d. *Two ſchools for Oriental languages*, in the national library, and in the college of France.

3d. *The Polytechnic ſchool* in Paris, or central ſchool for the direction of public works. This eſtabliſhment is alſo univerſally admired and conſidered as a model for imitation. It contains more than 400 young perſons, previouſly educated in the mathematics, and the majority of them intended for engineers in various lines; and they labour under the immediate direction of their tutors nine hours every day. It occupies the principal part of the *Palais de Bourbon*, in Paris, and is furniſhed with a large collection of inſtruments and models. The journal of the Polytechnic ſchool, which is publiſhed by the bookſellers REGENT and BERTRAND, at Paris, is a perfectly original work, and admirably calculated to convey uſeful information.

It is unneceſſary to enlarge on the National Inſtitute, the object and whole conſtitution of which were ſo amply deſcribed in the ſecond number of the "*Monthly Magazine.*" This extenſive ſcientific eſtabliſhment, perhaps the moſt complete literary body in the world, is equally remarkable for its ſimplicity and its arrangements. It compriſes all the branches of the ſeven academies that exiſted under the monarchy, and is conducted with admirable preciſion and regularity. The members are divided into claſſes and ſections; each of which conſtitutes a ſeparate body, but intimately connected with the whole. The idea of this inſtitute originated with the truly illuſtrious, but unfortunate Condorcet. Its important benefits to ſociety, and to the progreſs of human knowledge, are abundantly evident from the intereſting memorials, and the important proceedings of the public quarterly ſittings: notices of which have regularly appeared in the "*Monthly Magazine.*"

The meaſures adopted by the government of France in the economy of their public ſchools, are not leſs wiſe and juſt, than are the inſtitutions themſelves. The primary and central ſchools are placed under the controul of the Jury of Public Inſtruction (*Le Jury Central d'Inſtruction*). This jury appoints the profeſſors, and examines and ſuperintends their conduct: It is (ſomething like the legiſlative body) renewed by a third every half year. When they have choſen a profeſſor for a central ſchool, they ſubmit their choice to the department; and, in caſe of diſapprobation, they make another appointment. To this Jury of Public Inſtruction the profeſſors in the central ſchools are amenable for all miſconduct connected with the offices; it may expel them, but all its deciſions muſt be ſubmitted for confirmation to the tribunal of the department.

There is alſo eſtabliſhed, at Paris, a ſupreme council, called *The Commiſſion of Public Inſtruction*, to which is entruſted the whole executive department. The preſident of the firſt commiſſion was the celebrated GARAT; he was ſucceeded by GINGUENE, ſent ſome months ſince ambaſſador at Turin; the name of whoſe ſucceſſor is not known in England. The preſervation of the national monuments, of public libraries, muſeums, cabinets, and valuable collections; the ſuperintendence of all the ſchools and the modes of inſtruction; all new inventions and ſcientific diſcoveries: the regulation of weights and meaſures; national ſtatiſtics and political economy, are all placed under the authority of this ſupreme commiſſion. For the commodious and regular execution of ſo many complicated branches of buſineſs, there is a large office, called *Le Secretariat*, which is divided into three departments.

1. For the regulation of the different kinds of inſtruction; of the modes of education in the ſchools; and for the choice of elementary books.

2. For weights and meaſures; inventions and diſcoveries; libraries and bibliography; muſeums, works of art, and literary rewards and encouragements.

3. For theatres, national feaſts, republican

lican institutions, and the erection of monuments.

As all public establishments require the superintendence and occasional correction of the legislature, in addition to that of their own immediate executive authority, it has been deemed necessary to appoint *a permanent committee of instruction in the legislative body*, to provide such sums as may be necessary for the preservation and improvement of this sublime system of instruction. This legislative committee are invested with due authority for these purposes. Their objects are precisely the same as those of the commission of public instruction, above described, only with this difference, that the latter superintends the execution of existing laws, whilst the former receives and improves them, or proposes new ones. This committee is divided into three departments, as is the commission, with exactly the same arrangement of their respective labours. The committee being charged with the enaction of all new laws, its members, with a view to obtain accurately all the requisite information relative to the numerous branches of the arts, have procured from the legislative body the appointment of a *commission temporaire des arts* to be annexed to them, and to meet in the same house with them; which temporary commission is divided into sixteen classes: viz. 1. For Zoology; 2. Botany; 3. Mineralogy; 4. Physics; 5. Chemistry; 6. Anatomy; 7. Machinery; 8. Geography; 9. Artillery and Fortification: 10. Medals and Antiquities; 11. Bibliography; 12. Painting; 13. Architecture; 14. Sculpture; 15. Bridges and Causeways; and, 16. Musical instruments.

This statement may evince how well adapted the republican form of government proves itself, in promoting scientific improvements, by means of general instruction, of public funds appropriated to literary pursuits, and the continual inspection of a popular legislature. But a view of what has actually been effected by these establishments, or rather by the revolution itself, will evince the rapid progress of the sciences in the republic of France.

As early as the year 1794, a report of Gregoire, of the 9th *Vendemiaire*, proves that about seventeen new inventions had been happily made. The extraction of kali and salt-petre—the preservation of gunpowder and steel—the cadastre—the new weights and measures—the air-balloon—the telegraph, &c. &c. "*La musique même*," says the elegant reporter, "*a fait des conquêtes: et des instruments étrangers ou antiques, le tantam, le buccini, la tuba cervæ sont venus embellir nos fêtes!*"

The improvements of the national literary and scientific establishments are numerous and important.

1st. By a decree of the convention of the 11th *Prairial*, in the second year, it was enacted, that means should be adopted by which every possible advantage might be derived from the botanic gardens of the republic, in Turkey and other foreign countries. This wise decree clearly tended to render France, in the language of the reporter, "*L'abregé de tous les climats; et l' entrepôt de l'Europe**." Those plants which thrive between the tropics may be cultivated in the south of France, and those which are the produce of northern climates, may be cultivated in the northern departments; by which means, France will be in possession of all foreign plants and drugs, without the exportation of specie.

2d. The *National Bibliography* was decreed in the sitting of 22d *Germinal*, in the second year. It consists of a complete catalogue of books of all descriptions, the property of the nation; it was then ascertained, that the republic possessed more than ten millions of books. The titles of them were to be adjusted by actual comparisons; the manuscripts to be registered separately; anonymous productions were to be arranged according to their subjects; and those of known authors in the alphabetical order of the names. The several editions to be classed according to their dates: and what may be deemed more important, this French National Bibliography will contain a dictionary of anonymous books, as well as those published under fictitious names, a desideratum in the republic of letters. It will also contain a genealogical map or tree of human knowledge; the subdivisions of which will be more extensive and at the same time more concise than the scientific pedigree of Bacon, as rectified by the learned editors of the "*Encyclopædia*."

3d. The annihilation of all patois, or dialects, decreed in the sitting of the 16th *Prairial*, in the second year. Notwithstanding the universality of the French language, and that it was exclusively spoken in the majority of the inland departments, yet there existed thirty various dialects in France. It is more astonishing that ROZIER had remarked, that between

* The epitome of every climate, and the magazine of Europe.

one neighbouring village and another, there was ſo conſiderable a difference in the dialect, that the inhabitants could not underſtand each other; and the vine-ſtock had thirty different names. The naturaliſt, VILLARS, has ſtated, that in the nomenclature of vegetables, in the departments, he had only met with an hundred which had a common appellation.

4th. The eſtabliſhment of the *Conſervatiore des Arts et Métiers*, was decreed in the ſitting of the 8th of *Vendemiaire*, in the third year. This conſiſts of a ſpacious hall, in the form of an amphitheatre, and contains the inſtruments of the models of machinery connected with the arts, and a deſcription of their uſes, with every book relating to them. Annexed to this eſtabliſhment, are three expoſitors and a draughtſman, who explain to the ſtudents the uſe of each inſtrument, and who regiſter every new diſcovery, which is preſented to the *Bureau de Conſultation*, to the lyceum of arts, the *ci-devant* academy of ſciences, or to the board of commerce.

5th. The eſtabliſhment of the board of longitude was decreed in the ſitting of the 7th of *Meſſidor*, third year. It was certainly a diſgrace under the monarchy, that an aſtronomical and nautical eſtabliſhment, which had already proved ſo beneficial to Great Britain, ſhould not have been adopted in France. In conſequence of this decree, the French board is now as complete as the Engliſh. It conſiſts of ten members, and has under its juriſdiction the national obſervatory at Paris, and all the aſtronomical inſtruments belonging to the republic. It correſponds with foreign aſtronomers; delivers public lectures on aſtronomy and navigation; and its proceedings are annually recited in a public ſitting.

6th. The general ſchool of the Oriental languages was eſtabliſhed by a decree of the 10th of *Germinal*, in the fourth year. This ſchool adjoins to the national library, and all the books and manuſcripts relative to Oriental literature are depoſited in it.

7th. The national muſeum of antiquities was decreed in the ſitting of the 20th of *Prairial*, fourth year. A ſchool of this deſcription was ſucceſsfully eſtabliſhed at Vienna, by ECKEL; at Göttingen, by HEYNE; at Leipſick, by ERNEST; and even at Straſburgh, by the celebrated OBEILIN: Paris was, however without one. This national archeology, or ſcience of antiquity, is divided into nine different claſſes: inſcriptions, characters, ſtatues, *bas reliefs*, ſculptures, paintings, moſaics, medals, civil, religious, and military inſtruments. This extenſive eſtabliſhment is under the direction of two principal profeſſors; *le Conſervateur Profeſſeur, et le Conſervateur Bibliothecaire*. The province of the former is to deliver public lectures on the ſeveral branches of antiquities, to teach the theory of medals and engravings, the hiſtory of the arts among the ancients, &c. The duties of the latter are merely of a bibliographical nature.

8th. The new modelling of the Grand National Library, was decreed in the ſitting of 25th *Vendemiaire*, in the fourth year. By virtue of this decree, the place of librarian in chief was ſuppreſſed, and the whole eſtabliſhment placed under a *conſervatoire* of eight members; of whom two were appointed for the ſuperintendence of printed books; two for manuſcripts; two for antiquities; and two for engravings. From theſe a temporary director is annually choſen, who ſuperintends the whole acts occaſionally as preſident of this aſſembly, and maintains a regular correſpondence with the conſtituted authorities relative to the concerns of the library.

9th. The augmentation of the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory, formerly called *Le Jardin Royal des Plantes*. This eſtabliſhment was decreed the 15th *Brumaire*, third year, upon a report of THIBADEAU, in the name of the committee of Public Inſtruction. Beſides the addition of large rooms, and various other buildings, there are new collections of natural curioſities and productions; and the library is much increaſed. It is open to the public three times a week. At ſtated periods all the naturaliſts in Paris deliver courſes of lectures in the various branches of natural hiſtory. The muſeum has received greater improvements from this augmentation than from all the labours of Buffon, or from its foundation, ſince the time of Tournefort.

10th. The *Ecole des Mines* was eſtabliſhed in the *Hôtel des Monnaies*, and has for its direction the naturaliſt LE SAGE. This inſtitution is unrivalled in Europe; and the collection of mineralogical curioſities ſurpaſſes whatever can be conceived. It is matter of aſtoniſhment, that notwithſtanding the vaſt burthen of expenditure to which the French government has been ſubjected ſince the revolution, it ſent, at the inſtigation of this ſchool, to St. Domingo, two mineralogiſts, who were ſhortly after joined, in conſequence of a petition from the ſociety of Natural Hiſtory, by a botaniſt, a zoologiſt, a gardener, and a draughtſman, with a view to aſcertain the ſtate of the whole iſland, in its relation to the three kingdoms.

11th. The ſociety of natural hiſtory in Paris, deſervedly claſſes among thoſe which have rendered the greateſt ſervices to the cauſe of ſcience, ſince the revolution. A lecture of public inſtruction is held every ten days, which is generally given by one of the members, and which is open to all the lovers of natural hiſtory. Premiums are propoſed for diſſertations; one of which, by the late C. Herman, jun. (whoſe early deceaſe was a great loſs to the republic of letters) on the *apterous* claſs of inſects, may be ſaid to conſtitute an epocha in the annals of natural hiſtory. The ſociety has publiſhed a volume of memoirs, in folio, entitled, "*Tranſactions of the Society of Natural Hiſtory.*" It has likewiſe erected a ſtatue to the great Linnæus, in the National Garden of Plants, and, at the period when every public inſtruction was ſuſpended, gave lectures on the different branches of ſcience belonging to its department. Several intelligent and ſkilful navigators, among others thoſe ſent in ſearch of the unfortunate La Pérouſe, as well as thoſe which accompany the preſent expedition under BUONAPARTE, are members of this ſociety.

The above is a brief ſtatement of facts relative to the preſent ſtate of public inſtruction, the ſciences, the arts, and the progreſs of national literature in France; and although ſhort, it will ſerve to prove, that ſo far from the French nation having degenerated into barbariſm in conſequence of the revolution, as a Republic it has carried every branch of human knowledge far beyond its former limits, and has claim to the reverence of the friends of mankind, more from its zealous exertions in this reſpect, than from the ſplendours of its martial triumphs. May the example be deemed worthy of imitation by ſome of the other governments of Europe! A. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Magazine for June contained a letter from Dr. WILLICH, on which I beg leave to offer a few remarks.

Dr. WILLICH muſt undoubtedly have had much trouble in collecting his information on the ſtate of literature in Germany; and exhibits, with great preciſion, the fecundity of the preſs in that country. It is not my intention to dwell on any of his remarks, except thoſe which relate to "*Wieland's Oberon.*"

Dr. WILLICH ſtates, that Mr. SOTHEBY, in tranſlating this poem, has twiſted the original into a variety of turns and forms, merely for the ſake of rhyme; and ſubjoins his own ſpecimen in blank verſe, ſaying that he has followed the author from line to line, without changing a ſingle idea. Inſtead of this, it appears to me that he has, in the firſt ſtanza, entirely perverted the meaning of the author. The original commences thus:

"Noch einmal ſattelt mir den Hippogryfen, ihr Muſen,
Zum Ritt ins alte romantiſche land!
Wie lieblich um meinen entfeſſelten buſen
Der holde wahnſinn ſpielt! Wer ſchlang das magiſche band
Um meine ſtirne? Wer treibt von meinen augen den nebel
Der auf der vorwelt, wundern liegt?"
Ich ſeh' in buntem gewühl, bald ſiegend, bald beſiegt,
Des ritters gutes ſchwert, der Heiden blinkende ſäbel.

Dr. WILLICH's *literal* tranſlation is as follows:

"Once more, *kind* Muſes, ſaddle the Hyppogryf,
And ſpeed my ride to regions of romance!
What charms are theſe round my unfetter'd breaſt?
Delightful dreams! who twiſts the magic wreath
Round OB'RON's brow? Who frees mine eyes from ſhades,
That hide the wonders of the ancient world?"
I ſee, in various groupes, now victor, captive now,
The knight's good ſword, the pagan's dazzling ſteel.

It has, I believe, ever been the cuſtom of epic poets to precede their ſtory by an invocation to the Muſes, or to ſome one of them. Wieland may not, to be ſure, exactly follow his predeceſſors, when he requeſts the ladies to act in the capacity of *grooms*; but their ready acquieſcence in *ſaddling* his ſteed, evinces that they did not think themſelves degraded by the employment. It is the poet, therefore, who is ſuppoſed to be ſpeaking throughout the the firſt ſtanza. Why, then, is Oberon introduced by Dr. WILLICH into the fifth line? The original plainly ſhews the error; for the words are, "um *meine* ſtirne;" which, literally rendered, imply "around *my* brow:" an expreſſion that exactly agrees with the preceding and ſubſequent lines, and is equally adapted to Dr. WILLICH's purpoſe, becauſe it contains the ſame number of ſyllables as his own. The inſpired bard, ſpeaking of himſelf, ſays, "*my* ride—*my* unfettered breaſt—*mine* eyes—*I* ſee"—and into the midſt of theſe expreſſions is Oberon puſhed by Dr. WILLICH, to be decked with

the magic wreath intended by the Muſes for their votary. How much more faithful is Mr. SOTHEBY's line,

Who round *my* brow the wreath enchanted braids?

As Dr. WILLICH aſſerts he has followed the author ſo *literally*, I may mention, too, that it was not neceſſary to uſe the epithet *kind* in the firſt line, as the German word *ihr* ſupplied him with *ye*, which is uſed by Mr. SOTHEBY:

Yet once again, *ye* Muſes, &c.

Dr. WILLICH having ſo freely commented on Mr. SOTHEBY, I think impartiality requires that his own errors ſhould not paſs unnoticed: ſince, therefore, the Muſes do not ſeem, on this occaſion, to have been ſo *kind* toward him as he may have ſuppoſed, it is to be hoped he will rather devote his attention to ſome of the very uſeful and intereſting ſubjects mentioned in the former part of his letter, and ſuffer Mr. SOTHEBY (who certainly appears more capable of guiding the Hippogryf) to ſoar unmoleſted into the regions of romance. I am, ſir, your humble ſervant,

Hull, BENJ. THOMPSON, jun.
Aug. 14, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE are few books which I have peruſed more frequently, with higher pleaſure, or with greater advantage, than "*Warton's Eſſay on the Genius and Writings of Pope.*" In conſequence of this, I was among thoſe who were the moſt impatient and the moſt ſanguine in their expectations of the Critic's edition of the poet, whoſe character he had, before, ſo well illuſtrated. My expectations have been, like thoſe of others, diſappointed. But, expectation is, in ſuch caſes, tyrannical.

Yet, there is one ſpecies of imperfection which I can leſs eaſily pardon than I ſhould many others, to a critic of the Engliſh and the Oxford ſchool. If not the refinement and penetration of a philoſopher; if not the wide yet accurate knowledge of human nature, which can only be gathered by genius, from the ſcenes of real life: give us—would I ſay to ſuch a one—give us, at leaſt, ſome proofs of claſſical erudition, and of that minute accuracy of reference and collation, which no truly learned, and curiouſly diligent claſſical ſcholar can ever fail to exhibit.

But, where were Dr. Warton's erudition and careful accuracy in matters of claſſical literature, when he ventured to affirm, "that "*Pope's Poemata Italorum*" differs from the original edition of this ſelection, only by poſſeſſing the addition of the poem of "*Aonius Palearius de Immortalitate Animæ?*" Inſtead of adding but a ſingle piece of no eminent merit, Pope has, in truth, in his edition, inſerted a great number of new pieces, not at all inferior in excellence to thoſe of which the collection was before made up.

In the claſs of Paſtorals, Pope has rejected one by Heinſius—one by Grotius—two by Buchanan; which appear in the original edition: but are none of them very excellent. He has introduced, inſtead of theſe, three by J. Bapt. Amaltheus Corydon, Sarnus, Silis; and three by Vida, Daphnis, Corydon, Nice.

The "*Alcon*" of Fracaſtorio, and the "*Poetica*" of Vida, are, as well as the "*De Immortalitate Animæ*" of Aonius Palearius, among the didactic poems, with which Pope's taſte and learning led him to enlarge this collection.

All the elegies of Sannazarius, (ſome of which have been pronounced by the late Mr. Harris, of Malmeſbury, to be the beſt of all that Neapolitan poet's productions,) are among the additions of Pope.

The pieces, too, by Molſa—the "*Nutricia*," "*Manto*," and "*Ambra*" of Politian—the "*Benacus*" of Bembo—moſt of the ſmaller pieces of Fracaſtorio—ſeveral ſmall pieces by Caſtiglione—two epigrams by H. Amaltheus alſo appear in the edition by Pope, although wanting in the primary edition.

Pope has virtuouſly rejected one or two pieces which have a tendency to excite immoral ſentiments in the mind.

I agree with Dr. Johnſon in regretting that Pope did not preſerve the preface of the original edition; which I think admirable, equally for the ſoundneſs of its criticiſm, and the elegance of its compoſition.

Such is the edition given by Pope of the "*Poemata Italorum*," when conſidered in compariſon with that original edition to which Dr. Warton deems it ſcarcely preferable. Why ſhould the Editor, whether *negligently* or *invidiouſly*, detract from the praiſe of his author's learning? Is it becauſe Pope ſtudied at *neither* univerſity, that his learning is never to be otherwiſe than faintly and ſneeringly praiſed? However this may be, I hope that you, ſir, will have the goodneſs to give value and dignity to my correction of Dr. Warton's miſtake, by inſerting it in your excellent Magazine.

Edinburgh, May 7th. RHENO.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Present State of Ireland in respect to Industry, Manners, Habits, and Literature.

THOUGH Ireland is a very poor country compared with Great Britain, or indeed with moſt of the European ſtates, and though ſhe continues unable to ſupply the heavy impoſts which the exigencies of the empire have recently demanded, ſhe has rapidly advanced in proſperity within the laſt eighteen years. For this proſperity ſhe is indebted to the policy which removed the commercial reſtraints that had, previous to the year 1780, ſhackled the efforts of the people; and to the induſtry of her inhabitants, who applied themſelves early to profit by thoſe new ſources of wealth which were then thrown open to them. The zeal with which the people engaged in the cultivation of thoſe modes of induſtry which were placed within their reach by the opening of Iriſh commerce, may be judged of by one inſtance; namely, their rapid progreſs in the manufacture of *new drapery*. In the year 1780, the exported quantity of that article amounted to no more than 8,653 yards; but, by a progreſſive annual increaſe, it had ariſen in the year 1785 to 770,032 yards. The increaſe in the quantity of *old drapery* exported within the ſame periods was proportional to the increaſe in the new drapery; and, indeed, there were ſcarcely any articles of manufacture, of which the export was then permitted, that had not increaſed in a ratio beyond what even a ſanguine mind could have expected.

Unhappily for Ireland, its increaſed proſperity and wealth was confined to the mercantile and manufacturing part of the community. The peaſantry, which formed by far the greater part of the people, were not benefited by this new arrangement, which diffuſed comfort and affluence among the reſt of their countrymen. If, by the increaſed wealth of their country, the price of every article of conſumption had been raiſed, and among the reſt the price of the produce of the land, this ſupplied an increaſed rent to the owner of the ſoil; but the cottager, who cultivated it, had no ſhare in the profit. The agent of the abſent landlord, or the middle-man who rented the ground from the reſident proprietor, and made a profit by letting it again to the peaſant, raiſed the rent invariably in proportion to the growing value of its produce; ſo that the miſerable animal, who had formerly been obliged to live altogether on potatoes and butter-milk, found no addition to *his* comforts. Tythes, the great and inveterate root of diſcontent throughout the whole kingdom, and which had for fifty years diſgraced it by cauſing petty inſurrections, continued to be exacted with unqualified rigor: in a word, the ſunſhine which warmed and comforted the reſt of the community, only ſerved, by the contraſt, to render more dark and comfortleſs the ſituation of the great body of the Iriſh tenantry.

With the augmentation of wealth, which the increaſed manufactures and commerce of Ireland have produced, luxury has increaſed, perhaps, in more than an equal proportion. It has always been the misfortune of Ireland, that its people have begun to enjoy affluence before they poſſeſſed the power to ſecure its continuance. At preſent, Iriſh manufacturers, or traders, who are not poſſeſſed of a capital greater than in England would be thought enough to begin with, live in a ſtyle of expence which is not exceeded in England by thoſe who, having ſecured an independence, are about to retire from buſineſs. It is not in the male ſex in which this propenſity to extravagant expence is the moſt prominent; it is a characteriſtic feature of the women, and ſeems to ariſe from the abſurd plan of their education. In families of the narroweſt circumſtances, and in which the manual labour of the head conſtitutes the ſupport of the whole, the daughters are almoſt invariably taught Muſic, French, and Embroidery; and, at the ſame time, ſuffered to continue ignorant of every domeſtic qualification. Every girl is deſigned by her parents for a match above her own rank; and the means taken to enſure the ſucceſs of this deſign is to give her what is thought by them a genteel education, which is no other than to teach her every thing which, in her proper ſphere, ſhe can have no occaſion for, and leave her unacquainted with all thoſe arts which are of daily utility. The natural conſequence is, that the great maſs of Iriſhwomen are *lazy*; they are, however, poſſeſſed of good-breeding, and have a taſte for elegance which would better ſuit the rank above them than that to which they belong. A love of ſociety always accompanies the ability to ſhine in it; the middle order of Iriſhwomen, of courſe, think *parties* indiſpenſible to their exiſtence; and one of that claſs ſees company five times for the once in which an Engliſhwoman, in ſimilar circumſtances, indulges

indulges in that way, and her parties are more numerous, as well as more expensive. From such a character it may be inferred *a priori*, that mothers in Ireland seldom nurse their children: in four cases out of five the mother commits her offspring to the care of a venal nurse, instead of discharging herself the duty which nature has urged by so many powerful sympathies.

An error similar to that in the education of girls prevails also, in some degree, in respect to boys. The liberal professions are too much followed. Whenever a father has so far succeeded in his business as to be able to live independently of it, his next care is to make his son a gentleman; the lad is, therefore, educated either for physic, the church, or the bar, but without genius to make his way, or a competence to enable him to live independently. The consequence is, that all the professions are overstocked; and it cannot be truly said that the evil is yet working its own cure. At this moment it is matter of very considerable difficulty in the university of Dublin to procure a *nomination* to a curacy of 50l. a year; yet, making due allowance for the diminution which always takes place in the number of students in time of war, the number is greater than at any former time. There are at present nearly six hundred names of students on the college books.

The constitution of the university of Dublin is generally known. It consists of a provost, seven senior fellows, fifteen junior fellows, and seventy scholars, on the foundation. The place of provost is worth 3000l. per annum; the emoluments of a senior fellow are estimated at 700l.; and the income of a junior at about 100l. per annum, exclusive of pupils, which on the average make his situation worth 400l. The emoluments of a scholar are only 4l. per annum and his dinner, with some casual exhibitions, at the discretion of the board. The scholarships last five years, and are given, after an examination of two days, to those students who have made the greatest proficiency in classical literature; that is, to those who can translate most correctly the several Greek and Latin authors which had been prescribed to them in the former part of the course. The fellowships are for life, or during celibacy; but the greater part of the body contrive to keep wives and their fellowships too, some of them by dispensations, others clandestinely. The paucity of literary works which have issued from the university of Dublin has long been a subject of remark and reproach *.

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* There are some circumstances in the constitution of that body, which partly account for its inactivity. It is doubted whether, generally speaking, the fellows be men of sound learning, from the manner in which fellowships are obtained, and the kind of learning which is required in the candidate. When a fellowship becomes vacant, it is filled by election, after a public examination of three days, and a private examination on the fourth. The examination is made by the seven senior fellows, each of whom examines in a particular science or language. The course prescribed for the candidate is exceedingly voluminous and desultory. Besides the books which constitute the undergraduate course, they read in physics, the whole of the *Principia* of Newton, his optical works, and several of his annotators—They also read detached parts of the works of Cotes, Smith, &c. In mathematics they read the Elements, the Analytical works of Newton, the Conics of Hamilton, &c. In history they are examined only in that portion which is called antient, and seldom beyond the common Greek and Roman history. They read Beveridge and Newton for chronology—But, in logics and morality, their labour is great indeed—It would fill a page to enumerate the *mob* of authors from they are obliged to glean their learning on these subjects. What renders the task more difficult and less useful is, that the examiner who prescribes the course in a great measure *ad libitum*, frequently selects for the candidates three pages of one book, two pages of another, and five of a third, so that the student cannot exercise his understanding in judging the whole of a system, but must encumber his memory with detached passages. The same method is pursued respecting *logic*, in which is included useless *metaphysics*. The student is consequently exhausted, and he comes to his examination with a mind stuffed with the most heterogeneous and garbled materials. Even mathematics and physics are studied with a view to be able to answer questions of a certain cast, which are subtly dictated by a partial view, or comparison of two or three propositions, rather than from a comprehensive view of the whole science. It is much to be doubted whether the man who spends eight years of his time in this contracted and barren study, the operations of his understanding and his taste directing all his efforts rather to the being able to *answer* than to *know*, can ever acquire real learning. But if he does not acquire it in this stage, as a fellow of Dublin college, he can never obtain it: he is no sooner a fellow, than his hands become full of business. He rises at six o'clock in the morning to lecture a class of the students, and devotes the middle of the day and the

One literary society exists in Ireland, the Royal Irish Academy, instituted and incorporated in the year 1786. This body is analogous to the Royal Society of London, except that they bestow more attention upon polite literature, and less upon the severer philosophy. It consists of all who are, or would be thought, literary men in the country; but as a recommendation of three members generally procures admission, without any proof of learning or talents on the part of the candidate, there are many members who have but little claim to literary distinction. There are on the books upwards of 250 names; but the number of attending members seldom amounts to thirty; and the number of the members who by their labours contribute to the Memoirs is not more than ten. The place in which this learned body holds its meetings is contiguous to the college: the acting and attending members are principally fellows of the university. The academy in March last published its sixth volume of Memoirs.

For some years past the taste for literature, or rather for reading, has been upon the increase. In the metropolis an excellent institution was formed four years ago, called *The Dublin Library*, for the convenience of reading modern works. The books are purchased by the persons who contribute, and continue to be increased every year by the addition of the new publications, toward the purchase of which, and the necessary expences of the institution, each member subscribes one guinea per annum. Such an establishment had been greatly wanted; for although there are in Dublin two very large libraries, the University, and St. Patrick's, they are of little use to the majority of the citizens: in the college library none are permitted to use the books without taking the library oath; and the other, though open to all, consists entirely of old books or works in the learned languages.

The state of printing in Ireland, though it has certainly much improved within a short period, is still at a very low ebb. The elegant edition of Don Quixote, published by CHAMBERS, of Dublin, some months back, is a proof of the zeal with which the Irish are advancing toward excellence in this useful art. From the University-press, also, there now and then issues a good edition of some classic, and at present it is occupied in a new edition of Livy, with original notes by Mr. WALKER, a junior fellow, which it is expected will do honour as well to the press as to its truly learned editor. Generally, however, the productions of the Dublin printing-houses are coarse and slovenly.

The news-papers of Ireland ought not to be forgotten: these publications always marking, as faithfully, perhaps, as any other criterion, the state of literature and public taste in a country. There are but five of any consequence in this metropolis: the Dublin Evening-Post, and the Hibernian Journal, are temperate supporters of the popular cause; the Dublin Journal, and Freeman's Journal, are warmly in the interest, if not in the pay, of the Castle. Saunders's Daily Advertiser, which is as ably written as either of them, is nearly neutral in politics, and appropriated principally to commercial communications. As a reporter of the parliamentary debates, which is now become a prime object to the readers of diurnal publications, the Dublin Evening-Post stands far above its competitors. In other respects, they are all nearly on a par; but they are all of them necessarily inferior to some of the London prints in typographical execution, and variety of entertaining and instructive matter. The PRESS, a paper of well-known character, *did* once outshine all its contemporaries in energy and boldness, and I may add, in every excellence of composition; but the violence with which it was conducted accelerated its ruin, and with it, probably, the ruin of all the independent Dublin prints; for as the new *Press-bill* enables the sheriff, on the presentment of a grand jury, to seize all the printing materials, and detain them till trial, it is not easy to conceive that free discussion can continue to exist!

Dublin, July 25, 1798. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE recent publications of Professor ROBISON and the Abbè BARRUEL have excited more curiosity respecting Free-Masonry, than was ever occasioned by the subject since its commencement.

Those writers have certainly been misled by violent prejudices, otherwise they

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the evening to his immediate pupils. For improvement no leisure is left, until a senior fellowship is acquired; but who is he that, with a salary of 700l. per ann. in the decline of life, will sit down to abstruse studies for the world or for fame?

never could have formed from partial instances general conclusions, against an institution which evidently appears to be incapable of the evil they have charged it with. Its constitutional principles are diametrically opposite to those doctrines and practices which we are told have lately distinguished its members in foreign parts. The above-mentioned authors have exonerated the masons of these kingdoms from the heinous crimes with which they tax their brethren abroad. It is remarkable, however, that the learned professor, who is himself a mason, and has travelled, cannot speak any thing on this subject upon his own knowledge. He draws his information chiefly from anonymous, and that too very suspicious, authority. The furious and credulous Germans, who have told the most horrible tales of the *Illuminées*, are, in his eyes, *infallible judges*, from whom there is no appeal. The Abbé's supports are of equal credit. They have, it is true, discovered that many distinguished anarchists and infidels were masons, they have learnt that these men associated much together, and were warm partizans of masonry; by putting all these things together, which separately are nothing at all, they have formed, in their fertile imagination, this dreadful conceit; that masonry has been one of the chief engines used in our times for the destruction of political and religious order.

It happens that I, as well as Mr. Robison, have been a member of this widespread society, for many years. My opportunities of information have been as extensive and as numerous as his; and my zeal for improvement (if it may be so termed) in masonry has equalled that of the most enthusiastic brother of the social band. Now what strikes me as wonderful is, that none of the many observing brethren of our country should have had discernment enough to discover this horrible perversion of the institution, during the freedom and secrecy of their intercourse with foreign masons? It is a bad compliment to their understandings to say, that they were duped by superior cunning, and that the foreign masons seeing them not yet sufficiently prepared for their refined state of improvement, were careful not to communicate to them any information respecting it. The fact, however, is, that the utmost familiarity has been of late years kept up between the British and foreign masons; but whence is it, that in a body so extensively numerous, not one Abdiel has been found to sound the alarm, to expose the apostacy of his fellows, and to call the attention of his brethren to the dangerous state of their institution?—The obligations of the order, so far from prohibiting such a discovery, would sanction and would absolutely demand it.

From these remarks it will be seen, either that the accounts given of the state of masonry by these authors are wild and ridiculous, or else, that the whole society is made up of hypocrites, knaves, and fools. The last conclusion no one will readily admit, who shall turn his attention to the list of eminent brethren that at present ornaments the society in this kingdom, to say nothing of Scotland, Ireland, and America.

Having thus suggested these few observations, to clear this celebrated order from the wanton charges brought against it, of its being favourable to sedition and infidelity, I shall, with equal frankness, mention a few particulars respecting its present state, and those abuses which have crept into it.

Till the middle of the present century, Free-Masonry was regarded as an institution of peculiar value, from the respectability of its members, from their extreme caution in guarding their mysteries, and from the small number, comparatively, who were admitted to the knowledge of them. At length, when the grand lodge, in order to enhance its importance and to increase its fund, fatally began to grant warrants for constituting lodges at a less charge and with less caution, men of inferior conditions and of indifferent characters, got into the society.—Corruption soon extends itself. Lodges being now generally held in taverns and alehouses, degenerated into convivial meetings, and little recommendation was requisite to get introduced. This declension from first principles, was not confined to the ordinary lodges, but manifested itself even in those of superior rank. When Dr. Desaguliers and Martin Folkes presided, science and decorum were strictly attended to, and philosophical lectures were given in the principal lodges in London. About the period first alluded to, this practice was discontinued, and no science was to be found in a lodge except in the apparatus which ornamented it. The multiplication of lodges, and, consequently of masons, went on at a rapid rate. Every little town had its lodge, and, what was still worse, most of the marching regiments, dissolute men, who, in the cant phrase, are fond of society, and needy men who want business, got themselves initiated for no other purpose than

than to promote their particular intereſt, or to enjoy their pleaſures. Such characters are well aſſociated; they have a mutual liking for each other. The landlord (who is always a brother) promotes harmony, as it is called, by providing choice ſuppers and good liquors, the effects of which are, late hours and inebriety; and thus are made up two-thirds of modern lodges. What ſort of rational converſation, what improvement in virtue, in religion, or in ſcience, can be expected in ſuch meetings?

There is one thing, which, while it confutes one of the illiberal charges brought againſt maſonry, I cannot paſs without very ſevere reprehenſion; I mean the treatment which the ſacred volume of our religion meets with in theſe aſſemblies. This book is always kept open in the centre of a lodge, and frequent references are made to it, while the pious brethren around are enjoying themſelves with a jovial glaſs, a pipe, and a ſong!—This is not intentional profaneneſs; but I contend that it has a greater tendency to root chriſtianity from the mind, than all the attempts that ever were made by infidels, antient or modern.

I ſhall, in my next, Mr. Editor, point out ſome curious innovations which have got into Free-Maſonry, with characteriſtic anecdotes. I cannot, however, conclude, without aſſuring you, that I am a zealous lover of the order, and that my only aim herein is, to call every brother to a conſideration of the danger in which our venerable inſtitution lies while ſuch abuſes are ſuffered to debaſe it. I am, your's, &c. Z. H. J.

London, Auguſt 1, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN anſwer to a letter of one of your correſpondents in your Magazine for laſt month, ſigned M. R. I beg leave to make a few obſervations. He points out in his letter three paſſages in the book of Geneſis which he ſays appear to be quite inconſiſtent with what is mentioned afterwards in the book of Exodus. But what he aſſerts to be ſo inconſiſtent, upon examination, will not prove to be ſo: for, in the firſt place, the word JEHOVAH is, in the common tranſlation of the Bible, rendered, in the three paſſages of Geneſis he quotes, (ch. xii. 7, 8. xxi. 33. xxii. 14.) not as he tranſlates it, but by the word *Lord*; which, by being ſo rendered, makes the ſenſe and conſiſtency of the verſes perfectly conſpicuous. In the ſecond place, I need only quote Biſhop Warburton's ſentiments on this paſſage, to prove how much your correſpondent M. R. muſt have been miſtaken in his opinion. On the text, Exodus vi. 3. (which your correſpondent aſſerts to be ſo inconſiſtent with the before-mentioned paſſages) "And I appeared unto Abraham, unto Iſaac, and unto Jacob, by the name of God Almighty; but by my name, *Jehovah*, was I not known to them," the biſhop thus paraphraſes: "As the God of Abraham, I before condeſcended to have a *name of diſtinction*; but now, in compliance to another prejudice, I condeſcend to have a *name of honour*." The learned prelate afterwards ſays, "This ſeems to be the true interpretation of this truly difficult text; for the word JEHOVAH, whoſe name is here ſaid to be unknown to the patriarchs, frequently occuring in the book of Geneſis, has furniſhed unbelievers with a pretext that the ſame perſon could not be the author of the two books of Geneſis and Exodus. But the aſſertion is not that the *word* JEHOVAH was not uſed in the patriarch's language, but that the *name* JEHOVAH, as a title of honour, whereby a new idea was affixed to an old word, was unknown to them." Theſe obſervations of Biſhop Warburton, I think, render the paſſages quite conſiſtent; and I have no doubt but that your correſpondent M. R. will, upon conſideration, be of the ſame opinion.—Your correſpondent, "An admirer and conſtant reader," will, I believe, find the following to be the ſituation of the places he enquires after: Mohoz, or Mohatz, where Lewis the Second of Hungary was ſlain, is a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Baraniwar, ſeventeen miles north-weſt of Yſeck, long. 20. 56. E. lat. 45. 46. N. —Saltzbach, where the great Turenne was killed, is a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, ten miles north-weſt of Amberg, long. 11. 56. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

By inſerting the above in your Magazine, you will much oblige your conſtant reader,

Auguſt 6, 1798. S. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty of preſenting you with the following tranſlation of the form, by which great criminals were excommunicated and put out of the protection of the laws, by the bardic circles, convened

convened in the three classes of *Bards*, *Druids*, and *Ovates*.

"The complaint of the *people*, and the *prince*; the complaint of the *world*; the complaint of the *bards of the island of Britain*, participating in the grievances of the *black inhabitants of Africa*, who being ignorant and helpless, are therefore entitled to the rights and privileges of brothers; and to protection against all assaults. But men, who know, and ought to have done better, have with *war and depredation* assailed these poor people; have captured them; have torn them forcibly from their country; from their dearest relatives; and, instead of affording to them the protection due to brothers, have enslaved them; have deprived them of all property; of all that was dear to them; and of their *liberty*; so that they are unable to escape from the *circle of necessity and evil*; or to attach themselves to any thing that is *good*; and of the *circle of felicity*; and, by reason of such *oppressions and depredations*, they are miserable in this *world*; and, in *death*, must necessarily fall lower into the *circle of evil and necessity*; though they ought to have been left in possession of their *liberty*, which is the natural right of human nature, so as to be able to *chuse* for themselves, and *to act according to choice*.—Their oppressors have been reprehended; but they have not repented; nor will they desist from their *oppressions and depredations*; for this reason it is *lamentably necessary*, though a matter of great *reluctance* for us, to *wage the assault of war against the unmerciful oppressors!*"

"He that kills must be killed!"

The proclamation, as above modified, was made during the agitation of the question respecting the Slave-Trade, by a few persons, who held a meeting near London, for the sake of keeping up their venerated system of bardism. The leading formality observed, in pronouncing the excommunication, consists in this: three bards assist in raising the *sheathed sword* from the *stone of covenant*; and, unsheathing it, one lifts it up, and repeats three times the words — *The sword is naked against* * * * *men attached to anarchy and devastation.* I remain, sir, your's, &c.

August 7. MEIRION.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MEMOIR ON RESPIRATION AND ANIMAL HEAT.

By ARMAND SEGUIN.

RESPIRATION comprehends inspiration and expiration.

It does not appear that the ancient physicians had clear ideas of this indispensible function to our existence. Empedocles had vague notions of that, and of the alternate motion of the blood; and Aristotle declared, that the air introduced into the lungs served only to relieve the animal of superabundant heat; and he considered the opinion as very absurd which attributed the production of heat to respiration.

Hippocrates, Galen, Descartes, Vanhelmont, Stevenson, Malpighi, Lister, Vienson, Robinson, Lower, Whytt, Boerhaave, Hales, Cigna, and many other physiologists, have given the like opinions on the cause of respiration; which, from not being founded on real facts, can only be held in the light of hypothesis.

They knew indeed, that respiring animals can only live a given time in a certain quantity of atmospheric air; that they soon grow languid and fall asleep in it; that this sleep, at first easy, is succeeded by great agitation; that respiration becomes quick and difficult; and that they die in convulsions. But the difficult problems necessary to be solved previous to forming just conclusions, are as follow: What are the effects of inspired air? what are its necessary qualities for producing those effects? what its changes during inspiration? and what the cause of animal heat?

Lavoisier, to whom the sciences are so much indebted, demonstrated, in 1776, that the purest atmospheric air, excepting the little quantity of water and carbonic acid gas which it keeps almost always in a state of solution, is a composition of two distinct substances, oxygene and azote, both fluidified by the caloric, and then forming a surcomposed homogene.

In 1777, the same philosopher announced, that in the act of respiration, a great part of the oxygene which enters the composition of atmospheric air is changed in our lungs into carbonic acid gas; which is afterwards expelled during expiration. It was he, in short, that after having demonstrated the composition of water, first surmised that some water is formed during inspiration: the result of which he presented in a memoir to the Medical Society in 1785.

Having introduced a Guinea-pig into a bell-glass filled with atmospheric air, and whelmed it over quicksilver, he collected the carbonic acid gas which was produced during this operation; and after having determined the quantity of vital air which entered into its composition, he found that it formed not more than four-fifths of the volume of air which had been consumed: it is then evident, said he, that

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independent of the portion of vital air which had been converted into carbonic acid gas, a portion of that which entered into the lungs was not returned in the aeriform state: the result of which was, that during respiration one of two things came to pass; either, that a portion of vital air united with the blood, or, combined with a portion of hydrogene, and formed water. Unfortunately, the experiments which we are going to relate, notwithstanding their utility, are not sufficiently decisive on that point.

It had been already announced, that blood, during its circulation, undergoes a remarkable change of colour; that when it passes into the capillary veins, it takes a deep livid colour, which soon grows brighter, and becomes a vermilion red whilst it passes the lungs; but the cause of this phenomenon was unknown until Cigna and Priestley observed, that exposing venal blood to vital air, gives it the colour of arterial blood, which, when exposed to hydrogene gas, reassumes the appearance of venal blood. I have repeated these experiments and have found that arterial blood put in contact with hydrogene gas, absorbs that fluid, and takes the livid dark colour of venal blood, whilst this latter, when in contact with vital air, converts it in part into carbonic acid gas, and then acquires the bright vermilion-colour of arterial blood.

The result of Hamilton's experiment is the same; he made three ligatures on the jugular vein of a cat, and having let out the blood contained between two of the ligatures, he introduced hydrogene gas, and retained it by closing up the aperture through which it was inserted; he then untied the middle ligature, and the blood contained between that and the third became in contact with the hydrogene gas; and, in an hour's time, this blood had acquired a colour nearly as dark as ink.

At the same time, he made two ligatures on the crural vein of the same animal, and there intercepted, for near an hour, the same quantity of blood as in the first experiment; which, when taken away, was not near so dark as the former.

The venal blood then undergoing in the lungs the same change of colour as when exposed to oxygene gas, we may conclude with Lavoisier and Crawford, that the venal blood, in passing into the lungs, takes a vermilion colour, because it yields a portion of its hydrogene gas to the vital air; and that, afterwards, in the course of its circulation, it grows darker because it combines with the hydrogene which the system affords it: and, as all the hydrogene gas drawn from animal substances keeps a portion of carbon in solution, the result during inspiration is, that a portion of the vital air received into the lungs combines with the carbonated hydrogene disengaged from the blood, and forms carbonic acid gas with the carbon, and water with the hydrogene.

It cannot here be objected, that hydrogene gas and vital air do only combine when a heated body is presented to them; the experiments both of Bertholet and of Priestley prove effectually, that hydrogene, when near being fluid, unites with vital air, in the common temperature of the atmosphere.

It was also Lavoisier who first attributed animal heat to this decomposition of vital air in the lungs: he expressed this opinion in a memoir read before the society in 1777, if not as an absolute truth, at least as a conjecture very much resembling it.

Crawford had, the same year, a similar opinion, and in 1779 published a very interesting work, in which he collected a series of experiments adapted to realize this hypothesis. One of these experiments served to explain the permanence of the temperature in different parts of our system.

According to Crawford, the calorific capacity of arterial blood is to that of venal blood, as 11.5 to nearly 10; that is to say, if a quantity of caloric raises the temperature of a pound of arterial blood to 10 degrees, that same quantity of caloric will elevate the temperature of a pound of venal blood to 11.5 degrees.

The attraction of carbonated hydrogene for oxygene being then stronger than the united attraction of oxygene for caloric, and the carbonated hydrogene for blood; the vital air is decomposed during inspiration; and in that case it abandons a portion of its specific caloric which unites with the blood, the capacity of which is increased by the loss of a portion of its carbonated hydrogene: but the arterial blood, in its circulation afterwards, receives from the system a certain quantity of carbonated hydrogene; and during this absorption, its capacity being diminished, it abandons a portion of the caloric which it had absorbed in the lungs; this caloric then spreads itself over the surrounding humours, and promotes their temperature in a manner nearly uniform: thus, it is

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to the rapidity of the circulation, the change of the venal into arterial blood, and of the arterial into venal, that we ought to attribute the almoſt conſtant permanence of temperature which is obſerved throughout the whole ſyſtem.

Yet, as no exact experiment exiſts which demonſtrates a perfect equality between the temperature of the extremities and that of the center, one may, ſtrictly ſpeaking, give a reaſon for the nearly conſtant duration of our temperature, without attending to the difference of capacity of arterial and of venal blood; but as this explanation is by no means ſo ſatisfactory, I think what is here offered by me may be admitted, until experiments more accurate than thoſe of CRAWFORD have produced different conſequences.

Theſe obſervations lead us ſtill to many other moſt important conſequences.

The cold fit at the approach of fevers is preceded by languor, a ſenſe of debility, and a diminution in the quantity of blood which paſſes the lungs in a given time; under which circumſtance there is leſs vital air decompoſed, and conſequently leſs caloric diſengaged: but ſoon after a ſpaſm comes on upon the ſurface of the ſkin, the circulation is accelerated, and the blood ruſhes in abundance to the heart, which increaſes the conſumption of vital air, and the communication of caloric to the whole of the ſyſtem.

In putrid fevers, the putreſcent ſtate of the ſyſtem which increaſes the quantity of carbonated hydrogene commonly contained in the venal blood, muſt ſtill add to the acceleration of the circulation and of reſpiration. For this reaſon, probably, the temperature of the human body is never more exalted than in this kind of fever.

Topical or local inflammation is accompanied with a higher temperature than is natural to animals. The pulſation of the veſſels, and microſcopical obſervations, indicate an acceleration of the circulation of the blood paſſing through the inflamed part; on the other hand, the ſtagnation of the ſerous fluid in the adjacent cellular membrane occaſions, under this circumſtance, a tendency to putrefaction. Theſe two cauſes concur in augmenting the temperature obſerved in topical inflammations; and, in fact, the blood, paſſing with greater rapidity, and combining itſelf with a greater quantity of carbonated hydrogene, gives out a much greater quantity of caloric in a given time.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the firſt volume of your Magazine, page 130, were ſome pertinent obſervations on the ſubject of Neglected Biography. It is a pity that thoſe obſervations have not excited more attention in your readers, ſo as to have procured from them ſome valuable communications reſpecting thoſe eminent perſons to whoſe memories biographical juſtice remains yet to be paid. It was expected that the long-promiſed edition of the "*Biographical Dictionary*" would have amply ſupplied many of the deficiences complained of, and that it would have been caſt in an improved form. That work has, at length, appeared; but, to the ſurprize of many, the execution is uncommonly ſlovenly. All the old lives have been retained in their priſtine wretched ſtate, and with all their errors. The new lives are comparatively but few, and very ill-written. A great number of intereſting names are entirely omitted; and others are juſt mentioned, without any traits of character, or any ſpecification of their merits. The life of Badcock is taken verbatim from the ſketch given in a Magazine of 1790 and 1791; and no notice is at all taken of the more finiſhed and correct memoir of that ingenious man in Dr. WATKINS's Eſſays. The eccentric John Henderſon, of Oxford, is paſſed over in ſilence, though a curious account of him is to be met with in the volume juſt mentioned. Many others are alſo totally neglected, as Dr. Edward Cobden, the divine and poet; Dr. John Shebbeare, the politician; Dr. George Lavington, prelate, *cum multis aliis*. Some of the editors or publiſhers of that collection have dealt very unfaithfully with the public, in putting forth ſuch an imperfect work, after ſo conſiderable a lapſe of time ſince the preceding edition. No excuſe can poſſibly be made for careleſſneſs like this, when it is conſidered, that about four years have been conſumed in preparing this impreſſion; nor can any apology be urged for theſe omiſſions, when the neceſſary information was ſo very eaſy to be had.

With your leave, Mr. Editor, I will, in the future numbers of your valuable miſcellany, communicate, under the head of NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY, brief memoirs of ſuch eminent perſons as have been entirely omitted in biographical collections, or have been but ſlightly mentioned in them. And I ſhall hope that ſome of your intelligent readers will aſſiſt

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in this laudable deſign, by ſending you occaſional ſupplies of anecdotes and corrections, by way of illuſtrating the memoirs of diſtinguiſhed characters. I truſt, however, that the annual publication of the propoſed NECROLOGY will in a few years prevent the neceſſity of continuing ſuch an article in any miſcellany like yours. I am, &c.

Auguſt 8, 1798. W. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent CLEON (p. 414) has no reaſon to reſort to an extraordinary ſtate of the atmoſphere for the viſibility of *Venus* at noon, on the firſt of February laſt.

She had then paſſed her greateſt elongation after her inferior conjunction, and come to the meridan of *Greenwich* two hours 39 minutes after the ſun. This reduced to diſtance, is 40 degrees within one minute.

Now this is preciſely the angle of her greateſt illumination: when, though only ¼ of her diſk is enlightened with reſpect to us, ſhe exceeds the light of all the fixed ſtars, and has even been known to caſt a ſhadow.

This *phenomenon* was calculated by the illuſtrious HALLEY.

The computation may be ſeen in "*Martin's Philoſophia Britannica*," vol. iii. p. 137. I remain your's, ſincerely,

Troſton, July 20. C. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Have juſt been reading in your Magazine for July, an excellent paper on the "*Progreſſive lateneſs of Hours kept in England*," and heartily concur with the ſentiments offered there on this growing folly. It is a ſubject, indeed, on which I long intended to have addreſſed you; and I conſider your correſpondent's paper as a hint to my indolence, and an information, that now is the time to follow up the ſubject. He has, however, in a great meaſure anticipated my deſign; although I cannot ſay, as a certain author did, ſome time ago, in a bookſeller's ſhop, when he took up a volume of Paley's "*Evidences of Chriſtianity*,"—"Sir, this is the *identical book* that I have long intended to write!"

It is not eaſy to diſcover any other reaſon for late hours of dining, than what your correſpondent has ſuggeſted, namely, a deſire to be diſtinguiſhed in *ſome* reſpect from all the reſt of Europe; and, in *that* reſpect from the inferior claſſes of ſociety in our own country. It is certainly a very ſingular mode of diſtinction, and I ſhould think the upper ranks would have been far more happy if they could have invented a mode of eating and drinking different from all the reſt of the world, and which could not be imitated. Merely to gratify ones appetite at a later hour than the reſt of mankind is but a paltry diſtinction. Yet there is ſomething in it perfectly conſonant to the etiquette of high life in other matters. You may obſerve, that in proceſſional ceremonies, the greater perſonages come laſt. The hint, I do ſuppoſe, of late dinners was taken from this, and the all-powerful and inviſible deity of faſhion ordained that the vulgar ſhould ſatisfy the wants of nature firſt, in compliance with the general ſyſtem.

I believe that *four* o'clock is the lateſt dinner-hour in the memory of the oldeſt faſhionables now living. This was ſoon altered to *five*, which, with ſome, is ſtill *nominally* the hour: I ſay nominally, for cards of invitation, like the beauties of Eaſtern writing, are not to be interpreted literally; and *five* generally means, and is fully underſtood to mean, any time between ſix and ſeven. Even this hour, however, with the utmoſt latitude of interpretation, began about ten or twelve years ago, to rank among the *early* hours; and as any farther extenſion of the time of dining might interfere with the opera, the theatres, the parliament, or *other* amuſements, it was agreed that, with regard to the former, the *cloth* ſhould be *laid* when the *curtain dropt*; and, with regard to the latter, it was thought very convenient to dine *juſt after the diviſion*. One night at the opera, when the laſt dance was finiſhed, I heard Mr. B— aſk Lord D— to go home and take *pot-luck* with him, which the latter declined, owing to a previous engagement to dine with a ſelect party, as ſoon as the Duke of Bedford's motion was got rid of! This Mr. B—, however, is a ſort of wag—a plain country gentleman, who eats his mutton chop quietly at two o'clock at noon, and afterwards *ſups* at his lady's midnight *dinners*.

Having now fairly got on the boundary of the day, it became neceſſary to give the other meals a correſponding ſhove. This was not very difficult: ſupper very quietly

retired farther into the morning, and breakfaſt was obliged to comply with exiſting circumſtances. A public breakfaſt generally begins at the ancient dining hour, *three*, and concludes when the vulgar are beginning to ſpend the evening. It cannot be ſuppoſed, indeed, that all the world of faſhion are punctual to theſe hours. In that world, as in other worlds, there are ſlight differences of opinion, and it may occaſionally happen that one party has travelled over the firſt courſe, before another has ſat down. For it muſt be remarked, that beſides the lateneſs of the hour, there is another ſingularity attached to the manners of the great; which is, that whatever hour may be appointed, it ſhall not be kept. This elevates them to the rank of philoſophers, by an extraordinary exertion of patience, and likewiſe by quietly ſubmitting to have their dinner ſpoiled; and the hoſteſs, if ſhe pride herſelf on her entertainments, put into a very genteel ſtate of ill-humour. With theſe enjoyments the vulgar are not acquainted.

It is none of the ſmalleſt advantages, however, ariſing from this proud diſtinction, that it is not wholly out of the reach of the poor and needy, if they chuſe to imitate it; and if to appear *great* and *grand* it is merely neceſſary to be able to ſay, at eight or nine o'clock in the evening, that they have not dined, I am convinced a great many of his majeſty's ſubjects may aver it with great truth. It is alſo very convenient for that numerous claſs, whoſe ſtudy is to keep up appearances, that this may be done at a rate ſo convenient for the pocket as to make a late dinner atone for the want of a ſupper. Beſides, perſons of this claſs have lately diſcovered that ſuppers are unwholeſome!

It is almoſt impoſſible for the great to eſtabliſh any diſtinctions that the little will not ſomehow contrive to imitate; and he would deſerve well of his country who could contrive impaſſable boundaries between parties who certainly were never intended to live together: but this has hitherto been attempted in vain. The meaneſt of the populace can get *drunk* as a *lord*; and the inhabitants of Whitechapel may, if they pleaſe, dine as late as thoſe of Groſvenor-ſquare, and adjourn their ſupper till next day with perfect grace.

Upon the whole, however, it appears to me, that, by ſome appointment of the inviſible goddeſs of faſhion, *dinner* has been for many years performing a great revolution round the twenty-four hours; and, although I do not pretend to much of a prophetical ſpirit, I ſhould not be ſurprized if, in the courſe of this progreſs, it were again to come round to one or two o'clock. The velocity with which it has lately been impelled, induces me to think that it will not be long ere this take place. At that happy period, perhaps, we ſhall ſee the vulgar as late as the great are now: the great only will have the ſingular felicity to complete the buſineſs of a day within the day itſelf. Many diſputes have lately been carried on, in your's and other publications, reſpecting the concluſion of the preſent century: but, whatever period may be fixed for that event, it is certain that, if we go on puſhing our dinner into the night-ſeaſon, it will be in the power of ſome faſhionable party in St. James s pariſh to ſay, that they ſat down to the bottle at eleven o'clock, and continued at it *for part of two centuries*.

I am, ſir, with reſpect, your humble ſervant, C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN page 21, line 12, of your laſt Magazine, inſtead of *length* we ſhould read *circumference*. The length of the iſland of Corfu is under 40 miles. Page 34, line 48, Vaſco Lobeira was author of the Spaniſh romance of "*Amadis de Gaula*," but the French lay claim to the original Amadis, which muſt, nevertheleſs, be taken *cum grano ſalis*. The only authority in ſupport of this claim that I have yet been able to find, is the aſſertion made by D'Herberay, the French tranſlator from the Spaniſh copy, that he had ſeen a fragment of it written in the old Picard language. What this Picard language was, or where any ſpecimens of it are now to be found, would be a matter of ſome curioſity to aſcertain.

Page 36, line 7, Qr. If the French book called *Anecdotes des Rues*, be not Monſ. Saintfoix's entertaining work entitled *Eſſais Hiſtoriques ſur Paris*, 5 tom. 1766, 12mo.

Auguſt 14, 1798. D.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONCERNING A HEBREW ELEGY.

AT the 13th verſe of the liid chapter of Iſaiah begins a very fine and pathetic elegy, which extends through the whole liiid chapter, and terminates with it. Some commentator, Grotius ſurely,

ſurely, intimates a perſuaſion that this lamentation was compoſed for the death of Jeremiah. A minute attention to the alluſions will probably be found to favour the hypotheſis that it relates to the fall of the captived king Zedekiah.

From 2 Chronicles (xxxvi. 11.) it appears that Zedekiah was ſet up in his brother's ſtead by the emperor of Babylon, and held his ſatrapy or nabobſhip over Paleſtine on conditions of tribute and allegiance. This advancement was conferred on him at the age of twenty-one. For four or five years he governed conſonantly with the wiſhes of the Perſian court; but he afterwards rebelled againſt Nebuchadrezzar, probably at the inſtigation of Paſhur and Zephaniah, (ſee Jeremiah xx. and xxi.) who belonged to the Ægyptian faction, which employed as its prophets, or popular orators, Hananiah and Shemaiah (Jer. xxviii. and xxix.) and which ſeems to have had more ſway with the ariſtocracy and people of Jeruſalem than the king himſelf. Zedekiah was apparently a weak man, eaſily overruled, who, even while he lent his inſtrumentality to a revolt againſt the Babylonians, privately inclined to the Perſian party, which was ſupported by * Ahikam (Jer. xxvi. 14.) and Jeremiah. At leaſt, when Jeremiah was impriſoned at the inſtigation of the Ægyptian faction, for ſedition and correſpondence with the foreign enemy, king Zedekiah ſought an interview with him (xxxviii. 14—24.) gave him private encouragement, and would have followed his advice, but that he was afraid of the princes (v. 24 and 25) who were ſupported by the king of Ægypt. On the capture of the town Zedekiah fled, was overtaken by the Babylonians, and was conducted to Riblah (xxxix. 6.) where his ſons were butchered before his face, and his eyes were put out. He was carried in chains to Babylon, and, according to Joſephus (Ant. x. 7.), periſhed there in priſon.

Let us now return to the lamentation:

Zedekiah (the poet ſeems to ſay lii. 13.) whilſt he dealed prudently, was to be exalted and extolled, and to be very high.

His fall was to be as aſtoniſhingly great as his elevation: his viſage was to be marred by the putting out of his eyes, and his form bruiſed and disfigured with fetters; ſo as to bring aſperſion on many nations.

The other ſatraps were to diſdain ſpeaking to him, as one without honour, as a traitor to his ſovereign.

† To the youth of Zedekiah at the time of his acceſſion the poet ſeems to allude (liii. 2.) by the words "tender plant;" to his mutilation, by the words "he hath no form nor comelineſs, &c.;" and to the contempt with which he was treated by thoſe who aimed at a high character for allegiance, by the words, "he was deſpiſed and rejected of men, &c."

But, adds the poet, no leſs truly than humanely, he was wounded for *our* tranſgreſſions, and bruiſed for *our* iniquities: he was hurried againſt his own inclinations into a fooliſh rebellion, and is puniſhed for the criminality of a faction to which he did not belong: it is we of Jeruſalem who went aſtray, but on him has been laid the iniquity of us all.

Mild, meek, and feeble characters commonly bear adverſity with ſtill reſignation and calm dignity. To the ſlaughter of his ſons, the poet informs us, he was brought as a lamb, and was ſilent as the ſheep before the ſhearers.

He was taken from priſon and from judgment, and was cut off out of the land of the living—whence it may be inferred, that Zedekiah died a violent death, ſentence of the law being pronounced on him for treaſon. He made his grave with the wicked—he was buried with other public criminals; and ſome perſons, as the poet inſinuates, were to become rich by his death—Gedaliah, perhaps, was to profit by the confiſcation of his property.

The mythological alluſions in the 10th, 11th and 12th verſes are unclear: in general the poet ſeems to promiſe to the ſoul of the monarch poſthumous exaltation and eventual gratitude; and to foretel that, in conſequence of his ſuffering for others, he ſhould be ranked with the great, and divide the rewards of the hero.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent of Cary-ſtreet, who ſigns himſelf W. A. S. is juſtly ſceptical on the aſſertions which he has quoted from "*The Encyclopædia Britannica*," concerning the date of the introduction

* Gedaliah, the ſon of this Ahikam, afterwards obtained the governorſhip of Jeruſalem, and was aſſaſſinated by Iſhmael.

† The paſſage, Who hath believed our report? would admit a natural interpretation, could the poem be attributed to ſome ſecret agent of the Babylonians; to Jeremiah, for inſtance. Does Joſephus (Ant. x. 5.) aſcribe it to him, and explain it of Joſiah?

troduction of points; and as he profeſſes to wiſh for further information on this head, for his and your readers' ſatisfaction, I ſhall take up the ſubject where he has left it; and then, after his example, commend it to ſome of your other correſpondents, who, from their collections of ancient books, are enabled to favour your readers with additional facts.

The ſemicolon, with regard to intention, is evidently a refinement of the more ancient colon; and with regard to figure, it ſeems originally to have been nothing more than an alteration of the old black-letter abbreviation *que*, in *atque*, *itaque*, &c. This might be made evident, not only from what W. A. S. has obſerved, but from the gradations of the character; and more particularly and ſatisfactorily from the very nature of thoſe ſubdiviſions of diſcourſe, which are parted off by ſemicolon, and which generally correſpond to thoſe conjoined by *que* and its compounds.

W. A. S. cannot find the ſemicolon eſtabliſhed ſo early as "*Fox's Acts and Monuments*," B. L. 1641: yet he muſt not conclude, that it does not exiſt in *earlier* books; for examples ſhall be produced, proving a much more ancient invention thereof, from which the reaſon may be found why it is not uſed in that and other black-letter books.

The firſt example I bring forward is a learned work, with fine wooden cuts, intitled, "*Imagines Deorum*," Vinc. Charterio: printed at Leyden, in 1581, in Roman letter. In this book all the uſual points, viz. comma, ſemicolon, colon, and period, are employed exactly in the ſame form, and with the ſame intention, as we do now.

The next is the tranſlation of a juſtly celebrated book, written in French, by that brave, wiſe, and good gentleman, Philip Mornay, Lord of Pleſſis; whoſe excellence as a chriſtian, a philoſopher, and hero, receives ſeveral tributes of juſt praiſe, even from Voltaire in his "*Henriade*." This was made into Engliſh, by a character in ſome reſpects ſimilar to the French author, viz. Sir Philip Sidney, who intitled it, "*The Trewneſſe of the Chriſtian Religion:*" printed by T. Cadman, 1587, B. L. Here are fonnd the aſteriſk, the brackets, the interrogative, the comma, and the ſemicolon, all as we now uſe them; there are alſo the colon, and the period; but theſe are ſquare dots.

The "*School-Maſter*" of Roger Aſcham was printed in 1570, B. L. Therein I do not obſerve the ſemicolon; although it contains many diviſions, where, if we duly weigh the learning and judgment of the author, we might conclude he would have employed it, if a ſemicolon had then been cuſtomary: but in all ſuch caſes he contents himſelf with the colon or the comma, at leaſt as far as my ſearch gives me authority to ſpeak.

Now, if the modern uſe of the ſemicolon was not known to Aſcham in 1570, and as it was copiouſly uſed by Sidney; it is by no means impoſſible that fine gentleman and elegant ſcholar invented it, or at leaſt brought it into faſhion. Sir Philip's book, like many others printed in his age, is partly in Roman and partly in black-letter; from which circumſtance I think I can deduce the cauſes that produced the modern uſe of the ſemicolon as they occurred to him, or to ſome other of his time. I have already remarked on the ſimilarity of the ſentences joined by *que*, and disjoined by ſemicolon; and noticed the tranſition of the contracted ſign into that of ſemicolon. Let us now ſee how all this would operate in an age when books were dreſſed up in the party-coloured livery of Roman and black-letter. In the black-letter was found the colon, and the period formed by ſquare dots; in the Roman was found the comma, and the ſemicolon; and all theſe he was in ſome meaſure obliged to uſe uniformly, inaſmuch as he, with propriety, choſe to point his whole book alike. Thus the ingenious application of a ſort of accident has produced the ſuperior modern method of pointing, whereby all the nice yet natural diviſions of diſcourſe can be accurately diſtinguiſhed.

I am by no means, however, fully ſatisfied, that the invention of the modern uſe of ſemicolon lies with Sir Philip Sidney; ſince there is now open before me an alchemical manuſcript, whoſe date is 1572; where ſemicolon, as well as the three other ſtops, are uſed as freely and properly as now, and in the ſame form. I am alſo in poſſeſſion of a ſeries of medical tracts in manuſcript, with illuminated capitals, written in the year 1461, "*Ye Sighte of Vrynes*," &c. in which, although the hand-writing, from the antiquity and the number of contractions, is ſcarcely legible, yet there are ſome marks that *very much reſemble* the comma, ſemicolon, colon, and period.

Indeed, the comma, the colon, and the period, are common in ancient printed books up to a certain age, which I ſhall ſpeak of laſt of all; and in which there is ſcarcely to be obſerved any mark denoting

noting pauſe or diviſion, except a ſquare dot. This may be proved from the Venetian folio edition of Terence, 1521; in which are alſo uſed the note of interrogation, paragraph, and hyphen.—N.B. This book is remarkable in the hiſtory of literature; inaſmuch as it forms a ſort of link between manuſcripts, in which there are illuminated drawings, and books with wooden cuts; for the wooden cuts in this Terence are numerous, and are all ſlightly illuminated: a caution may alſo here be given to dabblers in collecting; for many illuminated miſſals on ſale *are printed*, and the wooden cuts coloured like the drawings of the more ancient manuſcripts.

After this account of the Venetian Terence, there is ſcarcely any need to mention ſome others now before me, in which colon is abundant: as, "*N. Teſtamen. Eraſmi*," Londini apud G. Deeves, 1568. "*Magna Charta, &c.*" T. Bertheleti, Reg. Imprim. 1531. "*Hiſtoria Mundi Plinii*," Leyden, 1553, fol. In all of which there are no ſemicolons. In the laſt, however, it may not be unacceptable to the reader to be informed what notes are employed; they are as follow: 1. The ſingle) Bracket. 2dly, The double () Bracket. 3dly, Interrogation (?): 4thly, The three accents (´) (`) and (^): 5thly The ſemicolon (;) as contracted *que*. 6thly, Reference (†): 7thly, Comma (,): 8thly, Colon (:): and 9thly, the Period (.). To theſe may be added, "*The Plato of Ficinus*," Frobenian edition, anno 1532, which has the other pauſes, but no ſemicolon.

In Lyte's "*Herball*," 1578, I notice the inverted commas, ſignifying quotation (").

The laſt printed books I ſhall now give an account of, are of the fourteen hundreds: of theſe I have only two. The firſt is "*Dioniſius de ſitu Orbis*," a thin quarto in Roman letter, printed at Venice in 1498. In this book the colon and the period are abundant, but no others.

The other is "*Lombardica Hiſtoria ſivi Legenda Sanctorum*," commonly called *The Golden Legend*, black-letter, printed anno 1485. In this are ſeen the hyphen, formed by an oblique and acute angle; and the ſingle point, which is uſed for various purpoſes: but I do not obſerve any others, except ſigns of contraction. As far, then, as at preſent can be accurately aſcertained, we muſt declare the ſingle point to be the moſt ancient. Since the year 1485 the colon was introduced; the comma is firſt ſeen about the year 1521; and the more refined ſemicolon was brought into uſe about the year 1570.

The honour of having invented the ſemicolon, probably belongs to the Engliſh nation; for from the Leyden edition of Pliny, 1553, it is evident that the Dutch printers were not then in the practice of uſing it; and if, in 1570, they were, Roger Aſcham would probably have employed it; for the Dutch were the principal claſſical printers in his time; but we find that ſome Engliſh books were marked with it at that period.

The ſyſtem of points, as they are now uſed, may be regarded as perfectly complete; but their perfection has, like all other inventions, been owing partly to accident, and partly to deſign and the ſearch after novelty. I am, ſir, your obedient ſervant,

Aldermanbury, Auguſt 7, 1798. EDW. DOWLING.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PRESENT STATE OF PORTUGUESE LITERATURE.

(In continuation of the Retroſpects of Domeſtic and Foreign Literature, given in our late Supplement.)

AT the head of the Royal Academy at Liſbon, ſtands the Queen, as patroneſs. Perpetual preſident, D. JOAO DE BRAGANZA ET SOUSA, Marquis VON LASOES. — The members are: I. *Natural Hiſtory.* 1. A. A. DES NEVES. 2. A. S. BARBOSA. 3. B. DA COSTA. 4. D. VANDELLI. 5. J. CORREA DA SERRA. 6. J. FAUSTINO. 7. L. A. FURTADO DA MENDONCA. 8. M. L. ALVAREZ DE CARVALHO.

II. *Mathematics.* 1. CUSTODIO COMES DE VILLAS-BOAS, lieutenant colonel of the regiment of artillery; DO PORTO, profeſſor of mathematics in the Royal Marine Academy, and director of the claſs. 2. FR. ANT. CIERY, likewiſe profeſſor of mathematics in the Royal Marine Academy. 3. FR. DE BORGA GARCAO STOCKLER, major of the regiment of artillery da Corte, and profeſſor of mathematics. 4. J. C. PRAETORIUS, major of the Royal Engineers. 5. JOSE MONTEIRO DA ROCHA, vice-chancellor of the univerſity of Coimbra, and dean and director of the Faculty of Mathematics, and the Obſervatory at Coimbra. 6. J. A. DELLA-BELLA, of PADUA. 7. MIGUEL FRANZIMENTE, at preſent reſiding in Venice.

III. *The claſs of Portugueſe Literature.*

IV. *The*

IV. *The clafs of Correfpondents*; among whom are many German literati, as KASTNER, in GOTTINGEN; Capt. MULLER, in Stade, &c.

The following is a lift of books, with their refpective prices, printed by command of the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences in Lifbon:

1. Brief Directions for the Correfpondents of the Society relating to the Selection of Natural Curiofities, towards the Eftablifhment of a National Mufeum. 8vo. Price 120 rees.

2. A Treatife concerning the beft Method of bringing the Manufacture of Sweet Oil to Perfection in Portugal; prefented to the fociety by S. A. DELLA-BELLA. 1 vol. 4to. Price 480 rees.

3. Treatifes on Agriculture, which have merited the prize given by the fociety. 2 vols. 8vo. Price 960 rees.

4. A Treatife on the Cultivation of Olives. By S. A. DELLA-BELLA. 1 vol. 4to. Price 480 rees.

5. Ephemerides for Navigators. The yearly courfe. Price 360 rees.

6. Economical Treatifes by the Royal Academy in Lifbon; written for the advancement of agriculture, arts, and induftry in Portugal and its dominions. 3 vols. 4to. Price 2400 rees.

7. Remarks on the principal Caufes of the Decay of the Portugufe Empire in Afia. By D. DE C. Written in the form of dialogue, under the title of "*The Experienced Soldier*," publifhed by command of the Royal Academy of Sciences, by ANTON. CAJETAN VON AMARAL. 1 vol. gr. 8vo. Price 480rees.

8. Flora Cochinchinenfis, ftudio J. DE LOUREITIO. 2 vol. 4to. Price 2400 rees.

9. Remarks on the Ufe and Abufe of the Mineral Waters *das Caldas da Rainha*. Publifhed by order of the Academy, by FR. TAVARES. 1 vol. 4to. Price 120 rees.

10. Lexicon of the Portugufe Tongue. 1 vol. large folio. Price 4800 rees.

11 A Summary of the Theory of Limits; defigned as an introduction to the "*Calculus Fluxionum*." By FR. DE BORGIA GARGAO STOCKLER. Price 240 rees.

12. An Economical Eflay on the Commerce of Portugal and its Colonies. By J. J. DA CUNHA DA AZAREDO. Price 480 rees.

13. A Treatife on Land-Surveying. By ESF. CABRAL. 8vo. Price 240 rees.

14. Chemical Experiments upon the Mineral Waters *das Caldas*. By WITHERING. Engliih and Portugufe. Price 240 rees.

The following Works are in the Prefs.

1. Tranfactions of the Royal Academy of Sciences. Part i. and ii.

2. Aftronomical Tables for the Ufe of Navigation.

3. Economical Treatifes. 4to.

4. Memoirs illuftrative of the Hiftory of the Nations belonging to the Portugufe Dominions beyond the Seas, or in their Vicinity.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE SECRET TRIBUNAL.

THE Secret Tribunal, which exifted in Germany about the 15th century, prefents an intereiting fubject of inquiry at the prefent day. As it is defcribed in the celebrated romance of "*Herman of Unna*," and fome other recent publications, it conftitutes a remarkable picture of authority extending over a wide extent of territory, and acting with the moft formidable feverity and difpatch, whilft the whole of its operations were involved in impenetrable myftery. From the obfcurity neceffarily hanging over an inftitution of this kind, and from the confequent vagueneis and uncertainty of hiftorical documents on this fubject, fome perfons have been induced to doubt its exiftence: it may therefore be worth while to notice the teftimony of a writer, but little known, which proves that an inquifition of that kind exifted, and traces it to a very remote origin.

John of Trittenheim (fo called from a city on the banks of the Mofelle, where he was born, A. D. 1462) was abbot of the monaftery of Spanheim, and afterwards of that of St. James of Peapolis: he compofed feveral works fuited to the genius of the times, and to that of his profeffion; the moft remarkable of which was his "*Polygraphia*:" a treatife, as he fays, *of moft recondite fcience*, whofe chief object was to develope the feveral arts of fecret writing by hieroglyphics, cyphers, or otherwife.

In the fixth book of the "*Polygraphia*," is the paffage which appears to me to illuftrate the fubject in queftion; it is as follows:

"Carolus Rex magnus, Imperator Chriftianiffimus, annis non minus triginta cum Saxonibus bellavit, quos tandem gladio fuperans Chriftianam convertit ad fidem. Veritus autem ne denuo, ficut plures fecerant, apoftatarent a fide, *fecretos* quofdam inftituit exploratores, quibus *judiciariam* contulit poteftatem, qui totam Saxoniam peragrantes, de fide, ac moribus gentis fecreté inquirerent diligenter, et quofcunque reperiffent apoftatantes a fide, raptores, adulteros, blafphemos, eccleiiæ ac facerdotum ejus et mandatorum contemptores, feu notoriis criminibus Chriftianam rempublicam perturbantes, aut populum ad Paganifmum revocantes vel fallicitantes, fine *dilatione*, imperiali et regali autoritate, impuné *laqueo fufpenderent*, vel alias

ut

ut poſſent necarent. Ut autem hæc inſtitutio *perpetuò maneret* inconvulſa, dedit eiſdem viris poteſtatem ſubſtituendi et *alios* ſub *certis conditionibus* idoneos, qui memorata facultate gaudentes, officium inquiſitionis et mortis in reos impunè exercerent. *Leges* denique *ſecretas*, et *notas occultas*, ſimul et *juramenti* eis formam præſcripſit, quibus in judicando et puniendo juſtè procederent, *ſibique mutuò noti alios laterent*, et neceſſarium in terrâ Saxonicâ judicium ſecretius perpetuò conſervarent. *Alphabetis* etiam certis inter ſe utebantur ad tempus, quæ tamen ab uſu penitùs defecerunt. Inquiſitionis tamen hujuſcemodi officium ad præſens uſque tempus permanet, cujus miniſtri *Feimeri* vulgò nuncupantur." — *Joannis Trithemii Polygraphia. Liber ſextus.*

The amount of this teſtimony ſeems to be, that in the time of Trithemius there actually exiſted a ſecret *inquiſition*; the members of which exerciſed a judiciary power over the whole of Saxony; that they took cogniſance of all ſorts of crimes againſt religion; that their proceſs was ſummary, and that they put to death the perſons whom they had ſecretly adjudged, by any means in their power. This formidable tribunal perpetuated itſelf by electing into its own body whomſoever it thought fit; the members ſo admitted were bound by an oath to adhere to the regulations of the inſtitution, and to preſerve the ſecrecy of its operations; in order to do which more effectually, they had ſecret laws, occult ſigns, and a peculiar kind of writing, known only to the initiated: and, though ſome of theſe latter contrivances had fallen into diſuſe, the exiſtence of ſuch a tribunal was certainly, at that time, a matter of notoriety; ſince the miniſters of it are ſpoken of as popularly known under the name of *Feimer*.

The obſervations which I ſhall make on this account will be very brief. In the firſt place, it is a kind of evidence which is leaſt liable to ſuſpicion, becauſe it is not the direct object of the author in writing his work; but merely an incidental circumſtance connected with a detached branch of his ſubject: with ſuch a view he would not ſurely have noticed any thing which was not generally known to exiſt, however the details of its proceedings might be involved in obſcurity.

It is remarkable that this Secret Tribunal was ſupported by the very ſame contrivances which a late author has deſcribed as the practice of the *Illuminées*, though the ſuppoſed aim of the latter be exactly contrary to that of the former; the one conſpiring to ſubvert a religion, which the other conſpired to eſtabliſh.

I ſhall not compare this ſyſtem of eſpionage and arbitrary puniſhment with ſome of more recent date; but conclude with recommending it to the ſerious conſideration of every one, how much the pureſt cauſe, and the moſt worthy motives may be diſgraced by the employment of means ſo dark and dangerous. J. S.

Journey from New-York to Philadelphia and the Brandywine, in the State of Pensylvania.

(Continued from page 28.)

WE gueſſed at the opulence of the yeomanry from the ſolid conſtruction of their houſes, and the capaciouſneſs of their barns and granaries. The latter, on inſpection, we found well-ſtored with hay and corn, conſidering the time of year. Theſe worthy people, in the fruit-ſeaſon, allow ſtrangers to gather and eat apples, cherries, peaches, or any other productions of their orchards. And if you aſk for liquor to aſſuage your thirſt, they will frankly make you welcome, and regale you with cyder, mead, milk, or whatever elſe their houſes afford. This good-humoured hoſpitality is not uncommon throughout the interior of all the ſtates; nay, I have myſelf experienced it alſo upon the farms of Long-Iſland. To ſee the quakers here pacing along to market, well-mounted, and well-clad, after the garb and faſhion of their ſociety, and converſing fluently in the ſame mother-tongue, concurred almoſt to perſuade me that I was in reality not ſo many thouſand miles from Britain, but actually within it: nothing but the frequent appearance of negroes diſpelled the deluſion. One proof of the good morals of the white reſidents was, the unfrequency of the mulattoes and other people of colour, although the blacks were ſo numerous. It was highly gratifying, to notice the white and negro children trudging to ſchool promiſcuouſly together, and careleſsly ſauntering with their ſatchels and well-repleniſhed wallets flung acroſs their ſhoulders, and cheerfully ſaluting the paſſing ſtranger. In travelling through the North-American foreſts, nothing more aſtoniſhes the European, than their uſual freedom from brambles and under-wood: the ground beneath being covered with a ſmooth green ſod, refreſhing to the eye, and at once inviting to the horſeman and pedeſtrian. Naturaliſts impute this ſingular exemption to the inherent nature of a virgin ſoil: but the American climate, ſo unlike that of

parallel

parallel latitudes in Europe, may poſſibly contribute to it more than is generally imagined. We occaſionally diſcerned the veſtiges of ſome Indian wigwams, or huts, the foreſt reſidence of the Aborigines. We likewiſe ſaw ſeveral block-houſes, rudely built of unhewn timber, in a ruinous condition, having been long ſince abandoned by their owners, the primitive white-ſettlers, who erect ſuch tenements as temporary habitations, until they have leiſure and means to raiſe others more durable and convenient. In the uncleared parts of the country, the back-woodmen do the ſame at this day, and fortify them when neceſſary, againſt the attacks of ſavages and wild-beaſts. Happily, neither of theſe dangerous neighbours are known in the well-peopled diſtricts, except from tradition: and it is now as ſafe to travel in the Federal-ſtates as in moſt European countries, and perhaps more ſo, becauſe there are no robbers: footpads and highwaymen they have no idea of, except through the Engliſh newſpapers. No ſnakes, or poiſonous reptiles of any kind, appeared in our way, though the peaſantry aſſured us of their prevalence; particularly in the ſandy-bottoms, ſwamps, and deep receſſes of the woods. They may, perhaps, abound in the ſouthern and uncultivated diſtricts of the other ſtates; but I ſuſpect the danger to be magnified, that claſs of creatures being naturally timid, and cautiouſly avoiding man. Being in the native country of the rattle-ſnake, I made particular inquiry reſpecting its boaſted powers of faſcination; which, like other marvellous tales, is palmed upon the credulous, and ſwallowed by the multitude. The reſult of my inquiries convinced me of its abſurdity, and explained the whole wonder briefly thus: in the breeding-ſeaſon, when a ſnake diſcovers a bird's-neſt, in devouring the contents, the parent-bird, urged by its fond anxiety to reſcue her young, will ſometimes venture too near the voracious animal, whoſe well-known agility and cunning, if ſuddenly exerted, often proves fatal to the unfortunate bird. I was deſirous of ſeeing this remarkable ſnake alive, but never could be gratified. Along this intereſting route, even the moſt ſterile ſpots were attractive. On them, grew ſpontaneouſly, the American fir and pine, whoſe bold ſpiral heads and dark evergreen foliage contraſted finely with the other gay and lighter hues. The variety of trees growing naturally in the American foreſts, would baffle the knowledge of the profeſſed botaniſt, and would be well-deſerving of attentive inveſtigation. Conſiderable advances have lately been made in this, and every other uſeful and elegant branch of natural-hiſtory: but much yet remains to be done, ere the American naturaliſts can vie with thoſe of Europe. What, however, may not be expected from the acute and enterpriſing character which diſtinguiſhes the Americans? The fields within the compaſs of our obſervation, were large and regular in form, and covered, for the moſt part, with luxuriant crops of wheat, barley, Indian-corn, rye, and clover. In the midſt of each incloſure a tree of the largeſt growth is uſually planted, ſerving the double purpoſe to the cattle, of ſhade from the burning rays of the ſun, and ſhelter from the rains, which fall there in torrents, and not as with us, in ſoft drizzling ſhowers. Theſe many dotted trees give a very picturesque effect to the cultivated parts of Pennſylvania, and, in ſome degree, make amends for the want of hedges: wood or ſtone fences being the uſual ſubſtitute in this country, for that beautiful feature of the Engliſh landſcape. After a ſlow, but charming ride, we arrived about noon at the place of our deſtination, called Pennſbury-farm. It is ſituated on the Brandywine Creek, a fine ſecluded ſpot, thirty-three miles ſouth-weſt from Philadelphia, and is the eſtate and reſidence of a reſpectable member of the ſociety of friends, related to my companions, Meſſrs. Abraham Franklin, of New-York, and Isaac Morris, of Philadelphia. Mr. W. received us with that cordial and genuine hoſpitality, equally diſtant from the repulſive formality, or obſequious inſincerity, ſo prevalent in certain families where wealth and its uſual concomitants, avarice, or ſilly pride and oſtentation, have overcome every generous feeling of the heart. Pennſbury-farm ſeemed an epitome, on a ſmall ſcale, of old patriarchal times and primitive ſimplicity, united at the ſame time to modern taſte and neatneſs. The houſe and furniture were new, and of the beſt materials. At dinner, conformably to the quaker cuſtom in the country parts of America, the gueſts were placed at the upper end of the table, next to the heads of the family; then, in rotation, ſat the ſons and daughters, and below them the ſervants, whites and blacks, indiſcriminately. The contented looks, cleanly apparel, and reſpectful orderly behaviour of theſe domeſtics, eloquently beſpoke their fortunate ſituation: the benevolence of thoſe whom they ſerved, and the well-regulated diſcipline of the

the houſhold. It was to me an original picture ſet in its faireſt light, and pleaſant to contemplate after having been ſo long habituated to artificial and vain diſtinctions in Europe. The table was graced with the beſt, and plenty of it, quite in the plain Engliſh manner. The cloth being removed, and the ſervants having retired, Madeira and other foreign wines were introduced, and ſoberly quaffed until the cool of the evening. We then walked over the farm, and viſited the high rocky banks of the Brandywine, which we found thick-ſhaded with noble timber. We loitered along the margin of this winding ſtream, whoſe pellucid waters rippling among the ſcattered fragments of the fallen rocks, reflected like a mirror the fleeting clouds and waving pines to the admiring ſpectator. It was truly the moſt romantic ſpot that I had yet ſeen in America; and ſo very unlike the country contiguous to the ſea-coaſt, that fancy led me to doubt whether the magic ſpell of ſome ſylvan deity had not ſuddenly tranſported me into the ſequeſtered wilds of Savoy, or Switzerland, or Cintra in Portugal, countries where, in my youth, I had the happineſs to dwell.

Under the umbrageous canopy adorning theſe romantic heights, we tarried awhile to inhale the welcome land-breeze, which is ſo reviving after the fervour of the noontide ſun. We reclined ourſelves upon a moſs-covered rock, which projected its rugged front over the daſhing current below. Unobſerved, we liſtened to the cooings of the dove; the capricious melody of the mock-bird; and the mingled choir of unknown warblers, pouring forth their evening-ſong. The faint ruſtling of the weſterly wind playing amongſt the tall firs, enhanced the charms of this woodland concert; while at times it was interrupted, not unpleaſantly, by the ſhrill and ſingular notes of the cat-bird, the cries of the woodpecker, and the ſhrieks of the owl. It occurred to me, that this identical ſpot might formerly have been, and at no very remote period, the ſecret haunt of prowling ſavages, or beaſts of prey; but now happily changed into the ſafe retreat of ſocial and enlightened friends. Having admired the fineſt points of view, and examined the different ſhrubs and flowers, plants and trees, growing wild among the rocks, we returned ſlowly homewards. It was time; for the flitting bat and drowſy beetle, with the ſhriek-owl, ſummoned us away. The deep-lowing herd and tinkling heifer's bell were alſo heard echoing from within the hollow vale, ſlow-pacing on their return to fold. In deſcending the pine-clad hills we could not refrain from caſting an admiring look towards the glowing weſt, where the rays of departing day beautifully ſtreaked the hemiſphere with purple hues and golden tints of ſtrange fantaſtic forms. Like the ideal proſpects of fond deluſive hope, they quickly vaniſhed from the gaze, and left us to explore in darkneſs the weary herdſman's track. The immenſe horizon was now completely overſhadowed with the heavy mantle of night. Her ſtarry hoſt twinkling overhead, enabled us, however, not long after ſunſet, ſafely to regain the peaceful manſion of Pennſbury-farm. In the cheerful hall we afterwards partook of a repaſt of ſillabub, curds, and cream, with other viands of a more ſolid kind, prepared by our hoſpitable friends. On riſing in the morning, I was ſurpriſed by the appearance of a thick fog, which, however, was ſoon diſpelled by the increaſing warmth of the ſun. Theſe miſts, I was told, are not unfrequent after alternate changes of heat and rain, but are not hurtful either to health or vegetation.

At breakfaſt we again perceived the ſtrong and diſagreeable flavour of garlic in the milk and freſh butter; occaſioned by the abundance of a wild ſort of that herb growing naturally in the paſtures, notwithſtanding every precaution taken to eradicate it.—The cows are fond of it, and to this unfavoury quality is attributed the loſs on the ſale of much of the butter brought to the Philadelphian market. In the courſe of our morning's walk we reviſited the delightful borders of the Brandywine, and liſtened among its woods and rocks to the melodious ſtrains of the ſongſters, concealed within their receſſes. Happy warblers! for the benevolence of our friend would not permit them to be wantonly deſtroyed, or even diſturbed in his neighbourhood. The murderous and cowardly ſportſman, who brutiſhly makes the deſtruction of the moſt innocent portion of animated nature his *amuſement*, muſt have ſought there for a more humane employment. This expanſive charity, which extended itſelf to all around, readily explained why thoſe ſequeſtered groves abounded more with the feathered ſpecies than the country which we had hitherto traverſed.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a part of your excellent Magazine is appropriated to literary ſubjects, I beg leave to propoſe the following queries: By what method may a perſon be ſuppoſed moſt likely to acquire a good proſe ſtyle? What are the beſt elementary books? What authors may be conſidered as ſtandards? and, What are the peculiar excellencies of each?

Leeds, May 16, 1798. L. R. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE diſcuſſion you have admitted into your Magazine reſpecting the tenets of the Quakers, is of ſufficient importance to demand a continuation of it, whenever any thing may be offered tending to elucidate the ſubject. The public profeſſion and principles of any public body, ought to be generally known, or at leaſt ought to be ſufficiently publiſhed to enable every candid enquirer to find eaſy and full information about them.

The Quakers, as a body, have always been tolerably aſſiduous in improving ſuch opportunities as have fallen in their way to make public the doctrines of their faith; they have preached, and they have printed again and again, and if any one, at this day, remains ignorant of the leading principles of the ſect, I think it muſt be imputed ſolely to his own ſupineſs and indifference towards them.

It is evident to me, that David Hume had no very accurate or ſettled notion reſpecting the principles of the Quakers, for although, as I. N. juſtly ſays, he ranks them in one of his eſſays amongſt Deiſts, and very nearly with the diſciples of Confucius, yet, in another part of his works he calls them direct enthuſiaſts: as to Guthrie, the repreſentation he gives of the Quakers in his octavo edition, ſufficiently ſubverts every iota of what he has edited in the quarto.

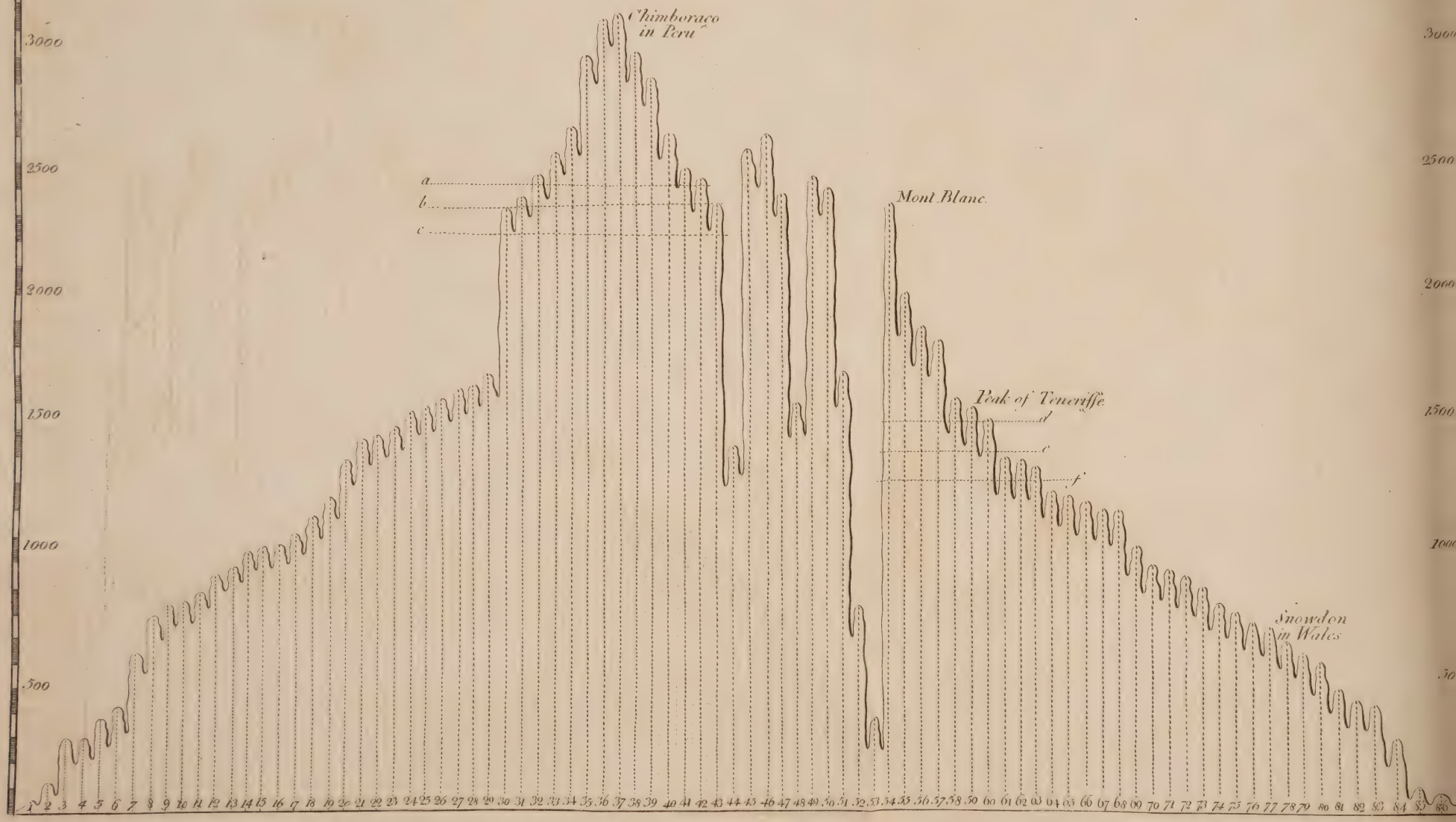
I. N. *(April Mag.)* has attempted to give "*a true ſtatement of the religious principles of this ſociety*," and has occupied *ſomewhat leſs than half a page* of your Magazine in the attempt:—thoſe who know the extreme difficulty of communicating ideas *clearly* in metaphyſics and theology, will not be ſurpriſed that I. N's "ſummary ſtatement" ſhould fall ſhort of conveying that full information which an enquirer not previouſly acquainted with the ſubject would look for: accordingly we find M. N. *(Magazine for May)* ſtill unreſolved and ſtill enquiring.

The Quakers are not Deiſts, according to the common acceptation of the term—they are not Unitarians:—there is an inſuperable gulph, an inacceſſible frontier, betwixt deiſm and quakeriſm, which renders their diſtant opinions and principles totally immiſcible, and before a member of the one community can become firmly eſtabliſhed in the other, there muſt be *not only* a dereliction of ſome particular opinions, and a compromiſe of ſentiment, but a total ſubverſion; a revolution in the *empire of opinion* muſt be effected, and the "*old man muſt be put away.*" Why M. N. ſhould ſo far endeavour to retain the Quakers under the denomination of Deiſts, as to make a ſect of Deiſts on purpoſe to fit them, I cannot tell; but I ſuſpect *her* "Deiſts by revelation," will not quite ſuit the Quakers neither.

The Quakers do moſt aſſuredly acknowledge the divinity of Chriſt; but, "*how do they acknowledge it?*"—Why, they believe that he is co-eternal with the Father; that "in the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and the word was God"—"before Abraham was, I am;"—(but I am not about to defend, or to prove from ſcripture, the *truth* of the doctrines held by the Quakers, that would lead into a wider field than I propoſe to myſelf)—they believe in the miraculous conception and incarnation of Chriſt, that the divine nature became man, and was in every reſpect like unto us, "ſin only excepted:"—they believe in the crucifixion, death, and reſurrection of the *man Chriſt Jeſus*—in the aſcenſion and preſent exiſtence of this divine nature, who returned to, and "ſitteth at the right hand of God:"—but what is to them of more importance than all this—they believe that this divine nature viſits, at this day, the hearts of the children of men; that it becomes a light in the conſcience, which is otherwiſe dark and dead—a ſtill ſmall voice ſpeaking in the ſecret of the heart, approving good and condemning evil—the grace of God imparted to man—the ſpirit placed within. They hold, nevertheleſs, that this light may be extinguiſhed, and the ſmall voice ſtifled by the tempeſts and buſtles of the world; that this gracious book afforded to frail and fallen humanity, may be rendered inefficacious and futile:—but to ſuch as are aſſiduouſly attentive to it, and cultivate an unremitting acquaintance and communication with it, it becomes a perpetual ſtandard and criterion by which every action and every propenſity may be tried and meaſured—a guide and leader through

A Scale of the Heights of the most considerable Mountains on the Surface of the Globe.

by D.r A.G.L.Lentin.



a. The greatest height that has been ascended by Man.
b. Perpetual Snow height in America.
c. Extreme boundary of Vegetation in America.

d. Perpetual Snow height on the Alps.
e. Extreme boundary of Vegetation on the Alps.
f. The height at which Petrifactions are found.

The French Toise is 6 Feet 4896 Inches English. — The Figures correspond to Names of Mountains given in page the 107th of Magazine.

through the devious paths of life; the myſtical prototype of the Iſraelitiſh "fire by night, and pillar of ſmoke by day."

The religion of the Quakers is a *religion of feeling*, it operates on the heart (if I may uſe a popular expreſſion) more than on the head:—it is a practical religion, and, provided its benign and comforting influence be ſufficiently felt, they do not hold it eſſential to be very curious and inquiſitive about theoretical dogmas.—They have no particular written articles of faith for every member to learn by heart, and concluding by *damning all ſuch as do not believe them*; and if M. N. have diſcovered any backwardneſs or ſhyneſs of explanation in the Quakers, it may be attributed to the habits they cultivate of attending principally to the practical duties of piety and virtue, and ſedulouſly avoiding the labyrinth of controverted tenets, as ancient mariners uſed to avoid the rocks of Scylla and Charybdis—they do not hold it neceſſary to enquire whether Jeſus Chriſt poſſeſſed his corporeal nature in any degree, previous to his appearance on earth, or whether he carried it with him in his aſcenſion—whether the trinity be compoſed of perſons, or of natures, or eſſences:—it ſuffices them to know and to feel "*Chriſt within, the hope of glory.*"

I know it is very difficult to be clear and explicit on abſtruſe ſubjects—I have endeavoured to throw a tranſient light on the ſubject of M. N.'s ſpeculations; if I have ſucceeded in any degree, I ſhall be ſatisfied, and ſhall be pleaſed at all times to meet *her* future enquiries with all the ſolution I can afford. I ſeem to fancy that I recogniſe the hand of a valued acquaintance and friend, in *her* lucubrations; and if the letters of the alphabet were before me, I ſuſpect I could place my fingers on certain two of them, that form the *real* initials of her name.

June 11, 1798. EUTHEATES.

For the Monthly Magazine.

(WITH A PLATE.)

NAMES of the mountains ſpecified in the plate, of the comparative height of all the moſt conſiderable on the face of the globe, with the numbers correſponding to thoſe on the plate.

PYRENEES.
1. Paris
2. Dijon
3. Clermont Aux
4. Chapelle St. Jaques
5. Mont Salvi
6. Tour de Maſſane
7. Puy de Bourgarach
8. Puy de Dôme
9. La Courlande
10. La Côte
11. Puy Violent
12. Puy Mary
13. Le Cantal
14. Mont Ventou
15. Pic de Bergons
16. Mont d'Or
17. Pic de Anie
18. St. Barthelemi
19. Mouſſet
20. Pic d'Oſſau
21. Canigou
22. Pic d'Arbizon
23. Pic du midi de Bigore
24. Neou-vielle
25. Marboré, viſible from Gavarnie
26. Peak near Neouvielle
27. The cylindrical ſummit of Marboré
28. Vigne Male.
29. Mont Perdu

CORDILLERAS.
30. Pit-Chincha
31. Coraçon
32. Sinchou Lagoa
33. Sangai
34. El Altar
35. Antiſana
36. Deſcabeſado
37. Chimboraço
38. Cayambe-Oroc u
39. Cotopaxi
40. Minica.
41. Purgou ragon
42. Cotá Cathe
43. Cargaviraço
44. Quito.

MOUNTAINS IN THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.
45. Monakaah
46. Mounaroa
47. Southern Thule
48. Mount Egmont.

AFRICAN MOUNTAINS.
49. Ophir of Sumatra
50. Peak of Teneriffe

VOLCANOS.
51. Ætna
52. Hecla
53. Veſuvius.

F. ALPS.
54. Mont Blanc
55. Pic d'Argentiere
56. Corne du Midi
57. Velan
58. Monte Tourne
59. St. Gothard
60. Le Buet
61. Le Legnon
62. Col de Feneſtre
63. Le Gramont
64. Mount Serene
65. Rock ſouth-weſt of Great St. Bernard
66. Glaciers de Valforet
67. Croix du Bon Homme
68. Sommet de l'Allée Blanche
69. Couvent St. Bernard
70. Mine de Pezey
71. La Fourche
72. Le Brezon
73. Le Môle
74. Ville de Glaçiers
75. Source of the Rhone
76. Jura la Dole
77. St. Remi
78. Les Voirons
79. Le Pitton
80. Cormayeur
81. Grand Saleve
82. Valley of Chamouny
83. Petit Saleve
84. Mount Cenis
85. Aoſte
86. Geneva.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR, *Hackney, Aug.* 28, 1798.

THE ſociety of *Quakers*, (a denomination, which I ſhould be the laſt man living to employ, if it were *now* conſidered as a term of inſult, reproach, or ridicule) ſo numerous and ſo peculiar, muſt have attracted the notice, and exerciſed the reflections, of every inquiſitive obſerver; and conſequently muſt have been regarded, either as a barren ſpot amidſt a field of luxuriant vegetation; or, in the language of our great moral poet, as, on the contrary,

"Some happier iſland in the watery waſte."

Permit me, through the medium of your miſcellany, to offer a few ſhort and comprehenſive remarks on the peculiarities of this ſect at large; remarks, however, which

which must not be accepted as *individually* applicable, but as *generally* pertinent; and which, though they may be erroneous and defective in point of sagacity, are at least the result of long, attentive, and commodious inspection; nor accompanied by any consciousness of a disposition to misrepresentation, partiality, and prejudice. I shall attempt to estimate the public character of these people under the three-fold division of peculiarities *praise-worthy, dubious*, and *reprehensible*.

1. Their sobriety of dress, their gentleness of manners, their guarded and decorous language, the general character of their external demeanour, at once dignified, respectful, and unassuming; their tranquil and inoffensive deportment in public, free from the brawls, the tumults, the indelicacies, the disgustfulness of riot, rudeness, and intemperance; their unquestionable love and strenuous assertion of *peace*, both as individuals and citizens; their resolute disengagement from every connection with hostility, war, and bloodshed; their unwearied and unequalled exertions in opposition to the enslavement of their species:—these principles and practices of pre-eminent laudability entitle them to a degree of admiration, applause, and esteem, which has never yet been due to any society, civil or religious, besides themselves; and richly merit, not only the cordial testimony, but the universal imitation, of mankind.

2. What I shall mention under this head, will be offered with reluctance, nor without much diffidence and uncertainty. They are possibly the censures of a man very egregiously, though very unwittingly, mistaken.

The *scrupulous peculiarity*, not the *plainness*, of their dress, appears to me liable to much exception. If we avoid parade, expensiveness, and finery, at once vain and vicious, such objects as the *colour* of cloth, and the disposal of *buttons*, seem to me not only degrading to rationality, but an actual commission of all that religion condemns in this particular, by a degeneracy from indifference and disregard into that scruple and *solicitude*, which are decidedly and solely forbidden by our divine Preceptor. Yet I am not sure, whether such singularity of dress may not admit defence as an external political distinction, and a prominent exhibition of principles and character to the ocular observation of their countrymen.—That rigorous attention to certain forms of language in personal address, dates, and superscriptions, at a period, when no superstitious reverence is implied, without any apparent advantage to compensate a general opposition to the sentiments and manners of all other men, will never procure my approbation, till I see better reasons advanced for these peculiarities, than have yet occurred to my notice. These defects, however, (if defects they be) and some others of a congenial complexion, in contrast with the numerous and superlative excellencies of these people, are but an evanescent speck on the broad surface of a burnished mirror; and cause no perceptible diminution of the general radiance.

3. A stoical unconcern to the public good amidst political corruptions and perturbations of an alarming nature (if we except an occasional formality of verbal remonstrance) at a time, when the most important and permanent interests of humanity are at stake, I deem utterly inconsistent with that sympathy in the universal happiness of our species, which is enjoined by the gospel. If the world were perfectly reformed, the system of this society would certainly never bring back a national depravity of manners; but in the midst of so much mischief and debasement, that system of mere example without positive energy will never produce an essential melioration of civil life. As well might you expect the full benefits of scholastic tuition from the silent observance of the master's industry and learning by his unimpassioned and inactive pupils. On this subject I would recommend to the reader's contemplation the example of St. Paul; and to his perusal, Milton's effusion of unrivalled eloquence in the exordium to his second book on "*The reason of church-government urged against Prelacy:*" and indeed the whole of what this most pure and patriotic citizen has urged on correspondent subjects throughout his prose works: works, in my judgment, not less admirable than his poetical compositions.

The Quakers are, I think, the most uniformly, the most diligently, and the most unremittingly occupied in the pursuit of *worldly interest* through life of any men whatever. This remark I have frequently made to very many most virtuous and intelligent people out of their society; and never yet heard a dissenting voice. But surely, if any one peculiarity of heart and conduct be diametrically opposed to the spirit and precepts of revelation, it is *worldly-mindedness*. My notion is altogether founded on actual observation, and must be determined by the

the fact, as it appears to the disinterested spectator of human manners. This opinion may be erroneous, but it is the result of many opportunities of examination in various parts of this kingdom, and among very numerous societies of *friends*.

But by far the most indubitable and reprehensible peculiarity in this sect, and for which I know not if all their other excellencies can atone, is their glaring inattention to the *literary education* of their youth. Considering the sobriety of their manners, their opportunities of intellectual improvement through their abstraction from the vulgar pleasures of dissipated life, their good sense, their unusual rectitude of judgment, their just and dispassionate conceptions of things in general, in connection with the obvious necessity of *knowledge* as the essential basis of all *virtue*; the Quakers must be regarded in this view as grand impediments to an effectual renovation of our species. In theology and criticism, whether sacred or profane; in a profound acquaintance with Oriental languages, or those of Palestine, Greece, and Rome; in sublime metaphysics; in the various departments of mathematical philosophy; and on the subjects of philology and taste;—this society, as far as my information goes, (but I speak with hesitation and much diffidence as to the reality in this extent) is almost, if not altogether, *unknown*. If they shun the customary accomplishments of well-educated men, lest such acquirements should interfere with their minuter characteristical distinctions, such apprehension is of itself an absolute condemnation of these peculiarities: for undoubtedly, whatever forms and practices will not bear the scrutinizing discussions of increasing knowledge, must be abandoned, if not as noxious principles, at least as frivolous distinctions, and unworthy the countenance of understanding men. Intellect is the root of all morality and all rational religion: and we must ascribe, perhaps, to no other cause that apparent indifference in this society to some doctrines of Christianity, connected with its very essence, as a reasonable scheme, and promotive of human happiness.

I might have expatiated to great extent under all these heads of censure; but my desire is rather to conciliate and excite enquiry amongst themselves than to exasperate by the least approaches to contumely, vexation, or disrespect. No motives, I repeat it, but a sincere desire to render this most respectable class of men still more respectable, and their shining light still more conspicuous through the darkness that environs it, have dictated these remarks. I shall enter into no controversy on this subject; but submit the result of long experience and earnest examination to the calm judgment of your readers, with a desire, that my involuntary mistakes and erroneous decisions may receive the indulgence which they merit; with a wish, that where I praise, my decision may be true; and, where I censure, *the issues of unfortunate enquiry*. G. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

As your work has for its object the diffusion of all sorts of useful information, I request that some of your correspondents will inform me, to what valuable purpose I can apply the nut of the horse-chesnut? I have between fourscore and a hundred of these trees, in the habit of full-bearing: I have repeatedly, and in various ways, endeavoured to make *starch* of the fruit, but always unsuccessfully; for it turns to a yellow-colour.

I have offered the nuts to hogs, and they refuse them; I have offered them to horses, they will eat a few, but do not seem to like them.

Some correspondent, perhaps, may be able to inform me whether the wood of this tree is good for any thing but the fire: my carpenter says it is not. I believe the name by which this tree is known among botanists, is Æsculus Hippocastanum. Yours, &c. A. B. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Glauk' eis Athenas.—Eggs to Berwick.

WHENEVER one of our great political societies shall turn its thoughts to doing good, and, in imitation of the London Corresponding Society, shall appoint a committee of constitution, it is evident that projects of parliamentary reform will rise in value. As this may take place before the French send us an ambassador, and we gain access to Sieyes' nest of pigeon-holes; lest we find ourselves at a loss for some untried patterns of constitution, and be reduced to live in a state of peaceful anarchy, for want of knowing what government to fix on, a corner of the Monthly Magazine is humbly solicited in favour of the following original receipts for senate-making:

I. Let every person, who subscribes by the year to a circulating library, have a vote.

vote. This ſecures the requiſite degree of information. All other qualifications are abſurd and unjuſt; and, beſides, are uſually defended on the ground of their tending to ſecure an inſtructed conſtituency. Let a thouſand readers chooſe one author-repreſentative.

Let there be no convocation of the electors; but each perſon ſend his vote in writing. Let there be no convocation of the elected; but each member of parliament be paid for ſtaying at home all the year round.

Let the miniſtry, the members of the directory, the college of kings, or whatever be the name by which the officers of executive power are called, be appointed yearly, by the written votes of the houſe; each member tranſmitting the name of his candidate by poſt to the mayor of the metropolis; and let the miniſters ſo elected alone have the privilege of reſiding out of the diſtrict they repreſent, and of dwelling in the capital.

When a law is to be propoſed, let the words of it and the reaſons for adopting it be printed by the propoſer, and tranſmitted to his fellow-repreſentatives. Let the diſcuſſion take place in print: the amendments be moved in writing: let pamphlet argue with pamphlet, and circular reply to circular; and, after a proper lapſe of time, let written votes for or againſt a law (to be collected and publiſhed name by name by the executive powers) enact or annul it.

All the paſſions, tendencies, and opinions of men, being much ſtrengthened by preſent ſympathy, crouds are apter to be raſh, apter to be panic-ſtruck, apter to puniſh intolerantly and to reward extravagantly, than ſmaller bodies or ſeparate men. From the action of this law of nature reſult chiefly the dangers of democracy. By the foregoing plan they are eluded. In this way a factious zeal, a club-ſpirit, a herding in parties for promiſcuous purpoſes, could never be generated. To have voted on one occaſion with a man of eloquence, would not operate as a tie to ſacrifice a character for judgment on another. To divide in behalf of reaſon, of truth, of juſtice, not of a miniſter or a monarch, would be the object of pride and of ambition. Thus would every deciſion be prepared by general inſtruction; be conformable to national welfare; be worthy the record of hiſtory. Thus would be accompliſhed, that certain ſeigniorage of motives, permanent and univerſal, over thoſe local and tranſient impreſſions which have miſled the popular attroopments of lawgivers in Athens and in Paris. Thus would be realized, that ſway of imperturbable wiſdom, by the organ of her choſen prieſts, that philoſophocracy, the live-long hope of the ſage, and ſtill the purſuit of the philanthropiſt.

II. Let the nation be divided into two grand diviſions, a northern and a ſouthern; and let each diviſion conſiſt of 52 ſubdiviſions or ſhires, each naming three repreſentatives.

Let the parliament contain 468 ſeats, and the members ſit for 18 months. There will then be 312 to be choſen yearly, or ſix weekly.

Every week let one ſhire in each diviſion be convened to name its repreſentatives, and let them chooſe in regular ſucceſſion.

By theſe means no miniſter, or party, can rely on the duration of its influence: an influx of ſix members is continually pouring in to incline the balance more and more toward the public opinion. Meaſures then muſt always gradually, and never ſuddenly, conform to it. No general election can occur to overſet a ſyſtem of procedure; no ſingle week leaves any ſyſtem without an addition or diminution of ſanction. Whatever opinions are riſing among the people will ſpeedily pierce into the legiſlature: the declared wiſh of any part of the kingdom may immediately prompt the electing part to an efficient attention. The proceſs of nature is imitated, which inſerts one by one, the buds of futurity upon the ſtem of preſent time. If the ſlave-trade be agitated to-day, a CLARKSON, a COOPER, are ſent to add their ſtock of zeal and information to that of parliament. If the teſt-laws come forward the enſuing week, a HEYWOOD, a HOBHOUSE, are employed to propagate in the ſenate the principles of toleration. If financial dangers become the topic of alarm, a MORGAN, a LAUDERDALE are called forth to warn and to remedy. The inconvenience and abſurdity of employing the ſame men one day to contrive a commercial intercourſe with France, and an other day to move an alien bill, becomes needleſs. Whatever objects are uppermoſt, ſecure their appropriate and adapted agents, and the laws ſucceſſively reſulting from the will of the people will not be defrauded of the executive aſſiſtance of lazy prejudice, and thus rendered nugatory to ſocial improvement. To will wiſely may often be the attribute of the public mind: but to vanquiſh difficulties of execution is the rare and exclu-

ſive

ſive merit of zealots in a cauſe: they ought then, on each occaſion, to be annexed to the active government.

III. Let the ſenate conſiſt of 400 members. Let their ſeats be for four years: and, by a partial rotation, let 100 vacate their ſeats annually.

Let every married houſekeeper throughout the nation, whoſe yearly rent is twenty pounds, have a vote: and let this vote extend to every one of the hundred perſons to he choſen: each voter being obliged on one and the ſame day to inſcribe one hundred names on a tablet, and tranſmit it by poſt to the county-ſheriff, depoſiting a duplicate in his pariſh veſtry.

Let the ſheriffs of each county publiſh the whole number of names voted-for in their diviſion, and the number of votes to each name. Let the ſpeaker of the houſe ſum up the county-polls, and declare who are the hundred perſons having the moſt votes: and let theſe ſeverally take their ſeats in parliament in the order of the numbers on their poll.

It is evident that by this ſcheme the people would have the amuſement of annual elections, and the power of obliging a hundred people of conſequence, without the danger of fluctuating and verſatile counſels; without the danger of its being at any one period, the intereſt of a majority of the houſe (for it is always a minority that is excluded at once) illegally to perpetuate its authority, and vote itſelf decennial; without the danger of the mob's meddling in elections and elevating too high their beloved levellers.

It is alſo evident, that by this ſcheme all hopes of ſucceſs at elections, founded on local power, on corrupt influence, on temporary beneficence, would fall away; and that public ſervices would as anxiouſly be vied for among the candidates as now private patronages. Gratuitouſly making roads, digging canals, building bridges, writing books of hiſtory or polity, preſenting works of art to the nation; theſe, as of yore in Rome, would be the only practicable tricks of canvaſſing. Celebrity of every kind being the only paſſport to the general notice of the cultured claſſes, Europe would ſoon admire in this ſenate all the eyes of ſcience and of art.

It may be objected, that this ſcheme provides, indeed, ſenators of intellect, but not of independence: and it muſt be owned, that men cannot be rendered incorruptible. So long as gradations of honour and emolument are within reach, they will for ever be graſped at. To aboliſh corruption, it is neceſſary to aboliſh the means of corruption; to aboliſh thoſe eſtabliſhments of rank and revenue in which members of parliament endeavour to accommodate themſelves and their connections, it is neceſſary to dry away the fountain of emolument.

Perhaps theſe three plans, with due pruning and fitting might, by the friends of mixt government, be thought combinable; and, when diveſted of a certain friVoloufneſs of trapping, might be thought to offer hints not ſo very extravagant, the firſt for the conſtruction of an ariſtocratic, the ſecond of an executive, and the third of a democratic council, in ſome iſland of the pacific, if not of the Atlantic ocean: in ſome future commonwealth of the BENYOWSKIS from Botany-Bay.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent for June laſt, page 402, remarks it as *a ſingular circumſtance, that almoſt all nations have called the principle of the univerſe by a word which conſiſts of four letters:* and he accordingly annexes a catalogue of a few names, partially culled out, as he ſays, *in confirmation of his propoſition:* he alſo further obſerves that *Orpheus, Pythagoras and Plato celebrated the firſt effable divinity as a Tetradic God.* Now, ſir, in the firſt place, it may be obſerved that this gentleman, who is a profeſſed diſciple of Plato, and upon every occaſion forward to celebrate the dogmas of ſo great a maſter, would hereby inſinuate, that the Deity hath been named by almoſt all nations by a four-lettered name in compliment to his *Tetradic God* whom he calls *the principle of the univerſe.* But I would aſk what does Mr. Taylor call the principle of the univerſe? Does he mean hereby Nature, or the great Author of nature? if he means the former, he moſt blaſphemouſly aſcribes the name of the Creator to the creature; but if the latter, it is a term too derogatory to the majeſty of the Supreme Being, to paſs without the moſt ſevere cenſure.

As for the theology of the ancient Greeks and Platoniſts, and the ſeveral appellations whereby they named their ſupreme and ſubordinate divinities, I leave it to Mr. T. and thoſe who are maſters of the ſubject; all I would obſerve is, the names he has ſelected appear inadequate to the maintenance of his propoſition. He ſays that almoſt all nations named the

Deity

Deity by a word of four letters; this I deny, for moſt of the European nations have called the Deity by a name of three letters, or by ſuch as are radically triliteral. According to the Archæologia Britannica, a learned work, printed 1707, God is named by a three lettered name in the following ancient and modern European tongues, viz. Engliſh, Anglo-Saxon, Old Corniſh, Welſh, Iriſh, Scotch, Iſlandic, Daniſh, Italian, Portugueſe, and Sclavonian. Mr. T. ſays God is called Idio in the Italian; my author ſays Dio and Iddio: thus he has evaded the former and for ought I know altered the latter. God is named in the Gothic tongue Goth: now here is a four-lettered name; but who does not ſee that one is an aſpirate, which being pronounced without, it is Got and God: but if the Greeks, Romans, Spaniards, &c. uſe a four-lettered name, others again uſe five and more letters: here then the obſervation is partial. Again in the Aſiatic, African, and American nations, God is named by a word of many letters in almoſt all thoſe languages: here again Mr. T. is defeated. I have further remarks on this ſubject, ſir, if your correſpondent is willing to hear them.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

VERY few clergymen in England, who take tithes in kind, retain the good opinion of their pariſhioners, and therefore have but little proſpect of miniſtering to their religious improvement. It is however a great hardſhip on a reſpectable conſcientious clergyman, to be placed in a ſituation in which he muſt either quarrel with his pariſhioners, or greatly injure his own family. It is poſſible that a clergyman with five or ſix children may hold a living of 150l. *per ann.* ariſing from tithes; but he may have great reaſon to believe that his *legal* right, if he could obtain it, would amount to 200l. *per ann.* The neceſſities of his family urge him to claim his utmoſt right; but by doing this he would loſe all hope of doing good in the pariſh as a miniſter of the goſpel; and thus the ſole end of his being ſent into the pariſh would be fruſtrated. This is a dilemma from which thoſe who regard the fleece more than the flock will much more eaſily extricate themſelves, than a clergyman who has right views of the important duties of his office.

A clergyman in this ſituation would be greatly relieved by a commutation of tithes for government annuities. If he receive at preſent only 150l. *per ann.* and his legal right ſhould be valued at 200l. *per ann.* that right ſold at thirty years purchaſe, would produce 6000l. which would buy 12,000. 3 *per cent.* Conſol. Ann. at 50, and of courſe produce an annual income of 360l.; and if laid out in 5 *per cent.* Annuities at 75, would purchaſe 8000l. ſtock, and produce an annual income of 400l.

It is eaſy to aſſert, that every clergyman is juſtified in purſuing his legal right. But it is as eaſy to reply, that what is legal, is not always obviouſly juſt. The laws of tithes, and the rule of right appear to be often at variance, *& quicquid eſt contra normam recti, eſt injuria.* The tithe-owner claims from the farmer the tenth part of the produce of all his extraordinary labour in tilling his ground, and of all his extraordinary expence in purchaſing manure to lay upon it. The inequality of the law which authoriſes this claim, is conſtantly felt by the farmer, and as conſtantly operates on his mind in direct oppoſition to that allegiance which he owes to the laws of his country. If all improvements in agriculture were at an end, and the produce of land was a fixed quantity, the farmer, when he takes his farm, would be able to calculate the value of the tithe to be paid, and make a deduction of it, as of an out-rent, and his complaints againſt tithes would ceaſe. But ſo long as the tithe-owner takes a tenth part of the improvements of the farmer, and thus takes money out of his pocket againſt his conſent (for the farmer is compelled to ſpend his money for the benefit of the tithe-owner), the tithe-owner has an intereſt in the produce of land which is inimical to the intereſt of the farmer, and is a ſource of perpetual contention between them.

Between the clergy and the laity, tithes have been the cauſe of incurable enmity, and endleſs diſputes. Satan himſelf could not have deviſed a greater ſource of miſchief in the Chriſtian world than the payment of tithes. No other mode of paying the clergy could have produced a thouſandth part of the evil which this has produced for more than 1000 years paſt; and he who ſhall point out an equitable method of commuting tithes, will certainly deſerve the thanks of his country.

QUÆSITOR.

Auguſt 6th 1798.

For the Monthly Magazine.

IMITATIONS AND SIMILARITIES.

(Continued from the Magazine for May.)

YOUNG, in his "*Love of Fame*," seems very adroitly to have improved on a witty conceit of Butler. It is curious to obſerve, that while Butler has made a remote alluſion of a *window* to a *pillory*, a conceit is grafted on this conceit, with even more exquiſite wit.

Each *window*, like the *pillory* appears,
With *heads* thruſt through, *nailed* by the *ears*.
Hudibras, part ii. c. 3. v. 391.

An *opera*, like a *pillory*, may be ſaid
To *nail our ears* down, and *expoſe* our *head*.
Young's Satires.

When Pope compoſed the following lines on Fame,

How vain that ſecond life in other's breath,
Th' *eſtate* which wits *inherit* after death;
Eaſe, health, and life, for this they muſt reſign;
(Unſure the *tenure*, but how vaſt the *fine!*)
Temple of Fame.

He ſeems to have had preſent in his mind, a ſingle idea of Butler, by which he has very happily amplified the entire imagery. Butler ſays,

Honour's a *leaſe* for *lives to come*,
And cannot be extended from
The *legal tenant*— *Hud.* part i. c. 3. v. 1043.

Dryden, in his "*Abſalom and Achitophel*," ſays of the Earl of Shafteſbury,

David for him his tuneful harp had ſtrung,
And heav'n had wanted one immortal ſong.

This verſe was ringing in the ear of Pope, when with equal modeſty and felicity he adopted it, in addreſſing Dr. Arbuthnot.

Friend of my life, which did not you prolong,
The world had wanted many an idle ſong.

Howel, in his letters, has prefixed a tedious poem, written in the taſte of his times, and he there ſays of *Letters*, that they are

The heralds and ſwift harbingers, that move
From *eaſt* to *weſt*, on *embaſſies of love*;
They can the *tropic cut*, and *croſs the line*—

It is probable that Pope had noted this thought, for the following lines ſeem a beautiful heightening of the idea.

Heav'n firſt taught *letters*, for ſome wretch's aid,
Some baniſh'd *lover*, or ſome captive maid.

Then he adds,

Speed the ſoft intercourſe from ſoul to ſoul,
And waft a ſigh from *Indus* to the *pole*.
Eloiſa.

There is another paſſage in "*Howel's Letters*," which has a great affinity with a thought of Pope, who in "*The Rape of the Lock*," ſays,

Fair treſſes, man's imperial race enſnare,
And *beauty draws us with a ſingle hair.*

Howel writes in his collection, p. 290—"'Tis a powerful ſex; they were too ſtrong for the firſt, the ſtrongeſt and wiſeſt man that was; they muſt needs be ſtrong, when *one hair of a woman can draw more than an hundred pair of oxen.*

Johnſon bitterly cenſures Gray, in theſe words—"There has of late ariſen a practice of giving to adjectives, derived from ſubſtantives, the termination of participles; ſuch as the *cultured* plain, the *daiſied* bank; but *I was ſorry to ſee*, in the lines of a ſcholar like Gray, "the *honied* ſpring." I confeſs, I was never ſorry, nor ſurpriſed; and had Johnſon received but the fainteſt tincture of the Italian ſchool of Engliſh poetry, he never would have formed ſo taſteleſs a criticiſm. *Honied* is employed by Milton in more places than one.—But one is ſufficient for my purpoſe.

Hide me from day's gariſh eye,
While the bee, with HONIED thigh, &c.
Il Penſeroſo, v. 142.

Pope's deſcription of the death of the lamb in his "*Eſſay on Man*," is finiſhed with the niceſt touches, and is one of the moſt exquiſite images our poetry exhibits. Even familiar as it is to our ear, one can never examine it but with the ſame admiration.

The *Lamb* thy riot dooms to *bleed* to-day,
Had he thy reaſon, would he ſkip and play?
Pleaſed to the laſt, he crops the flow'ry food,
And licks the hand juſt rais'd to ſhed his blood.

After having pauſed over ſuch fine verſes, will not the reader ſmile, that I ſhould conjecture the image might firſt have been found in the following humble verſes, in a poem which was once conſidered not as contemptible,

A gentle *lamb* has rhetoric to plead,
And when ſhe ſees the butcher's knife decreed,
Her voice intreats him not to make her bleed.
Dr. King's Mully of Mountown.

This natural and touching image might have been obſerved by Pope, without having at firſt been traced through the leſs poliſhed lens, of the teleſcope of Dr. King. It is certainly a *ſimilarity*; and is given as an example, in the "*Art of Compoſition*," in what manner we may raiſe the humbleſt conception; and veſt the ſordid nullity of a diſtreſſed vagabond, by teaching it that GRACE which adorns the purple it wears,

Gray has been very ſeverely cenſured by Johnſon, for the expreſſion,

Give *ample* room, and *verge enough*,
The characters of hell to trace. *The Bard.*

On the authority of a critic (whoſe mind was too contracted to admit either of poetical or political *toleration*) we are, and ſhall ſtill be told, that Gray, in his works, *has no line ſo bad.—Ample room* is feeble, but would have paſſed unobſerved in any other poem, but in the poetry of Gray, who has taught us to admit nothing but what was exquiſite. *Verge enough* is very poetical, ſince it conveys a material image to the mind, and points to the imagination. No one has yet pointed out the ſource from whence, probably, the *whole line* was derived. I am inclined to think, it was from the following paſſage in Dryden:

Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,
I have a ſoul, that like an *ample ſhield*,
Can take in all, and *verge enough* for more.
Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.

Having in our laſt paper on this ſubject, pointed out that the *meteor beard* of the "*Bard*" of Gray, might have been derived from the *meteor beard* of "*Hudibras*;" I have been aſked, if I was ſerious in my conjecture. I reply, I am. The *burleſque* and the *ſublime* are extremes, and extremes meet. How often does it merely depend on our own ſtate of mind, and on our own taſte, to conſider the ſublime as burleſque.—And how many are there, to whom the ſublime muſt ever be the burleſque! A very vulgar, but acute genius, THOMAS PAINE, whom I imagine to be deſtitute of all delicacy and refinement, has conveyed to us a notion of the *ſublime*, as it is probably experienced by ordinary and uncultured underſtandings, and even by acute and judicious minds, who are without imagination. He tells us, that "the *ſublime* and the *ridiculous* are often ſo nearly related, that it is difficult to claſs them ſeparately. One ſtep above the ſublime makes the ridiculous, and one ſtep above the ridiculous makes the ſublime again."

It has never, I think, been remarked, that Gray, when he conceived the idea of the beard of his "*Bard*," had in his mind the *language* of Milton, who deſcribes Azazel unfurling

The imperial enſign; which full high advanced
Shone like a meteor ſtreaming to the wind.
Par. Loſt, b. i. v. 535.

very ſimilar to Gray,

Stream'd like a meteor to the troubled air.

Would it not appear the ridiculous, or burleſque, to deſcribe the ſublime revolution of the *earth*, on her axle, round the *ſun*, by comparing it with the action of a *top* flogged by a boy? and yet ſome of the moſt exquiſite lines in Milton, and the ſublimeſt, do this; the poet alluding only in his mind, to the *top*. The earth he deſcribes, whether

——She from weſt her *ſilent courſe* advance
With *inoffenſive pace* that *ſpinning ſleeps*
On her *ſoft axle*, while the *paces even*.—

With great reaſon, has the man of taſte complained of thoſe collections of ancient poetry, or editions of obſolete authors, made by certain antiquaries, who conceive, that when they become mere *printers*, they exhibit proofs of erudition. I do not wiſh to revive ſo bad a taſte, as that, which has been ſo frequently of late ſhewn, in republiſhing ſuch authors. Sometimes, indeed, a fortunate little poem will occur, and deſerve to be perpetuated. The following is a ſong of Sir Charles Sedley, which may not only be read with pleaſure, but the cloſe, the ſecret charm of a ſong, is to be admired for the delicacy of its thought, and the eaſy grace of its diction.

SONG.

Phyllis, men ſay that all my vows
Are to thy fortune paid;
Alas, my heart he little knows,
Who thinks my love a trade.

Were I of all theſe woods the lord,
One berry from thy hand
More real pleaſure would afford,
Than all my large command.

My humble love has learnt to live
On what the niceſt maid,
Without a conſcious bluſh, may give
Beneath the myrtle ſhade.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BY inſerting the following queries in your valuable Miſcellany, you will oblige A CONSTANT READER.

By what law is the court of aldermen empowered to regulate the price of ſalt? To what other commodities does this power extend? How is it exerciſed? Have country juſtices of the peace the ſame power?

Aug. 13, 1798.

WAL-

WALPOLIANA;

OR, BONS-MOTS, APOPHTHEGMS, OBSERVATIONS ON LIFE AND LITERATURE, WITH EXTRACTS FROM ORIGINAL LETTERS, OF THE LATE *HORACE WALPOLE*, EARL OF ORFORD.

NUMBER VI.

*** *This Article is communicated by a Literary Gentleman, for many years in habits of intimacy with Mr.* WALPOLE. *It is partly drawn up from a collection of Bons-Mots, &c. in his own hand-writing; partly from Anecdotes written down after long Converſations with him, in which he would, from four o'Clock in the Afternoon, till two in the Morning, diſplay thoſe treaſures of Anecdote with which his Rank, Wit, and Opportunities, had repleniſhed his Memory; and partly from Original Letters to the Compiler, on ſubjects of Taſte and Literature.*

LXXXIX. JUNIUS.

I Was informed by Sir John Irwine, that one day, when he was at Mr. Grenville's, Mr. G. told Sir John, that he had that morning received a letter from Junius, ſaying, that he eſteemed Mr. G. and might ſoon make himſelf known to him. This affords to me proof poſitive that the celebrated author of thoſe letters could not be Mr. Grenville's ſecretary, as was reported*.

I really ſuſpect Single-ſpeech Hamilton to have been the author, from the following circumſtance. One day, at a houſe, where he happened to be, he repeated the contents of that day's Junius; while in fact the printer had delayed the publication till next day. Hamilton was alſo brought forward by Lord Holland; and it is remarkable, that Lord Holland, though very open to cenſure, is not once mentioned.

Garrick, dining with me, told me that having been at Woodfall's, he learned that the Junius of that day would be the laſt. Upon which, hurrying to Saint James's, he reported this intelligence to ſeveral people. Next day he received a letter from Junius, informing him that, if he uſed ſuch freedoms, a letter to him ſhould appear. From this Garrick concluded that the author was about the court.

XC. BOLINGBROKE AND MARLBOROUGH.

Lord Bolingbroke diſcovered a foible of the great Duke of Marlborough, that he delighted in tying Miſs Jennings's garters. When he repeated the ſtory, he uſed to add, "What is known to women is known to the world."

XCI. PORTRAITS OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

The falſe portraits of Mary Queen of Scots are infinite—but there are many genuine, as may be expected of a woman who was queen of France, dowager of France, queen of Scotland. I have a drawing by Vertue, from a genuine portrait unengraved. That artiſt was a papiſt and a Jacobite, and idolized Mary. At Lord Carleton's deſire, and being paid by him, Vertue engraved a pretended Mary, in that nobleman's poſſeſſion, but loudly declared his diſbelief. Yet has this portrait been copied in Freron's curious *Hiſtoire de Marie Stuart*, Londres, (Paris) 1742, 2 vols. 12mo. and in many other works: while the genuine Mary by Vertue, with the ſkeleton and her age, has not been re-engraved.

> The world is generally averſe
> To all the truth it ſees or hears,
> But ſwallows nonſenſe and a lye
> With greedineſs and gluttony.

So ſays Hudibras, I believe; for I quote from memory.

XCII. MR. TOWNLEY'S HUDIBRAS.

Speaking of Hudibras, it was long eſteemed an impoſſibility to give an adequate tranſlation of that ſingular work, in any

* Mr. Almon's recent diſcovery on this topic, in his uſual inaccurate way of *ipſe dixit*, without any reference or authority, *may* be the truth, but is certainly very improbable. A young Iriſhman, author of the Letters of Junius! This embryo Burke would infallibly have been produced in public life, as his talents deſerved. The maſculine maturity of the ſtyle indicates an experienced writer. The *tone* is that of a man converſant in public affairs. Why die in an obſcure ſituation, in the Eaſt Indies, when a mere diſcovery of his own ſecret would have enſured fame and fortune? *Incredulus odi. The whig* reſembles the ſtyle of Junius—but how many ſucceſsful imitations of his ſtyle have appeared! It is eaſy to ape any ſtyle—but to found a new ſtyle of ſingular force and dignity is a different matter.

Among mere conjectures the following may have its place. The title is "The Letters of *Junius*. *Stat nominis umbra.*" *Junius* is the *umbra*, the tranſlation, of *Young* only. Nor can the motto refer to the *ſtate*, then in an acme of ſplendor.

any language; ſtill more in French, the idiom of which is very remote from the conciſeneſs of the original. To our aſtoniſhment, Mr. Townley, an Engliſh gentleman, has tranſlated Hudibras into French, with the ſpirit and conciſeneſs of the original.

XCIII. SQUIRRELS AND MICE—LORD PEMBROKE.

Regularly after breakfaſt, in the ſummer ſeaſon, at leaſt, Mr. Walpole uſed to mix bread and milk in a large baſon, and throw it out at the window of the ſitting-room, for the ſquirrels; who, ſoon after came down, from the high trees, to enjoy their allowance. This inſtance of tameneſs and confidence, led to one yet more remarkable, related by Mr. W.

When I viſited the old Earl of Pembroke, at Wilton, he would always before dinner cut a ſlice of bread into ſmall dice, and ſpread them on the chimney-piece of the dining room. I was at firſt ſurpriſed at this ceremony, till I ſaw a number of mice creep from inviſible crevices, to partake the earl's unuſual hoſpitality.

That nobleman had ſeveral excentricities. He one morning took it into his head to daub with colours the cheeks and eyes of his fine ſtatues. Tranſported with the novelty of his creation, he ran in queſt of the ladies, to ſhew them this ſurpriſing improvement. Meanwhile a waggiſh youth, his relation, had extended the colouring to ſome other parts. "Walk in, ladies, it is life itſelf," ſaid the old earl. His ſurpriſe, and the confuſion of the women, may be eaſily imagined.

XCIV. BIOGRAPHIA.

I had happened to ſay that the Biographia Britannica was an apology for every body. This reached the ears of Dr. Kippis, who was publiſhing a new edition; and who retorted that the life of Sir Robert Walpole ſhould prove that the Biographia was not an apology for every body. Soon after I was ſurprized with a viſit from the Doctor, who came to ſolicit materials for my father's life. You may gueſs I very civilly refuſed.

XCV. CONNOISSEURS.

Dr. Ducarel was a poor creature. He was keeper of the library at Lambeth; and I wanted a copy of that limning there, which is prefixed to my Royal and Noble Authors. Applying to the Doctor, I found nothing but delays; I muſt purchaſe his works, and take ſome of his antiques at an exorbitant price, &c. Completely diſguſted, I applied to the Archbiſhop himſelf, who immediately permitted a drawing to be taken.

Sir *** *** is another poor creature of a connoiſſeur. He is in truth a mere dealer in antiquities, and ſome of them not the moſt genuine.

XCVI. FONTENELLE.

Fontenelle, in his old age, was very deaf, and was always attended in company by a nephew, a talkative vain young man. When any thing remarkable had eſcaped Fontenelle's auditory nerve, he uſed to apply to his nephew, "What was ſaid?" This coxcomb would often anſwer, "Uncle, *I* ſaid —" *Bah!* was the conſtant retort of the philoſopher.

XCVII. INFIDELITY.

Fontenelle's Dialogues on the Plurality of Worlds, firſt rendered me an infidel. Chriſtianity, and a plurality of worlds, are, in my opinion, irreconcileable. Indeed, one would be puzzled enough to reconcile modern diſcoveries on this globe alone, with any divine revelation. I never try to make converts; but expect and claim to enjoy my own opinion, and other people may enjoy theirs. It is my Bill of Rights. If a religious ſyſtem be infallibly true, and inſpired by heaven itſelf, what human effort can injure it? Intolerance is *ipſo facto* a proof of falſehood. Truth, far from being too delicate to be touched, is ſtrengthened by oppoſition and diſcuſſion. Yet in what country is a fair oppoſition to the eſtabliſhed religion permitted? Are not fame, rewards, emoluments, wholly on the ſide of the prieſthood? Ought they not to be open to all perſuaſions? One man gets an archbiſhopric, and ten thouſand a year, for aſſerting a ſyſtem *perhaps* falſe. He who could even mathematically, if poſſible, demonſtrate its falſehood, would only run a riſk of being burnt. Is this truth? Is this equality of diſcuſſion? O fye, gentlemen! firſt lay down your preferments, and then argue. Arguments from ſelf-intereſt are of no avail with the wiſe. But as diſintereſtedneſs and poverty were the very foundations of your ſyſtem, ſo ſelf-intereſtedneſs and wealth will be its ruin.

Atheiſm I diſlike. It is gloomy, uncomfortable; and in my eye unnatural and irrational. It certainly requires more credulity to believe that there is no God, than to believe that there is. This fair creation, thoſe magnificent heavens, the fruit of matter and chance! O impoſſible!

I go to church ſometimes, in order to induce my ſervants to go to church. I

am

am no hypocrite. I do not go in order to perſuade them to believe what I do not believe myſelf. A good moral ſermon may inſtruct and benefit them. I only ſet them an example of liſtening, not of believing.

XCVIII. METHODISM.

My neighbour, Mrs. ***, is a rank methodiſt. She torments all the pariſh. She wanted me to turn away an old ſervant, becauſe he had two baſtards. I pity her huſband. A man, occupied with India and China, to be plagued with a methodiſt wife! She wants to convert him. This China, indeed, is a bad doſe. Hundreds of millions who have never heard of Chriſt and Judea, nor of Mahomet and Arabia! Even the *Salvator Mundi*, die to no purpoſe! To ſave the hundredth part of the hundredth part of a fraction of mankind! What an inſult to the faith! We ought to have a cruſade againſt thoſe Chineſe, and baptize them in their blood, by all means. The ſhocking infidels!

XCIX. ARMSTRONG'S WORKS.

Dr. Armſtrong's Poem on Health is very well. I was induced t'other day to glance at his own collection of his works in two ſmall volumes. His pride is moſt diſguſting. If you believe him there was no judge of poetry in England—except himſelf. An author ſhould either know, or ſuppoſe, that there are in this enlightened country thouſands of readers, who might perhaps write as well as himſelf, on any topic; but who, at any rate, may be ſuperior judges, tho' they be too lazy to call their taſte into active exertion. His proſe is quaint and unintereſting; often puerile.—I only remember his objection to the phraſe *ſubject-matter*, which is juſt. His tragedy has no incidents, and the language is all in a flutter. His *Winter*, in imitation of Shakſpeare, deſerves to be better known.

C. ORIGINAL LETTER, ON IMPROVEMENTS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE*, &c.

Since I received your book, Sir, I ſcarce ceaſed from reading till I had finiſhed it; ſo admirable I found it, and ſo full of good ſenſe, brightly delivered. Nay, I am pleaſed with myſelf too, for having formed the ſame opinion with you on ſeveral points, in which we do not agree with the generality of men. On ſome topics I confeſs as frankly I do not concur with you; conſidering how many you have touched, it would be wonderful if we agreed on all, or I ſhoud not be ſincere if I ſaid I did. There are others on which I have formed no opinion, for I ſhould give myſelf an impertinent air with no truth, if I pretended to have any knowledge of many ſubjects, of which, young as you are, you ſeem to have made yourſelf maſter. Indeed I have gone deeply into nothing, and therefore ſhall not diſcuſs thoſe heads on which we differ moſt, as probably I ſhoud not defend my own opinions well. There is but one part of your work to which I will venture any objection, tho' you have conſidered it much, and I little—very little indeed with regard to your propoſal, which to me is but two days old. I mean your plan for the improvement of our language, which I allow has ſome defects, and which wants correction in ſeveral particulars. The ſpecific amendment which you propoſe, and to which I object, is the addition of *a's* and *i's* to our terminations. To change s for *a* in the plural number of our ſubſtantives and adjectives, woud be ſo violent an alteration, that I believe neither the power of Power, nor the power of Genius, woud be able to effect it. In moſt caſes I am convinced that very ſtrong innovations are more likely to make impreſſion than ſmall and almoſt imperceptible differences, as in Religion, Medicine, Politics, &c. but I do not think that Language can be treated in the ſame manner, eſpecially in a refined age. When a nation firſt emerges from barbariſm, two or three maſterly writers may operate wonders; and the fewer the number of writers, as the number is ſmall at ſuch a period, the more abſolute is their authority. But when a country has been poliſhing itſelf for two or three centuries, and when conſequently authors are innumerable, the moſt ſupereminent genius, (or whoever is eſteemed ſo, tho' without foundation) poſſeſſes very limited empire, and is far from meeting implicit obedience. Every petty writer will conteſt very novel inſtitutions; every inch of change in any language will be diſputed; and the language will remain as it was, longer than the tribunal, which ſhoud dictate very heterogeneous alterations.

With regard to adding *a* or *o* to nal conſonants, conſider, ſir, ſhoud the uſage be adopted, what havoc woud it make? All our poetry woud be defective in metre, or woud become at once as obſolete as Chaucer; and coud we promiſe ourſelves, that we ſhoud acquire better harmony, and

* The book alluded to was written in early youth, and has many juvenile crude ideas, long ſince abandoned by its author.

and more rhimes, we ſhoud have a new crop of poets to replace Milton, Dryden, Gray, and I am ſorry you will not allow me to add, Pope? You might enjoin our proſe to be reformed, as you have done by the Spectator in your *******, but try Dryden's Ode by your new inſtitution.

I beg your pardon for theſe trivial obſervations. I aſſure you I coud write a letter ten times as long, if I were to ſpecify all I like in your work. I more than like moſt of it; and I am charmed with your glorious love of liberty, and your other humane and noble ſentiments. * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

It is as great as uncommon, and gives me as good an opinion of your heart, ſir, as your book does of your great ſenſe. *Both* aſſure me that you will not take ill the liberty I have uſed in expreſſing my doubts on your plan for amending our language, or for any I may uſe in diſſenting from a few other ſentiments in your work; as I ſhall in what I think your too low opinion of ſome of the French writers, of your preferring Lady Mary Wortley to Madame Sevigné; and of your eſteeming Mr. Hume a man of a deeper and more ſolid underſtanding than Mr. Gray. In the two laſt articles it is impoſſible to think more differently than we do. In Lady Mary's letters, which I never coud read but once, I diſcovered no merit of any ſort; yet I have ſeen others by her (unpubliſhed) that have a good deal of wit; and for Mr. Hume, give me leave to ſay, that I think your opinion *that he might have ruled a ſtate* ought to be qualified a little, as in the very next page you ſay—*his Hiſtory is a mere apology for prerogative, and a very weak one.* If he coud have ruled a ſtate, one muſt preſume at beſt that he would have been an able tyrant—and yet I ſhoud ſuſpect that a man who ſitting cooly in his chamber coud forge but a weak apology for prerogative, woud not have exerciſed it very wiſely. I knew perſonally, and well, both Mr. Hume and Mr. Gray; and thought there was no degree of compariſon between their underſtandings—and in fact Mr. Hume's writings were ſo ſuperior to his converſation, that I frequently ſaid he underſtood nothing till he had written upon it. What you ſay, ſir, of the diſcord in his hiſtory from his love of prerogative, and hatred of churchmen, flatters me much, as I have taken notice of that very unnatural diſcord in a piece I printed ſome years ago, but did not publiſh, and which I will ſhew to you when I have the pleaſure of ſeeing you here: a ſatisfaction I ſhall be glad to taſte whenever you will let me know you are at leiſure after the beginning of next week. I am, ſir, with great reſpect and eſteem, your obedient humble ſervant,

HOR. WALPOLE.

Strawberry Hill, June 22, 1785.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT LIVING FOREIGNERS.

KOTZEBUE,

AS a dramatic writer, ſtands almoſt unrivalled among the Germans. He is a native of *Weimar* in Saxony, a ſmall but highly poliſhed city, which has frequently been called "*Paris in miniature.*" Here he cultivated an early acquaintance with the Muſes, by his unremitting attention to the dramatic performances of that place, then in eminent repute, on account of the refined taſte and correct judgment of the actors and audience. KOTZEBUE's decided predilection for the drama, in theory as well as in practice, is obvious from ſeveral paſſages alluding to this ſubject, in his own works. Yet, it is certain that he never condeſcended to perform on a public ſtage; and that all his attempts as an actor were confined to private theatres, eſtabliſhed among ſelect parties of literary friends. Thus he obtained the double advantage of indulging himſelf in his favourite amuſement, and at the ſame time of performing dramatic pieces of his own compoſition, and deciding on their merits in a contracted circle of candid diſcerning critics, before he ventured to preſent them to the public.

KOTZEBUE was educated for the law, which he practiſed for a conſiderable number of years, in various eminent ſtations, till he was appointed preſident of the high college of Juſtice in the Ruſſian province of Livonia. Here he wrote the greater number of his dramatic works, as well as his miſcellaneous compoſitions in the department of the *Belles Lettres.* His numerous performances are the more ſurpriſing, as his leiſure time, till lately, muſt have been remarkably ſhort, on account of the multiplicity and importance of his other avocations, which required the whole of his attention, while he held the diſtinguiſhed office before mentioned. Fortunately, however, for the Muſes, and particularly thoſe of the *German* ſtage, he met with a number of invidious opponents in *Livonia*, who magnified every trifling

trifling foible of his private conduct into a crime of the first magnitude, and persecuted him with such unrelenting malignity, that he thought proper to retire from his splendid office of state, and to devote the remainder of his life to the service of a more grateful public. Hence he betook himself entirely to literary pursuits, and having left the Russian dominions he repaired to the court of Vienna, where he readily obtained the appointment of '*Dramatist to the Imperial theatre.*' It is unnecessary to detail here the complicated intrigues carried on under the late empress of Russia in every province of her extensive empire; and the frequent persecutions which foreigners promoted to office sustained from the semi-barbarous natives. Let it suffice to observe that they too often succeeded in their nefarious designs against those aliens, whom they hated both on account of their superior talents, and their abhorrence of Russian sloth and drunkenness. KOTZEBUE was one of the many objects of persecution in Russia, although his moral character must have been unexceptionable; as it is not probable that the emperor of Germany would otherwise have appointed him to be his 'dramatic poet.'

The merits and demerits of this writer in the wide field of romance, as well as of the drama, are but imperfectly known in this country, as only a few of his productions have been translated into the English language. And from the metamorphosed state in which German translations generally appear before the English public, it is not an easy matter to ascertain the due and relative merits of either author or translator. KOTZEBUE has published, besides a great variety of romances and novels, about *thirty* dramatic pieces of various merit. Among the latter, we find "*Menschenhass und Reue*" or "*Misanthropy and Repentance*;" "*The Negro Slaves*;"—and "*The Indians in England*," which three are indeed the most popular of his performances. The first of these has been translated with some success in this country, (though in a very mutilated condition) under the title "*The Stranger*;" where it has during a great part of last season attracted crowded audiences to Drury-lane theatre. The other two pieces, namely "*The Negro Slaves*," and "*The Indians in England*," have likewise met with translators, though the latter of them is not yet published; nor is it likely that any other of his dramatic compositions will ever be brought on the English stage. This may be partly ascribed to the great difference subsisting between the national taste and manners of the English and Germans, and partly to a certain peculiarity in the writings of KOTZEBUE, which characterizes and distinguishes his productions from those of all other modern writers. His knowledge of the human heart and its secret meanders is unquestionably great: he has not only made the prevailing manners, oddities, and vices of the age, but also man himself, as influenced by a variety of ardent passions, the object of his minutest research. Few writers have ever attained to his excellence in delineating whimsical and impassioned characters; and in scenes drawn from private and domestic life, our poet eminently excels his cotemporary rivals both in the unaffected delicacy of the sentiments he conveys, and the freedom and precision with which he introduces them. His language, though generally correct and dignified, is occasionally tinctured with an ambiguous mode of expression, and his dialogue sometimes degenerates into a whining tone. But this is not so much the fault of an individual, as of the depraved taste of his countrymen. This false taste, however, may be manifested in different ways: in England the constant visitors of our theatres well know, that *equivocal phrases* or *sentiments*, such as do not too grossly offend the delicate ear of females, are not unfrequently more applauded than the most refined *moral* doctrines. KOTZEBUE's plans are formed with great art, and developed for the most part in a most unexpected and successful manner. His system of morals, however, as exhibited in his dramatic compositions, does not seem free from censure, for it certainly is too great a sacrifice made of virtue, when characters of vicious habits are represented as having attained their end, and finished their immoral career in triumph, merely because some fortunate *accident* turned the scale in their favour. If the remark which has frequently been made in our reviews as well as newspapers be just, that *all* German productions of the dramatic kind "abound in sentiment and reasoning;" and if these are objectionable qualities of a performance which is to be subjected to a *popular tribunal*, there is little or no danger to be apprehended, that the English stage will be inundated with German plays.—With respect to the transactions in KOTZEBUE's life, a few circumstances only have transpired to public notice. It is known, that in his youth he was a favourite pupil of the late

late professor Musæus * of Weimar, under whose care and tuition he was educated; that he left the Russian dominions chiefly on account of a work called "*The Life of Count Benjowsky*," written by himself, which contained many private anecdotes relative to the cruelties practised by order of the late empress of Russia; and that, soon after his arrival at Vienna, he was appointed Imperial dramatist, in which situation, at present, his merits and talents meet with that reward and degree of public esteem, which he so amply deserves. W.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE WANDERER,

AN IDYLL.

From the German of J. W. Von Goethe, author of "Werter, Iphigenia in Tauris, Stella, Clavigo, &c."

WANDERER.

GOD bless you, woman, and the sucking child
Upon your bosom! Here I'll sit awhile
Against the rock; and at the elm-tree's foot
Lay down the burden that has wearied me.

WOMAN.

What business brings you up these sandy paths
During the heat of day? Have you brought toys,
Or other ware, from town to sell i'th' country?
You seem to smile, good stranger, at my question.

WANDERER.

I bring no city-wares about for sale.
The evening's very sultry. I'm athirst.
Show me, good woman, where you draw your water.

WOMAN.

Here, up these steps of rock, athwart the thicket.
Do you go first: you'll soon be at the hut
That I inhabit. We've a spring hard by it.

WANDERER.

Traces of man's arranging hand are these!
Thine—'twas not liberal Nature, to unite
These blocks of marble thus—

WOMAN.

A little further——

WANDERER.

A mossy architrave! Almighty Genius!
Even upon stone canst thou imprint thy seal.

WOMAN.

A little higher yet—

WANDERER.

On an inscription
I've set a daring foot! TO VENUS AND—
Ye are effac'd, are wander'd hence, companions,
Who should have witness'd to posterity
Your master's warm devotion.

WOMAN.

Do these stones
Surprize you, stranger? Yonder, by my hut,
Are many more such stones.

WANDERER.

Where, show me where?

WOMAN.

There, to the left-hand, as you quit the coppice.
See—here they are.

WANDERER.

Ye Muses and ye Graces!

WOMAN.

This is my hut.

WANDERER.

The ruins of a temple!

WOMAN.

The spring beside it furnishes our water.

WANDERER.

Thou hover'st, ever-glowing, o'er thy grave,
Immortal Genius—while thy masterpiece
Crumbles upon thee.

WOMAN.

Stay, I'll fetch a cup.

WANDERER.

Your slender forms divine the ivy girds,
Ye twin-born columns, who still lift on high
A sculptur'd front amid surrounding ruin:
And, like thy sisters, thou too, lonely shaft,
Veiling with dusky mos thy sacred head,
Look'st down in mournful majesty upon
The broken fall'n companions at thy feet;
They lie with rubbish soil'd, by briars shaded,
The tall grass waving o'er their prostrate forms:
O Nature! canst thou thus appreciate
Thy masterpiece's masterpiece? destroy,
And sow with thistles thine own sanctuary?

WOMAN.

My boy is fast asleep. Hold him a minute,
And wait beneath the poplar's cooling shade
While I fetch water. Slumber on, my darling.

WANDERER.

How soft his sleep whom heavenly health imbathes!

Blest

* The name of Musæus is never mentioned in Germany but with pleasure and respect. His "*Popular Tales of the Germans*" were translated into English, about seven or eight years since; and although the simplicity and humour of Musæus's spirit are not fully transfused into the translation, yet every candid reader must allow that the work possesses uncommon merit, and will consider it as an ample testimony of the author's talents and ingenuity.

Bleſt infant—born amid antiquity's
Sacred remains—on thee her ſpirit reſt!
Whom that environs he in godlike bliſs
Each hour enjoys. Unfold, thou ſwelling gem,
Under the mild beam of a vernal ſun
Outſhining all thy fellows; and, whene'er
The ſilken huſk of bloſſoms falls, appear
A blooming fruit, and ripen to the ſummer.

WOMAN.

God bleſs him, does he ſleep? I have but this,
A homely cruſt to offer you to eat
With the cool draught I bring.

WANDERER.

I thank you much.
How green and lively look the plants about us!

WOMAN.

Ere long my huſband will return from labor,
Stay and partake with us our evening loaf.

WANDERER.

'Tis here you dwell?

WOMAN.

Yes, in theſe very walls.
My father built our cottage up himſelf,
Of tiles and ſtones he found among the ruins;
Here we all dwelt. He gave me to a ploughman,
And died within our arms. Hope of my life,
My darling, ſee how playful 'tis; he ſmiles.

WANDERER.

All bounteous Nature, ever teeming mother,
Thou haſt created all unto enjoyment;
Like a good parent furniſh'd all thy children
With one inheritance—a hut, a home.
High on the architrave the ſwallow builds,
Unconſcious of the beauties ſhe beclays;
The golden bud with webs the grub ſurrounds,
To form a winter-dwelling for her offspring:
And thou, O Man, between antiquity's
Sublimeſt remnants patcheſt up a cot—
Art happy among tombs. Farewell, kind woman.

WOMAN.

You will not ſtay?

WANDERER.

God bleſs you and your child!

WOMAN.

Good journey to you.

WANDERER.

Whither leads the road
Acroſs yon mountain?

WOMAN.

That's the way to Cuma.

WANDERER.

How far may't be?

WOMAN.

About three miles.

WANDERER.

Farewell!
Nature, be thou conductreſs of my way,
Guide the unuſual path that I have choſen
Among the hallow'd graves of mighty dead,
And mouldering monuments of ages gone;
Then to a home direct thy wanderer's ſtep,
To ſome aſylum, from the north wind ſafe,
And with a platane grove to ſhade the noon,
Where, when his evening ſteps the hut reviſit,
A wife like this may claſp him in her arms,
The nurſling ſmiling at her happy breaſt.

ADDITIONAL LINES *on* CULTIVATION.

(*Continued from Nov.* 1796.)

Addreſſed to Sir JOHN SINCLAIR.

By ABR. WILKINSON, M. D.

LET not Britannia's ſons ignoble deem
The taſk that ſows the corn, or guides the team,
That watches anxious o'er the riſing grain,
And clothes with fertile crops the barren plain;
See Cincinnatus' from his farm retire
To guard his country, and her troops inſpire.
And while the well-earn'd laurel ſhades his brow,
Behold him anxious ſeek his fav'rite plough.
Not Cæſar, thron'd on his triumphal car,
'Circled with captive kings, and ſpoils of war,
In fair renown could higher rank obtain
Than Cincinnatus 'midſt his ruſtic train.
Oh, how much happier is the peaſant's lot,
Who breathes pure air, and tills ſome fertile ſpot,
Than his whoſe daily taſk the mine explores,
Where cavern'd mountains hold Peruvian ores;
Diſtant, far diſtant from his native ſoil,
His palſied limbs refuſe their wonted toil.
On the damp earth the ſick'ning captive lies,
He groans unpitied, and neglected dies:
O'er his pale corpſe no tears of love are ſhed,
No pious care inters the valued dead.
His cold remains conſign'd to beaſts of prey,
A mangled carcaſe, meet the eye of day.
There no bright ſun expels eternal gloom,
There ghaſtly ſpectres move in one vaſt tomb.
Oh, break their thraldom, thou who heareſt prayer,
And grant to human beings *vital air*.
Hail happy iſle, where temp'rate breezes blow,
And early ſpring diſſolves the frozen ſnow;
Where mellowing froſts the well turn'd glebe prepare;
And fruitful ſeaſons eaſe the peaſant's care:
Though dark'ning ſtorms ſweep o'er thy fertile plain,
E'en froſt and ſnow the riſing corn ſuſtain.
Chill'd by the blaſt, the noxious inſects die,
And the rude tempeſt chears th' invading fly.
Oh! think on Labradore's bleak icy ſhore!
How the poor Indian hoards his ſcanty ſtore,
Watches with anxious eye through drifted ſnow,
The famiſh'd wolf, or hunts the bounding roe;
Roams o'er the frozen ſea by hunger bold,
Springs on the bear, nor heeds the chilling cold;
Unfriendly climate! through whoſe freezing ſkies
The flying bird arreſted, drops and dies.

Nor happier they, where ſandy waſtes extend,
Where fainting Arabs their parch'd cattle tend,
The green blade ſhrinks beneath the burning ſky,
And no refreſhing fountain yields ſupply;
Such were the deſerts where Palmyra roſe,
By barren ſands ſecur'd from threat'ning foes.
Where Carolina ſpreads her marſhy ſwamps,
And rears her indigo 'midſt putrid damps.
Her fallow ſons prepare, with feeble hand,
The thirſty rice upon the moiſten'd land.
Their pale cadav'rous look diſeaſe betrays,
While through each vein the burning fever preys.

On Syria's plains, though plenty fills her horn,
And Smyrna's fruitful fields abound in corn;
Deem not thoſe happy in thy peaceful ſhade,
Where earthquake, fire, and peſtilence invade,
Whoſe free-born ſouls to haughty deſpots bow,
And for tyrannic Pachas hold the plough.
Hail, Liberty! auſpicious goddeſs, hail!
Breathe through our iſle thy ſoul-reviving gale;
May Britiſh yeomen own no other ſway,
And Britiſh fields *ſecure*, their wealth diſplay;
Lords of the ſoil, they count not labour pain,
But till, with cheerful ſongs, their own domain.

On Miſſiſſipi's bank ſhould ſleep ſurpriſe
The wearied peaſant; cloſe in ambuſh lies
The crafty alligator, gorg'd with blood,
He lurks-conceal'd, beneath the troubled flood;
Or ranges fierce the reedy ſhore around,
Climbs the ſteep bank, or couches to the ground.
Where Ætna labours with convulſives throes,
And ſtreams of fire her burning womb diſcloſe;
Through lucid clouds the vivid light'nings play,
And ſmoke and aſhes hide the face of day:
In one vaſt ſheet the liquid fire deſcends,
And to the foaming deep its courſe extends:
The burning lava fills the ſea-girt ſhore,
Where the returning tides invade no more.
The harden'd maſs with fertile pow'rs endued,
By ſun and air and rain at length ſubdu'd,
Perpetual verdure the dark lava gains,
Supports the olive, and the vine ſuſtains:
The anxious peaſant then renews his toil,
And tills, with fearful hand, the treach'rous ſoil.

Not half ſo beauteous, in the painter's ſight,
Is Kefwick's Lake, or Snowdon's Alpine height;
When on his ſtorm-clad brow the ſhepherds gaze,
And midway feel the ſun's enliv'ning rays;
Nor aught ſublime, in nature's wide domain,
Charms like the fertile cultivated plain.

Still may the ſavage tribes in wild amaze,
On Niagara's foaming torrent gaze:
Oh! rather bear me to th' enriching ſtream,
Where cultivation ſpreads her cheering gleam,
Nor for Alegany's vaſt mountain-range
Britannia's downs and paſtur'd fields exchange.

Soon ſhall the wand'ring Tartars ceaſe to roam,
And quit Mongalian tents for ſome fix'd home,
No longer ſhall diſdain to till the ground,
Nor ſearch for ſcanty food the plains around;
The rude barbarians ſeize the torch no more
To fire the wither'd graſs for future ſtore;
Nor travellers behold, in wild diſmay,
The ſpreading flames arreſt their deſtin'd way.

The impetuous ſtream at will no longer roams,
Nor with deſtructive force the torrent foams,
Confin'd by art, it glads the flowery meads,
And richeſt verdure the coarſe graſs ſucceeds;
A double crop the advancing mower braves,
And crowns the toil that guides the enriching waves.
Thus o'er the verdant plains the winding Po,
And famed Orontes from their channel flow;
Or, on ſtill grander ſcale, extending wide,
Majeſtic Nile pours forth her ſwelling tide;
O'er burning ſands, thus Ganges rolls his flood,
Diffuſing wide his own prolific mud;
The ſwarthy Indian hails the riſing ſtreams,
And of luxuriant harveſts fondly dreams;
Grateful adores the wave that fills the grain,
And ploughs and ſows, nor ever ſows in vain.

Let Caledonia, 'midſt her ſtorms proclaim,
Clad in a humid veſt, her Pultney's name;
Taught by his princely care, her ſons ſhall learn
How fertile crops ſubue the barren fern,
Shall range their native mountains with delight,
While the green-ſward adorns their Alpine height.

Whence ſprings this wond'rous vegetative power,
That fills the plant, the ſeed-cup, and the flower,
Gives to the foreſt oak, his lordly height,
And charms, in varied forms, the enraptur'd ſight.
Does it in *oil*, or *water*, find ſupply?
Or on *putreſcent particles* rely?
Theſe, through the earth, and air, and rain abound,
Suſtain the ſap and fertilize the ground.

Oft, in ſome ill-tim'd hour, the heav'ns will frown,
And with inceſſant rains the harveſt drown;
Or vivid lightnings ſhall the crop invade,
Blaſt the full ear, or ſeize the flowering blade.

The

The anxious husbandman his loss surveys,
And reaps a crop which scarce his toil repays.

Genius of Albion! laden with thy stores,
See numerous vessels croud thy chalky shores;
To foreign climes see thy bright harvests borne,
While heav'n propitious sends a rich return.

Could we, from some bold mountains height survey,
Where thy best cultur'd fields their charms display;
Long should we gaze on Norfolk's fertile plain,
Where still unrival'd crops her fame sustain.
The industrious ploughman twice renews his toil,
And, with a well-tried pair, divides the soil;
Careful, he shuns the sun's meridian rays,
And rests, while others faint beneath the blaze.

Soon as the fertilizing root was found,
Thick ranks of corn enrich'd the barren ground,
O'er the gay fields superior verdure spread,
And flocks conveying plenty as they tread;
Where his forefathers rear'd the reedy cot,
The well-built villa cheers the yeoman's lot.

Then should we turn to Cantium's chalky shore,
Where stormy seas provide an ample store
Of choice manure, collected long with care
The mellow heaps the well-plough'd lands prepare.
No noxious weeds draw off the rich supply,
A garden neatness charms the admiring eye;
Hence are thy seeds to distant counties borne,
And the experienc'd ploughman seeks thy corn.

The lovely greensward, and the wide champaign,
Where the South Downs extend their beauteous plain,
Arrest the wand'ring eye, though bleak the spot,
When wintry blasts sweep round the shepherd's cot;
Yet numerous flocks, Britannia's pride and boast,
Range the smooth downs, and cheer the stormy coast.

Oft have I seen, beneath the hawthorn shade,
On the green turf reclin'd, a rustic maid,
Watching, with anxious eye, her favourite lambs,
In playful circles sporting round their dams;
O'ercome with noon-tide heat, have heard her hail
The cooling freshness of the rising gale,
Then, while the kinder zephyrs gently blow,
Deeply she sighs, and tells her tale of woe.

Oh! faithless swain, unmindful of my love,
Pure as the whitest snow, or spotless dove;
Oft have I watch'd with joy my Damon's plough
And heard with rapture every faithless vow.
When in their graves, with duteous homage paid,
These eyes beheld my long-lov'd parents laid,
Would that disease had blasted all my bloom,
And stretch'd me lifeless in a mother's tomb;
But now, unfriended, must I meet the storm,
And brave affliction in her sternest form;
An outcast orphan, beg my daily bread,
And on the barren stone repose my head.
These sportive lambs no longer give delight,
I'll seek the darksome grave, and turn my day to night.

She breaks her pastoral crook, her auburn hair
Dishevel'd hangs, and floats upon the air,
With hurried steps she seeks the cave of death,
And in delirium wild, resigns her breath.
Echo alone, along the mist-clad vale,
Proclaims her woe, and tells the tragic tale.
Thus have we seen the fairest flower that blows,
Surcharg'd with dew, the lovely blushing rose,
While unimpair'd its beauteous dyes remain,
Bow to the storm, and sink upon the plain.

Enfield, Sept. 2, 1797.

NEW PATENTS.

Mr. SANXTER FOR A PLOUGH FOR PARING LAND.

IN May, 1798, a patent was granted to WILLIAM SANXTER, farmer, of Horseheath, Cambridge, for the invention of a plough for paring land.

This appears to be a simple instrument and of considerable utility: it is worked by two horses and a man, and differs from the common plough in having a triangular horizontal share and a perpendicular coulter, together with a foot-board, by which the share is capable of being elevated or depressed at pleasure, according to the thickness of surface intended to be removed.

Mr. PALMER FOR AN IMPROVED THRESHING MACHINE.

In June, 1798, a patent was granted to JOHN PALMER, of Maxtock, Warwick, yeoman, for an improved threshing machine.

The proposed improvement consists in having only one half of the cone or cylinder fluted, the other being left plain; whereas, in the common threshing engine, the

the whole of the rolling cylinder is grooved.

Mr. Hornblower's, for Steam Engines.

In June, 1798, a patent was granted to Jonathan Hornblower, of Penrhyn, Cornwall, engineer, for a new ſteam engine.

In this machine the ſteam from the boilers is admitted into other veſſels, ſo as to produce and communicate to the machine a rotatory motion, without the intervention of the ordinary apparatus: ſome expence is ſaved in the firſt erection; a ſmaller quantity of fuel is neceſſary, and leſs ſpace is required for the engine to act in.

Mr. Dixon's, for Steam Engines.

In July, 1798, a patent was taken out by John Dixon, of Lambeth, engineer, for a new method of conſtructing ſteam engines.

This new inſtrument, however ingenious in the conſtruction, is not very likely to be extenſively applied, on account of the air pump and quickſilver, which make an eſſential part of the machine.

Dr. Shannon's, for improving the processes of boiling, &c.

In February, 1798, a patent was granted to Richard Shannon, M. D. of Charlotte-ſtreet, Pancras, for improving the proceſſes of boiling, brewing, diſtilling, evaporating, &c.

Thoſe who are acquainted with the admirable eſſays of Count Rumford, on the economical uſe of fuel and heated ſteam, will find nothing new in the *principles* of this patent, or, at leaſt, which may not eaſily be thence deduced: Dr. Shannon's various application of theſe principles is ingenious, and promiſes to be of conſiderable uſe; but it is impoſſible to explain it without minute details and engravings.

Mr. Marlow's for a new method of hanging window shutters, &c.

In July, 1798, a patent was granted to Richard Marlow, of Weſtminſter, joiner, for a new method of hanging window ſaſhes and ſhutters, without the appearance of lines and pullies.

By this invention, the mechaniſm for hanging the windows, &c. is concealed in the wood-work at the ſides.

Mr. Boulton's, for Raising Water.

In the "*Monthly Magazine*" for April, page 294, we firſt announced this very intereſting diſcovery. We now proceed to perform our promiſe, and lay before our readers a copy of the ſpecification, illuſtrated by a copper-plate. The importance and novelty of the diſcovery, will be a ſufficient apology with our intelligent readers, for the ſpace of our work which it occupies.

"I Matthew Boulton do hereby deſcribe and aſcertain the nature of my invention, and the manner in which the ſame is to be performed, as follows; that is to ſay, for the more clear deſcription of the ſaid invention, it is proper to ſtate its phyſical principle of action, as follows:

Firſt, when water moves or runs through a pipe, or cloſe channel, or tube, if the end at which the water iſſues be ſuddenly ſtopped, the water will (by its acquired motion, momentum, or impetus,) act upon the ſides or circumference of the pipe; which being ſuppoſed ſtrong enough to reſiſt that impetus, the water will iſſue, with violence or velocity, at any aperture which may exiſt in or near the ſhut-end of the pipe; and, if to that aperture an aſcending pipe be joined, a portion of water will riſe in it.

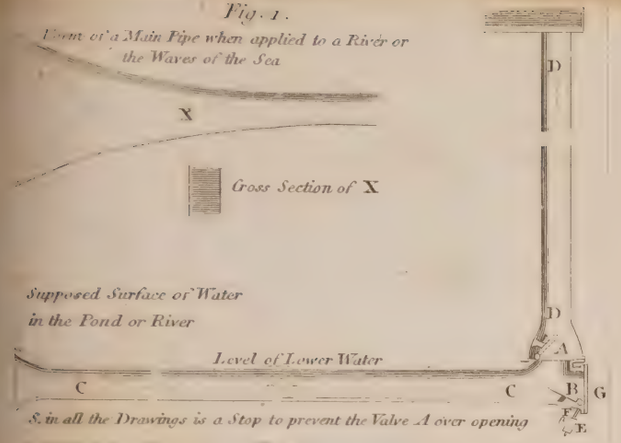
Secondly, if a pipe, open at both ends, with an aſcending pipe, ſuch as has been deſcribed, be moved along, through ſtanding water, in the direction of its length, upon ſhutting the hinder part of the pipe, a portion of the water will riſe in the aſcending pipe, in the manner which has been ſtated in the former caſe, becauſe the water is relatively in motion, in reſpect to the pipe.

Thirdly, if, in either of the caſes recited, a pipe communicating with water at any lower level be joined to the main-pipe, at or near the end at which water enters into it, and if, when ſuch water has acquired motion relatively to that pipe, (by the pipe being put in motion) the mouth or end at which the water enters is ſuddenly ſhut, the water, continuing its motion relatively to the pipe, will draw or ſuck up water from the lower level, through the aſcending pipe, in order to fill up the vacuity occaſioned by the water in the main pipe's perſevering in its previous motion. What has been ſaid reſpecting water, is alſo true in reſpect to other fluids.

The ſeveral caſes above ſtated are reſolvable into the general principle of the reſiſtance which water and other fluids (and in general all bodies) make to a change of their ſtate of reſt, or motion, whether abſolute or relative; and this principle has heretofore been applied to the raiſing of water, only, in a comparatively ſmall and weak degree, and in a defective manner. But the improved apparatus

Fig. 1.

Form of a Main Pipe when applied to a River or the Waves of the Sea



S. in all the Drawings is a Stop to prevent the Valve A over opening

Fig. 2.

Form of a Circular main pipe when applied to a River or the Waves of the Sea

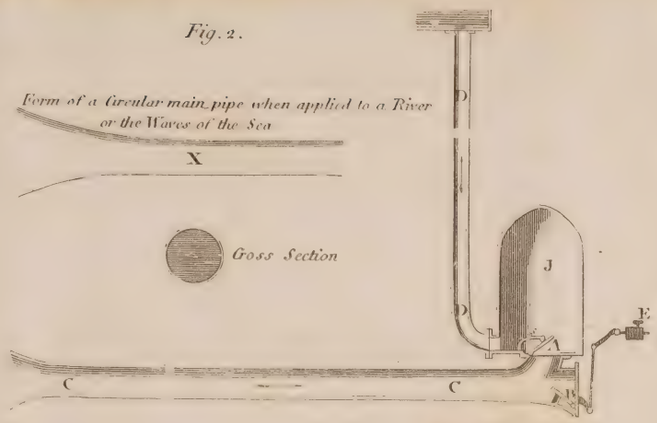


Fig. 3.

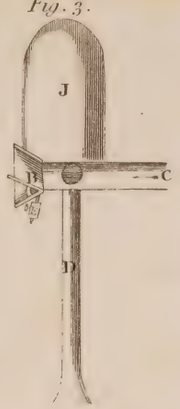


Fig. 4.

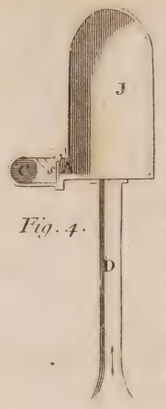


Fig. 5.

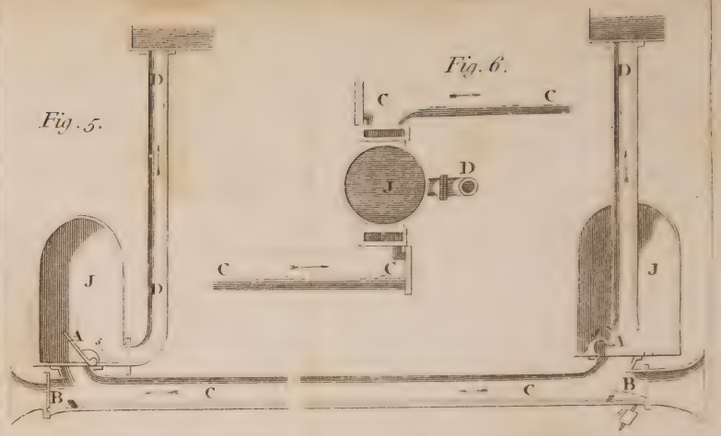


Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

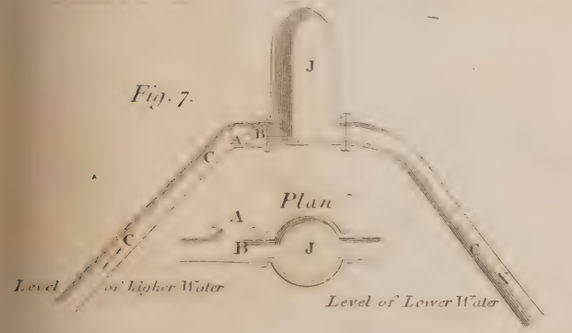


Fig. 8.

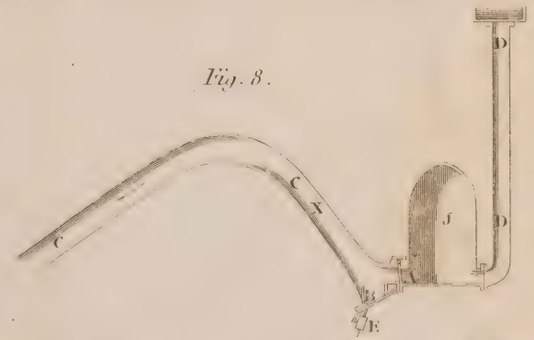


Fig. 9.

Plan

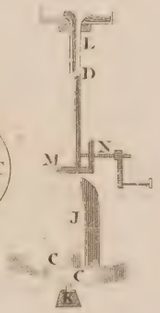


Fig. 10.

Side View

Plan on a larger Scale

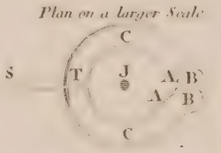


Fig. 10. (a)

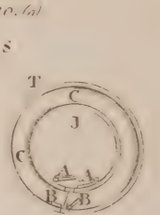


Fig. 11.

Gross Section of Main Pipe

A trough may be formed at the top of the ascending pipes

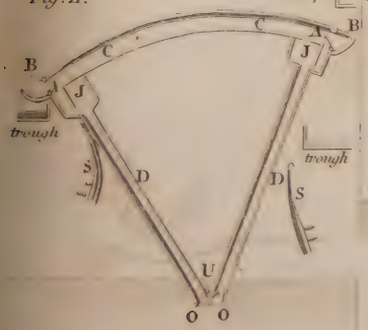


Fig. 11. (a)

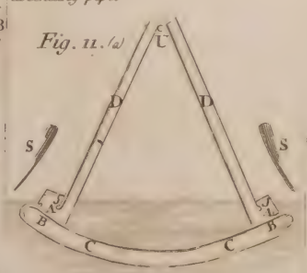
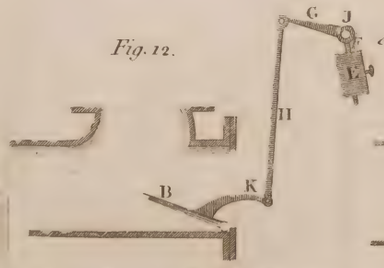
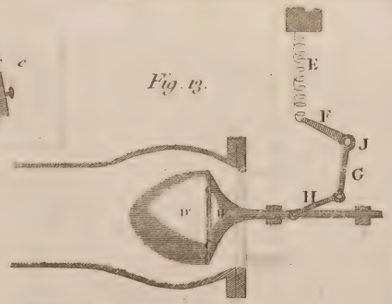


Fig. 12.



e. Place of Weight when the Valve is shut

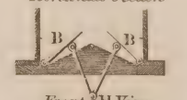
Fig. 13.



w. Wood c. Copper

Fig. 14.

Horizontal Section



Front View

Fig. 15.

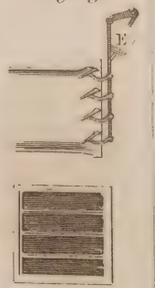
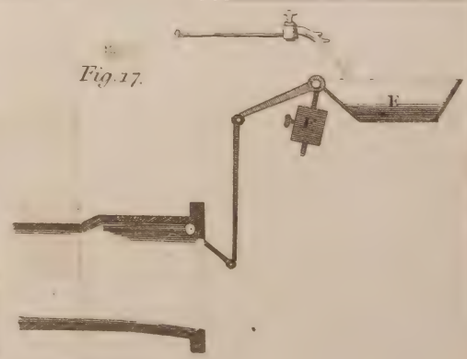


Fig. 16.

Fig. 17.



Elucidation of Mr. Boulton's Important Patent for a new mode of raising Water.

paratus I am about to describe, in the several methods hereafter specified, (excepting the several cases of the sixth method hereinafter mentioned,) continue their own action when once set a going, unless some accident should stop or derange them; and are capable of raising water in great quantities, and to great heights, except as to great heights in some few of the cases hereinafter specified and explained; and also differ, in other respects, from any thing which has been executed hitherto.

The nature of the said improved invention consists in using valves, of various constructions, instead of cocks, to open or shut the end, or ends, of a main pipe, as herein after described, and in the application of mechanism, or contrivances to assist in opening and shutting the valves at proper times; whereby, and by the methods hereinafter specified, water is raised, independently of any power other than a current of water through the main pipe, and the mechanism aforesaid, except the sixth method as aforesaid; in which latter method some power is necessary to put the water in the main pipe in motion, (absolutely or relatively,) as hereinafter described; and also in using proper materials for constructing the pipes, (as hereafter mentioned,) in order to prevent the shock arising from the resistance aforesaid, from causing the pipes to burst; which latter circumstance is essentially necessary to be attended to.

The manner in which the said invention is to be performed, and the said improved apparatus and methods carried into effect, is as follows, viz:

The *first* and most simple method is shewn in *figure* 1, in which C C is the main pipe. D D the ascending pipe. A the valve of exit for the water to be raised. B the stop-valve; and E a weight, which, by the lever F, attached to the axis G of the stop-valve B, opens it at the proper time. The said apparatus acts in the following manner. The main pipe being situated or fixed in a current or stream of water, either produced by the natural current or declivity of a river, or other stream, or (which is preferable) by penning up water by a dam, weir, or bank, and by inserting the end of the main pipe through the said dam, weir, or bank, so as to obtain the greatest head or current of water the natural circumstances admit of, the stop-valve being opened to the position shewn in the figures, the water will run through the main pipe, until, by its action upon the stop-valve, in its reclined position, it raises the weight, and shuts the stop-valve, and the water, by its impetus or momentum, opens the exit-valve, and a portion of it rises in the ascending pipe; after which, the last mentioned valve shuts, the water in the main pipe recoils, the weight descends and opens the stop-valve, and the water in the main pipe regains its velocity. The like operations are repeated, and the water gradually rises in the ascending pipe, until it reaches its summit, and a quantity issues thence every stroke; which quantity is more or less, according as the height to which it is raised is less or greater.

This first method is not eligible where the water is to be raised to any considerable height; for the natural fragility, or imperfection, of even the best materials that can be procured for forming the pipes, causes a great danger of the rupture of the pipes, in this form of construction, unless the raising of the water be limited to the height of a few feet, or unless the pipes be made of an extraordinary thickness, disregarding expence.

This danger of bursting the pipes is to be regarded, in every case of applying this invention to practice.

The *second* method is shewn at *Figure* 2, and is adapted to the raising of water to great heights as well as small. It differs from the former, in having an air-vessel or reservoir of air J, whereby the bursting of the pipes is prevented, or the danger thereof much diminished. Into this air-vessel, the water from the main pipe enters through the exit-valve, and compresses the air in the vessel; which again, by its expansion or elasticity, acts upon the water, (the regress of which is prevented by the shutting of the exit-valve,) and the water rises through the ascending pipe, and, by repeated strokes, acquires the desired height.

The dimensions of the air-vessel, as well as its form and position, whether above, or laterally affixed to the main pipe, are in great measure arbitrary; but its contents of air ought not to be much less than ten times the quantity of water to be raised through the ascending pipe each stroke, and if much larger still the better, the principal boundary being expence.

The stop-valve may be opened and shut, as has been described in the first method, by the mechanism shewn in the second figure, or by any of the mechanism hereinafter described as adapted to the opening of valves.

The

The *third* method is shewn at *Figures* 3 *and* 4, annexed, and is applicable in cases where the water to be raised is below the level of the main pipe, and is to be discharged at that level; which cases occur in the drainage of marshy lands, where the action of the current of water of an embanked river, or other stream or source of water on a higher level, can be employed; or this method can be applied in raising water out of the holds of ships, or other vessels, by the motion of the vessel through the water.

This is explained by *Figures* 3 *and* 4; where C is the main pipe. A is the receiving-valve. B the stop-valve, opening outwards. D the ascending or sucking pipe. J the air-vessel; and E the weight. The water in the main pipe having acquired a proper velocity, the stop-valve shuts: the water in the main pipe, continuing its motion for a time, draws air out of the air-vessel. Then, the momentum of the water in the main pipe being expended, the receiving-valve shuts, and the stop-valve opens, the water regains its velocity, and the operation is repeated; and thus, in a few strokes, (the exhaustion increasing,) the air-vessel sucks up water from below, by the ascending-pipe; and this being continued, the latter pipe fills, by degrees, to the top; after which, at every successive stroke, a portion of the water from below passes into the main pipe, and is carried off, with the upper water, to the place of delivery.

The *fourth* method is shewn at *Figures* 5 *and* 6; in which cases, the tide, or other alternating current, is employed as the power, and applied to the raising of water, for the use of salt-works, or for other uses.

This is done in two ways, either by applying a stop-valve, air-vessel, &c. to each end of the main pipe, as in *Figure* 5, to be used alternately, according as the tide sets in the one direction or the other; or by applying two main pipes to one air-vessel, as in Fig. 6, and to be used alternately, as aforesaid.

The *fifth* method is shewn in *Figures* 7 *and* 8; in which the main pipe CCC is bent in form of a syphon, to pass over some obstacle, such as a low hill, or eminence, not higher than thirty feet above the source. In Fig. 7, the water raised is supposed to be delivered at the exit-valve A, on a level with the upper part of the bend of the syphon, and the stop-valve B is placed at the entrance of the air-vessel.

The air-vessel is introduced, because, without it, the water in the leg CX would move only by starts, and, by being suddenly stopt in its motion, would act violently in shutting the stop-valve; but, by the intervention of the air-vessel, the water will run in C X nearly in a continued stream, while it runs in an interrupted one in the leg C C. It is necessary, in this form of construction, that the exit-valve should be placed under water, contained in a box or cistern, lest air should enter.

In the syphon, Fig. 8, the stop-valve is fixed at the bottom or lower end of the delivering-leg C X; and, when that valve shuts, the water is discharged into the air-vessel J; whence it ascends, by the pipe D D, to the desired height.

The syphon may be set to work, either by pumping out the air, or by shutting both its ends and filling it with water, (as is usual in such cases,) when, the ends being opened, it will immediately set to work.

The *sixth* method relates to such applications of the above-mentioned general principle of resistance, (or *vis inertiæ*,) as require the co-operation of some independent or extraneous power, to put the water of the main pipe in motion, absolute or relative.

Figs. 9, 10, 10 (*a*), 11, and 11 (*a*), (Plate 2.) shew some applications of this method, in lieu of pumps, for raising water.

Fig. 9, C C, is the main pipe, bent in a spiral form round the air-vessel J: it may either touch it, or be kept at a distance from it, and makes one or more revolutions round the said vessel. The whole of the main pipe is immersed in the external water to be raised; one end is open to it, and the other has a valve opening inwards; and, near this latter end, a communication is made, by a side-pipe and exit-valve, with the air-vessel. The whole turns on a pivot K; and the ascending pipe D serves as an axis, which is kept upright by a collar, in which it turns, at L. Upon this axis is fixed a toothed wheel M, which is put in motion by another wheel N, turned by a winch, crank, or other contrivance. At the top or upper end of the ascending pipe, the water is discharged into a trough, which surrounds it, and conveys it to the place of its destination, This apparatus is made to raise water by a continued rotative motion, the open end moving first; for whenever, by that motion, the main pipe has attained a proper velocity, the stop-

ſtop-valve ſhuts, and water paſſes into the air-veſſel, and the regreſs of the water is prevented by the ſhutting of the exit-valve; the ſtop-valve then opens, by means of a ſpring: the apparatus continuing to revolve in the ſame direction, more ſtrokes are made, at intervals proportioned to the velocity with which it moves. The ſpring ſhould be adapted ſo as not to prevent the relative motion of the water in the main pipe from ſhutting the ſtop-valve at proper intervals.

Figs. 10, and 10 (*a*), ſhew two conſtructions of this apparatus, in which the main pipe is made to vibrate round an axis, backwards and forwards; the limits of the vibration or ſtroke being determined by a detent T ſtriking againſt a ſtiff ſpring S. In Fig. 10, the main pipe and air-veſſel are placed, not only out of the water to be raiſed, but at the height to which the water is to be raiſed, and the aſcending pipe has its foot immerſed in that water; but this conſtruction ſhould not be applied, in caſes where the water is to be raiſed much more than twenty-feet. C C is the main pipe, bent in a circular form round the air-veſſel J; at or near each end of which is a ſtop-valve B, opening outwards; and alſo a pipe or communication to the air-veſſel, with a receiving valve A, opening towards the main pipe. D is the aſcending pipe: at O is a valve, opening upwards, in order that when the aſcending pipe is filled with water it may be retained. The perpendicular ſection of the main pipe is drawn circular, but may be ſquare, or any other convenient form; and a horizontal ſection of it, with its ſtop and receiving valves, is ſhewn in the plan and ſide-view annexed.

Upon the aſcending pipe or axis D, is fixed a double pulley P, about which are wound the ropes Q, R; by the pulling of which, alternately, the apparatus may be made to revolve in either direction. The main pipe and the aſcending pipe being filled with water, by hand or otherwiſe, if the ropes Q, R, are pulled alternately, with ſufficient velocity, that is, if the apparatus makes about thirty vibrations in each direction in a minute, it will act well.

At *Fig.* 10 (*a*), the main pipe and air-veſſel are placed near the bottom of the aſcending pipe, ſo as that the main pipe may be wholly immerſed in the water to be raiſed: ſtop-valves are placed at each end of the main pipe, as in the laſt figure, only they open inwards; and pipes or openings are made to communicate between each end of the main pipe and the air-veſſel, having exit-valves opening towards the air-veſſel. The ſame letters, in this figure, are put on parts that bear the ſame name as in *Fig.* 10, except that A, in this, is an exit-valve: and the apparatus may be wrought by the ſame means.

At *Fig.* 11, the main pipe C C is made in form of the ſegment of a circle, of which the aſcending pipes D, D, are radii; or it may be ſimply a ſtraight tube, pipe, or trough, forming the chord to ſuch ſegment. The whole is moveable upon an axis U, at the centre of the ſegment S, S, are two ſtiff ſprings, which regulate the length of the ſtroke; which, if wrought by the power of men, acting at the circumference of the ſegment, may be about three feet in each direction. At O O are valves, opening upwards, to retain the water in the aſcending pipes when filled. The main pipe C C, and the aſcending pipes D, D, being filled with water, if the apparatus is pulled forcibly, firſt in one direction, and then in the other, it raiſes water from below; becauſe, when it ſtrikes either of the ſprings, the water in the main pipe, perſiſting in its motion, is partly thrown out, into the trough placed to receive it, and more water aſcends through the aſcending pipe, to ſupply the vacuity which would otherwiſe be formed.

In *Fig.* 11 (*a*), is repreſented an apparatus wherein the principal parts are in a poſition inverted, in compariſon with thoſe of *Fig.* 11; and the letters in this figure are placed on parts bearing the ſame name, except A, which in this caſe is an exit-valve. The whole of the main pipe ſhould be immerſed in the water to be raiſed; and then it may be made to raiſe water by ſuch like means as are mentioned for the apparatus *Fig.* 11.

Every apparatus before deſcribed as belonging to the ſixth method, admits of being put in motion by fire or ſteam-engines, or by water-wheels, or wind-mills, as well as by men, or horſes, or other animals; and their ſizes and dimenſions are, in ſuch caſes, proportioned to their uſe, and to the nature of the power which works them.

The firſt, ſecond, and third methods, above deſcribed, may be employed to raiſe water by the motion of the waves of the ſea, or of any large piece of water; in which caſe, the mouth or receiving end of the main pipe ſhould be formed like a ſpeaking-trumpet, and placed oppoſite to the direction in which the waves beat upon

upon the ſhore at the place. The water of the waves will enter the main pipe, and ruſh through it until the ſtop-valve ſhuts; when the contained water will in part enter the air-veſſel, as has been deſcribed, and the next wave will produce another ſtroke.

When this apparatus is to be actuated by the waves of water, or the open current of a river, eligible forms of the main pipe are ſhewn at X, in *Fig.* 1 and 2, in the annexed figures.

The dimenſions of the ſeveral parts of the apparatus, in each of the ſeveral methods herein deſcribed, muſt vary according to the velocity and quantity of water paſſing through the main pipe, the height to which the water is required to be raiſed, and the quantity wanted to be raiſed in any given time. Proper materials for the main pipes and air-veſſels are, caſt iron, hammered iron, or copper, or braſs, or other hard and ſtrong metals, or mixtures of metals. For moderate heights and bores, wooden pipes would anſwer, and the better if ſtrongly hooped. Strong earthen pipes, of moderate bores, would anſwer for ſmall heights.

The valves and their mechaniſm are deſcribed as follows.

B, *Figure* 1, is a common ſtop-valve, moving upon an axle, or hinge, and aſſiſted to open, at the proper time, by a weight attached to a lever fixed to its axis, at the proper angle; which conſtruction has been delineated as applied to the ſeveral varieties of the apparatus herein before explained, though the following kinds are alſo applicable.

The weight muſt be adjuſted by experiment, ſo as to open the valves at the due times, according to circumſtances; which may be done, either by ſliding the weight nearer to, or further from, the centre of motion, or by encreaſing or diminiſhing the weight itſelf. The inconvenience of this method is, that the weight being generally under water, it is troubleſome to adjuſt it; therefore the mechaniſm in *Fig.* 12 is adapted to the ſtop-valve. The weight E is fitted upon a lever F, connected with a ſpindle J, to which the arm or lever G is alſo fixed; and that is connected, by the rod H, with the arm K, fixed to the valve. The rod H may be prolonged to any neceſſary length, and the weight and its mechaniſm may be always placed above water, ſo as to be eaſily come at, for adjuſtment. Valves of this kind are hinged, either upon their lower or upper edge, or upon one of the perpendicular ſides, as a common door, according as convenience requires, and the mechaniſm is connected accordingly.

Fig. 13. is another conſtruction of the ſtop-valve, which is circular, and, inſtead of being hinged upon one ſide, is fixed upon a ſpindle in its centre, which ſlides in a ſocket or ſockets, and, at the proper time, is opened by mechaniſm ſimilar to the former here delineated, only, in place of the weight E, a ſpring is employed, which is alſo applicable in other caſes.

In caſes where the ſhock from ſhutting the ſtop-valve might derange the machine, ſome of the following valves are preferable to thoſe before deſcribed.

Fig. 14. is a ſtop-valve which opens in two leaves, like the gates of a canal-lock: the leaves may ſhut upon one another in the middle, or may ſhut upon an upright bar placed there, as repreſented in the horizontal ſection and front-view; and they are opened by the ſame kind of mechaniſm as hath been deſcribed before, only there muſt be two connecting rods, one to each leaf of the valve. The aperture for this valve is of a rectangular figure. A valve in two leaves may alſo be hinged in the middle of the opening, but would too much obſtruct the water-way. When the main pipe is of a large diameter, (two feet or upwards,) the ſtop-valve may be made in three, four, or more leaves, connected together by mechaniſm, as in *Fig.* 15, where an iron grating or frame is repreſented for ſupporting the valves; and mechaniſm, of the ſame kind as that deſcribed for the more ſimple valves, is applied to open them.

At *Fig.* 16. is delineated a valve turning upon an axis, like a common fire-ſtove chimney-damper: the axis does not paſs through its centre, but divides it into two unequal ſegments. The valve is not opened ſo far as to ſtand in the line of the current of water, but ſtands, when opened, inclined to that current; ſo that the larger ſegment being placed towards the ſtream, the latter may, by its action, ſhut it at the proper time, and it is opened by mechaniſm ſimilar to that deſcribed: any other ſpecies of valve, which is capable of being ſhut by the current and opened by mechaniſm, or opened and ſhut by mechaniſm ſolely, at the proper times, will anſwer this purpoſe. When the ſtop-valve is required to open ſo completely that the current of water

water in the main pipe cannot act upon it ſo as to ſhut it, a ſmall ſtream of water is led from the head which ſupplies the main pipe, or from ſome other ſource, in a pipe or trough, which is furniſhed with a cock, ſhuttle, or other contrivance, to regulate the quantity. This pipe or trough pours its water into the bucket E, of the contrivance *Fig.* 17, which cauſes the bucket to preponderate, and, by means of the lever fixed to its axle, and the iron attached to it, ſhuts the ſtop-valve: the bucket then empties its water, and the weight F, as ſoon as the recoil of the water in the main pipe takes place, preponderating in its turn, opens the valve, and reſtores the bucket to its place. By opening the cocks more or leſs, and by the capacity of the buckets, in proportion to the weight F, the number of ſtrokes to be made in any given time is regulated. Excepting the laſt mentioned ſtop-valve, *Fig.* 17, all the ſtop-valves before deſcribed, ſhould be prevented from opening to ſuch a degree that the action of the current of water could not ſhut them. This may be done by ſome fixed reſiſtance behind the valves, as ſhewn at *Fig.* 1, and ſeveral other figures, or by any other convenient means.

When this invention is made uſe of in an open river, which does not admit of having its water penned up by a weir or dam head, the main pipe ought to be laid ſo as to be covered by the low waters of the river; and it ought to be parallel to the ſurface of the river, ſo as to have the greateſt poſſible declivity that can be obtained in the length of the main pipe: its mouth or receiving end ſhould be ſhaped like that of a trumpet, or bell. In all caſes whatſoever, the valves ought to be compleatly under water, otherwiſe ſome air will enter at every ſtroke, and derange the operations of the apparatus.

This ſpecification bears date the 13th of December 1797, and is enrolled at the Enrollment Office in Chancery Lane.

VARIETIES,

LITERARY *and* PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. BEDDOES's collection on "*Siphylis*" which is ſo anxiouſly expected, has been delayed for Weſt India and other intereſting intelligence. A conſiderable part of it is however printed off, and the work will now make its appearance in a few weeks.

Dr. HUTTON of Woolwich has in the preſs a courſe of mathematics, for the uſe of ſchools and academies, &c. to conſiſt of 2 vols. in 8vo. The 1ſt vol. is finiſhed, and the 2d volume is expected to be ready for publication by the beginning of the winter. From Dr. H's talents and long experience in his profeſſion, there is every reaſon to expect this will not only be a moſt uſeful and valuable work, but will completely ſupercede every other of the ſame deſcription.

Mr. ROBERT MERRY, well known in Great Britain for his many ingenious productions, is preparing at Baltimore, a work on the State of Society and Manners in America. Such a publication from ſo intelligent an obſerver, promiſes at length to gratify the curioſity of the European reader, reſpecting the comparative ſituation of the United States.

An intereſting volume of *Biographical Anecdotes of* LIVING *Public Characters of* 1798, is in the preſs. It is intended to publiſh a ſimilar one of Public Characters of each ſucceeding year. The volume for the preſent year, will include upwards of one hundred of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſonages now living in Great Britain; princes, ſtateſmen, clergy, lawyers, literati, artiſts, officers of the army and navy, &c. &c.

Mr. ARROWSMITH, the geographer, whoſe maps for correctneſs and beauty reflect much credit on this country, is juſt finiſhing a large and very fine chart of the Great Ocean; on which all the late diſcoveries of Pérouſe, Colnet, Vancouver, &c. &c. are accurately delineated. We underſtand Mr. A. has alſo in conſiderable forwardneſs, a large map of Aſia, which is to be executed in the ſame correct and beautiful manner as all his former maps have been.

The ſecond volume of the *Anecdotes of the Founders of the French Republic* has been delayed till the third of September, when it will poſitively be ready for delivery.

Meſſrs. DULAU and Co. propoſe to republiſh

republiſh in London, from DIDOT's ſplendid Virgil, a new and beautiful edition of that claſſic, in two volumes, large octavo, embelliſhed with fifteen engravings from the deſigns in Didot's folio edition. The ſubſcription for the beſt paper will be two guineas; upon the ſmaller paper one guinea.

Mr. T. W. WILLIAMS has been for ſome time paſt engaged in preparing for the preſs, an abridgement of all the law reports of the preſent reign. A work of this nature was much wanted. We underſtand that it will be compriſed in about four volumes 8vo. and that the firſt is nearly ready for publication.

A tranſlation from the German is preparing for the preſs, of the laſt edition of Dr. GIRTANNER's treatiſe on Syphilis. This valuable treatiſe contains, in the firſt volume, the ætiology, ſemiotics, the general and ſpecial therapeutics of the diſeaſe; together with a collection of formulæ, judiciouſly ſelected. The ſecond and third volumes comprehend the literature or bibliography of Syphilis: his, being an analyſis of one thouſand eight hundred and two publications on this ſubject.

Dr. PRIESTLEY's laſt defence of the declining cauſe of phlogiſton, has been anſwered in America, by citizen ADET, envoy from the French republic, and by Dr. MACLEAN.

A gentleman who has paſſed ſome time in Italy, and is poſſeſſed of a large collection of ſcarce and curious Italian dramas, has in the preſs, an hiſtorical memoir on Italian tragedy, from the earlieſt periods to the preſent time. The work will be enriched with the original muſic of ſome ancient choruſes, and we underſtand the reſearches of the author have led to the diſcovery of the origin of two favourite Engliſh dramas.

It is in contemplation to commence, on the firſt of October, a Monthly Military Journal, or Magazine, on the plan in which reſpectable Military Miſcellanies have for many years been conducted at Berlin, Hanover, Vienna, and Paris. In the preſent military ſituation of this country, ſuch a work can ſcarcely fail to be very uſeful, and at the ſame time to be univerſally patronized. Several engineers, and other military men of great experience, have already contributed their aſſiſtance.

Mr. NEMNICH at Hamburgh, the celebrated author of the Polyglot Lexicon of Natural Hiſtory, and of the Dictionary of Merchandize, has ready for preſs, a "*Nomenclatura Pathologica Novemlinguis*," containing all the denominations of diſeaſes in the Engliſh, German, Dutch, Daniſh, Swediſh, French, Italian, Spaniſh and Portugueſe languages. For the better illuſtration of each term, the moſt common Latin name of every diſorder is ſubjoined to it.

Extract of a letter from LALANDE *to Major* VON ZACH, *dated Paris, March 29th*, 1798.

"I ſend you by this opportunity a large packet* of manuſcript, conſiſting of the *Hiſtory of my Life*, written for my children. To your charge I entruſt it; make uſe of it as you may think proper after my deceaſe, or even during my life-time; I leave you at perfect liberty in this reſpect, and congratulate myſelf at being in ſuch good hands. I may now exclaim with the Roman Lyriſt.

"*Non omnis moriar.*"

"I know there are many perſons, who account it ſtrange and even ridiculous, in men of letters to write their own biography; but to this objection I reply with Tacitus: *Plerique ſuam ipſi vitam narrare fiduciam potius morum quam arrogantiam arbitrati ſunt.* I have as yet no ambition to die; the leſs ſo, as I wiſh for nothing more ardently than once more to ſee you face to face. My ſtate of health, conſidering my years, is truly aſtoniſhingly good. To illneſs I am an utter ſtranger, for which I ſtand indebted to a uniformly regular and rational mode of living, as you will perceive from the biographical ſketch which accompanies this letter. My avocations are many and laborious. The whole ſcience

* This manuſcript conſiſts of 48 pages in large quarto. When the ſplendid literary career of this aſtronomer is taken into due conſideration; his unwearied zeal and ſucceſsful labours to promote the intereſts of ſcience; and his extenſive connexions with the firſt literary characters of the age in every part of the civilized and learned world, the reader will at once conceive the amazing value and importance of this biography. It was begun, under Lalande's direction, by two of his favorite pupils, *Tabary Merſais* and *Le Paute d'Agelet* (the former of whom periſhed in his voyage to the South Sea Iſlands with *Kerguelen*, anno 1774, the latter in his voyage round the world under *La Pérouſe*, 1778) and has been ſince completed, or rather continued to the commencement of the preſent year, 1798, by De Lalande himſelf. Major von Zach gives us room to hope, that the wiſh of the public to be made acquainted with the memoirs of this great and excellent man, will not be left ungratified.

of

of aſtronomy in Paris is entruſted to my charge: as are likewiſe the lectures in the *College de France*; the ſuperintendance of the obſervatories; the poſt of ſecretary to the *Bureau des Longitudes*; the reports for the National Inſtitute; the correſpondence foreign and domeſtic; the preparation of the journals; the calculations and publication of the *Connoiſſance des Tems*; the diſtribution of rewards and premiums; and the application to Government for pecuniary aſſiſtance to promote the advancement of the ſcience. I have further, aſtronomical obſervations to make, calculations to finiſh, and to draw up memoirs. Thus, you may ſee, my dear friend, I am fully immerged in buſineſs: I have indeed aſſociates and fellow-labourers; but ſtill it is neceſſary for me to ſuperintend the whole. Study is become an indiſpenſible requiſite in my exiſtence; aſtronomy the ruling paſſion of my ſoul. The poets inform us, that the ſwan always ſings before it dies; when the hour of my diſſolution ſhall ſtrike, aſtronomy will be my ſong; but my health is ſo perfectly eſtabliſhed, that I truſt many years will elapſe, before I ſhall chaunt my laſt ditty."

Over the door of the ſacriſty in the ci-devant church of Saint Leu at Paris are ſeveral panes of ſtained glaſs, on which is painted the hiſtory of the annunciation. On one ſide is the holy Virgin on her knees ſaying her prayers; on the other the arch-angel Gabriel, and in the corner of the room a little pigeon, from whoſe bill proceeds a pyramidical ray, containing a well formed embryo. This ridiculous picture illuſtrates the well known hymn, ſung in Roman Catholic churches,

"*Gaude, Virgo, mater Chriſti*
"*Quæ per aurem concepiſti.*"

Lamonnaye, the poet, has not omitted in his "Noëls-bourguignons," quoting Mary, conceiving a fine ſtrapping boy by the ear (Noël. 7. page 27. edit. of 1720.) The preſent French miniſter has ordered this abſurd compoſition to be removed to the Muſeum of French Monuments of the Arts, as a proof of the ſuperſtitious credulity of former times.

In the courſe of this month will be publiſhed at Paris, a work entitled "*Melanges tirés des Manuſcrits de feue Madame Necker*, 3 vol. in 8vo. (Miſcellaneous obſervations extracted from the manuſcripts of the late Madam Necker.) Mr. Necker, who ſince his eraſure from the liſt of emigrants, ſhould henceforth be called citizen Necker, is the editor of this work.

In Zuric there has lately been publiſhed in German, in 4to. a work entitled "Obſervations of Hyppolita Clairon on herſelf, and on the Dramatic Art." It is in fact a tranſlation of a manuſcript of that celebrated actreſs, which has never been printed. The firſt volume contains merely particulars, relative to the life and perſon of Madam Clairon; the ſecond is to comprize her obſervations on the dramatic art.

A great variety of medical and chemical works have lately made their appearance in America, on the origin and mode of prevention of the yellow fever. It ſeems to be generally admitted, that the fever is not an imported diſeaſe, at leaſt that it has in ſeveral inſtances, originated from the putrefying offal of animal and vegetable matter, about the docks of the American ports: with the removal of this infecting maſs the fever has uniformly been mitigated and gradually removed. Upon this fact Dr. MITCHILL has founded a theory, which is at preſent very popular, that azote, or nitrous gas, (called by him Septon and the Septic acid) is the proximate cauſe of infectious fever; and that lime and the alkalis by neutralizing the acid deſtroy the ſource of infection.

The epidemics which have lately ravaged ſo large a part of the United States of America, have not been confined to the human ſpecies: the cats have been affected with a diſtemper ſimilar to that which proved ſo fatal to them in London laſt year: horned cattle alſo have been very generally diſeaſed: the foxes in ſome parts of Maſſachuſets and New Hampſhire, have fallen in great numbers by diſeaſe; and in ſome of the Eaſtern States geeſe have been affected in a very ſingular manner: many have been ſeen to ſeize ſome object with their bills and adhere to it till they died.

The chemical ſociety of Philadelphia have appointed a committee of five members, to analyſe gratis, any ore or mineral ſubſtances that ſhall be ſent by any citizen, free of expence, and accompanied with an account of the place and ſituation in which it was found.

The Agricultural Society of Connecticut, are forming a collection of facts for publication, on the uſe of Gypſum, or Plaſter of Paris, as a manure.

Samples of wheat from Algiers, and ſeeds of a new ſpecies of flax, from India, have been lately received and diſtributed by the New York Agricultural Society.

The

The gems sent by BUONAPARTE from Italy, have been arranged in the *Cabinet des Antiquités* of the National Library; an inſtitution that has been greatly enriched by the victories of the republic: it is open to public inſpection, every tenth day excepted, from ten till two.

The new metal *titanium* diſcovered by Profeſſor KLAPROTH, has been ſince examined by ſeveral able chemiſts. Profeſſor LAMPADIUS, of Freiberg, has effected the analyſis of the titanite of lime, by means of borax and common glaſs; it was, however, only reduced into metallic leaves of a darkiſh copper colour. It appears to have a ſtrong affinity with oxygen, being immediately converted into a white oxide, and afterwards into a globule of blue glaſs, on heated charcoal, by means of vital air. A more complete reduction of this metallic ſubſtance has been effected by Profeſſor KLAPROTH, and M. HECHT, jun. directors to the laboratory of the mining department at Paris; both of whom obtained a regulus of a gold colour.

FRENCH AEROSTATION.——Citizen GARNIER has aſcended in his balloon for the ninth time, in the laſt two of which he has been accompanied by a young lady of the name of *Celeſtina Henry*. They made the park of Mouſſeaux, (the villa of the late duke of Orleans) the place of departure. The account this aëronaut gives of the incidents which occurred in his ſeveral voyages to the upper regions, contains a great deal of novel and intereſting information. His higheſt point of aſcenſion he judges to have been 3000 toiſes or 6000 yards, equal to almoſt three miles and a half. Of this fact, however, he could not be very exact, as the preceding day he had the misfortune to break his barometer on deſcending at Eganville. But he judges by the quantity of ballaſt he threw out, by the dilatation of the balloon, by the whiſtling noiſe of the *gas* as he let it eſcape through the tube, but above all, by the extreme cold he felt, and eſpecially by the great numbneſs of his fingers. In paſſing through the different currents of air, or rather from one current to another, the machine was ſometimes whirled round, and once the balloon revolved upon its own axis.—In his ſecond voyage with the lady he landed her on the *Plaine de Dugny*, and aſcended again by himſelf with a view to find a current of wind fair for the metropolis, above that which blew near the earth in a contrary direction. It was in this attempt that he croſſed the river Seine three times, and paſſed through three beds of clouds without finding the current which was to carry him back to Paris. He preſumes he attained the exceſſive height before mentioned, and believes it to be the maximum of elevation conſiſtent with the preſervation of the adventurer. In the direction of north-eaſt, he ſays his eyes firſt beheld the riſing of the ſun, for it was between four and five o'clock in the morning on the 24th of July. This ſight he repreſents as moſt brilliant and majeſtic. Though the ſun's rays tempered the vaſt coldneſs of the air in his aſcent, yet when at the higheſt he deſcribes it as abſolutely inſupportable. This is the moment, he remarks, that the aëronaut ſhould preſerve his *ſang froid*, and call up all his courage, not ſo much for the purpoſe of braving the aſpect of the immenſe abyſs below, as to ſurmount the indiſpoſitions he may experience, and which he calls indefinable; among other diſtreſſing ſenſations a tingling in the ears, a vomiting, an accelerated impetus of the blood, with an inflation of the arteries from ſuch increaſed circulation. He finiſhed this expedition at ſix o'clock the ſame morning on the plains of Sempigny, on the borders of the river Oiſe, at 20 leagues from the place whence he ſat out, which run he had made in an hour and three quarters. He concludes his own account of the voyage, and the probable utility of the further cultivation of the ſcience of aëroſtation, by ſignifying that a diſpatch might be carried to Holland in eight hours in a balloon, with advice from the Directory for the ſailing of the Dutch fleet out of the Texel.

The great political changes which have taken place in Europe during the laſt ſix years, from the Batavian republic to the iſland of *Corfu*, *Zante*, &c. have produced in Germany the two following maps: 1. The whole of Upper, Middle, and Lower-Italy, according to the boundaries eſtabliſhed by the peace of Udina: 2. Switzerland, Germany, Flanders, and Holland.

Mr. SOCOLOFF, of Peterſburgh, has repeated Dr. Franklin's experiments on recovering flies drowned in ſpirituous liquors. He found that when theſe inſects had been apparently dead for a quarter of an hour in ſpirit of wine, they were ſpeedily recovered by covering them with warm aſhes. Beetles and ſpiders were reſtored to life in like manner.

An eloge, by LALANDE, on the celebrated *Charlotte de Cordai d'Armont*, is in the preſs, and is underſtood to be highly favourable

favourable to the character of that extraordinary woman.

The fifth number of MAJOR VON ZACH's *Geographical Ephemerides*, has reached this country. We congratulate the readers of the Monthly Magazine on this acquisition to science, and thankfully acknowledge our obligations to that celebrated astronomer's industry in this interesting part of our work.

From a letter of LALANDE to Major VON ZACH it appears that the French missionary whom Lord Macartney met with in China, of whom mention is made in Sir George Staunton's narrative of the embassy, was a pupil of Lalande of the name of *Hanna*. He has obtained permission to reside in Pekin, but from the slight opinion entertained of his talents by his former tutor, the general interests of science seem but little likely to be advanced by him.

CAGNOLI the astronomer of Verona, whose house was destroyed by a bomb, has, by the interest of Buonaparte, been invited to Milan, as colleague to the celebrated Oriani, with an appointment of 180 zechins per ann. He has also been elected a member of the Cisalpine Republic, and president of the *Societa Italiana*. The Cisalpine Republic has also purchased the apparatus belonging to his observatory at Verona for 1264 zechins.

ORIANI has received repeated invitations from the wardens of the University at Leyden, to accept of the professorship of astronomy there, with a salary of 2600 guilders, and a considerable sum of money to defray the expences of his removal.

CASSINI, the fourth of this illustrious name, has retired into the country about 20 leagues from Paris; having declined a seat at the *board of longitude*, as well as in the *national institute*, from pecuniary embarrassments. For the credit of the French government, we hope soon to be able to announce that these difficulties have been removed.

A species of fluor-spar has been discovered in Nertschinck, externally very similar to the common violet-coloured fluor, but differing from all others in this particular; that when heated to a considerable degree, it assumes a beautiful emerald hue, which it loses when cold, and recovers on being again heated. It has undergone some experiments by Prince GALLITZIN, and M. VON VELTHEIM, director of the mines, and a satisfactory analysis may soon be expected, from the known accuracy and abilities of Professor KLAPROTH.

Professor LOWITZ has ascertained, that all terrene spars (swerspathe) not excepting those found in England, and the *Witherit* of Siberia, contain a proportion of *Strontian* earth. The same discovery has been made by MEYER, apothecary, at Stettin, who has further ascertained the precise proportion of acid and alkali in the Strontian, compared with calcareous earth.

It appears from various experiments made by Professor LAMPADIUS, of Freiberg, that the dark ore dug in the Hartz, is actually impregnated with arsenick and sulphurous acid, notwithstanding Professor KLAPROTH has not been able to discover the former; nor M. da CAMERA, the latter of these substances in it.

Professor SCHMIDT, in Giessen, has analysed a certain mineral, found in a lime-quarry, at Hochstat, near Auerbach, and which was supposed to be a species of fluor. It is of a greenish white, in some places of an apple green, has a glittering, sparkling appearance when broken, and the lustre of the crystals strongly resembles that of mother-of-pearl. The form of these crystals is difficult to be ascertained on account of their diminutive size, which requires the assistance of a microscope. The stone is hard, makes a partial impression with the edge upon glass, emits little fire when brought into collision with steel, and wears away very rapidly. If two pieces are rubbed against each other, they phosphorize, and yield the sulphurous smell characteristic of all pebbles. Thin fragments of the stone are semi-transparent, and the detached chrystals strongly pellucid. The result of Professor SCHMIDT's analysis gives the following proportion of the component parts of the mineral.

Siliceous earth,	40,
Clay, — —	41, 4,
Calcareous earth,	16, 4,
Iron, — —	2, 2.

From all external and internal appearances, there is every reason to believe, that the above mineral is the same with WERNER's *Prehnit*, the component parts exactly according with Professor KLAPROTH's analysis of the *Prehnit*, excepting a small difference in the proportion of the clay, the surplus of which, in Professor SCHMIDT's experiment, may, perhaps, be accounted for from the circumstance of his having employed the vitriolic acid, which, as the process was made in a *Hessian* crucible, must, in some measure, have resolved the clay.

Professor LAMPADIUS has made several

ral very intereſting experiments to aſcertain the combuſtibility of the diamond. This ſtone being laid upon red hot coal, and expoſed to the effects of vital air, was totally decompounded without leaving the ſmalleſt particle. As ſoon as the diamond had attained to a thorough glow, during which it was obſerved to ſwell, it began as obviouſly to decreaſe in ſize. All this time vapours exhaled from it, till after the expiration of five minutes it totally diſappeared. That this was not the effect of mere evaporation, but that actual combuſtion took place is demonſtrated by the circumſtance, that as ſoon as the diamond was brought to a thorough white glow, it continued to burn of its own accord, and became paler when the coal diſcovered a viſible flame, and was not cooled by the torrent of vital air.

The celebrated profeſſor SPALLANZANI having obſerved, that certain ſpecies of bats appeared to be able to direct their flight in a room perfectly dark as well as in the light, has made ſeveral truly barbarous experiments on this ſubject. He began by paſting up the eyelids of theſe animals, after which, when let looſe, they flew about a room in the ſame manner as if their eyes were open. Not content with this experiment, he had recourſe to the cruel expedient of deſtroying the eyes entirely, and even after this operation they flew perfectly well from one apartment to another, avoiding every obſtacle, and when fatigued ſuſpended themſelves againſt the walls in their uſual manner. Theſe facts, the learned profeſſor has thought proper to explain by ſuppoſing that they poſſeſs a new ſenſe, unknown apparently to other animals, but which enables theſe to direct their motions when deprived of eye-ſight.

Mr. JURINE, of Geneva, has repeated many of theſe experiments with conſiderable accuracy. He extended ſeveral twigs of willow acroſs a room, and let looſe two bats which in their flight paſſed and repaſſed between theſe twigs and always returned to the ſame reſting place on the cornice of the room. He then blinded theſe bats by deſtroying their eyes and on again turning them into the room, their flight was as perfect as before. Afterwards on turning looſe one bat that ſaw, and another that was blinded, the latter followed the former in every part of its flight, paſſing through all the openings between the twigs with as much accuracy as its leader. Mr. J. however, found afterwards, that if the ears of a blinded bat were filled with pomatum it was no longer able to fly ſteadily, and with exactneſs.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

FIRST Leſſons for the Piano-Forte or Harpſichord, dedicated to Miſs MARY LOWTHER, *by* Mr. Bemetzrieder, 3s.

Skillern.

This is one of thoſe many didactic and uſeful works which Mr. BEMETZRIEDER has given the public, and in which, for the moſt part, he has diſplayed conſiderable ſcience, as well as an intimate acquaintance with the beſt modes of inſtruction. The pupil is here preſented with the keys of the inſtrument, connected for the fingering, with their *literal* names and the muſical ſyllables. The rules given for fingering are applied to the particular performance of the exerciſes in the book, but nevertheleſs refer to general practice, and may be rendered extenſively ſerviceable to a ſtudious obſerver. The muſic added, by way of leſſons, is that of "La Chaſſe," a French minuet, "La Folie," Sufan's Advice," and a Sonatina.

Duetto per Violino et Viola, compoſed by Gio. Amadeo Moyart. 2s. 6d.

Longman and Broderip.

The parts of this duetto flow together with admirable eaſe and taſte; and the execution and graceful turn of the paſſages promiſe ſo much improvement to the practitioner, that we cannot but particularly recommend it to the notice of learners.

Three Sonatas, for the piano-forte, with accompaniments for the violin and violoncello, compoſed by Adalbert Syrowetz. 8s.

Longman and Broderip.

Mr. SYROWETZ has diſplayed much taſte and theoretical knowledge in theſe ſonatas. The *chiaro oſcuro* of muſical ſcience has been attended to in the caſt of the movements, and that connection of the paſſages preſerved which enſures effect and announces the real maſter. In a word, this twenty ſecond work of the author, is, by its taſte and ingenuity, calculated to ſupport that reputation which his former excellent publications have long procured him.

The Pas de Trois, introduced in Peggy's Love, as danced by Mr. and Madame Laboire, and Madamoiſelle Hilliſberg. 1s. 6d.

Longman and Broderip.

The *Pas de Trois*, as here given, forms an excellent practical leſſon. The variations

ations upon what may be termed the *ground air*, run with great ſweetneſs and fluency, and without deſerting the ſubject, produce a variegated and florid effect.

The Suſſex Fencibles, a march, with ſix new country dances, arranged for the piano-forte. 1s. *Preſton.*

The Suſſex Fencibles is a lively movement in L. 6, ¼ allegro. By our view of it, in its preſent form, we ſhould judge that it poſſeſſes great merit in the ſcore. The paſſages marked to be given by the trumpets, horns, and octave flutes, are particularly adapted to the genius of thoſe inſtruments, and exhibit much intimacy with the *band*.

Tom and Dolly; a cantata, written by Peter Pindar, *Eſq. compoſed by* Theodore Smith. 3s.

Though we cannot greatly praiſe this production in the aggregate, we yet think ſome parts of it are conceived in a ſtyle much above mediocrity, and that a ſubject leſs vulgar would have drawn ſtronger marks of genius from the compoſer. That there is ſome degree of humour, we are free to acknowledge, but the melodies want originality, and the conciſeneſs of the words are not compenſated by that force of effect, that lively impreſſion and ſurpriſe which alone can render ſuch a mean caſt of writing admiſſible among hearers, with any pretentions to taſte. The laſt air but one, "Dear Thomas, I pity thy love," is by much the beſt part of the compoſition, and evinces a refinement of conception greatly above the taſk of ſetting to muſic words ſo wretchedly low as thoſe of Tom and Dolly.

Quintetto for the piano-forte, violin, flute tenor, and violoncello, compoſed and dedicated to William Ottley, *Eſq.* by M. P. King. 4s. *Goulding.*

Mr. KING has evidently exerted himſelf in the compoſition of theſe ſonatas. A certain air of elaborateneſs runs throughout them, and heightens the effect of that ingenuity which diſcovers itſelf in many parts of the work. The diſpoſition of the paſſages is judicious, the execution almoſt throughout very improving to the practitioner, and the accompaniments are arranged with the ſkill of a real maſter. Though each of the ſeveral inſtruments are principal in turn, their notes being given in the piano-forte part, in ſmall characters, the pieces are perfectly practicable with the latter inſtrument only, and are capable of much effect, without thoſe parts which ſeem to form the accompaniments.

A Muſical Grammar; or the Ten Parts of Speech, compoſed by Mr. Carey. *The words by* George S. Carey. 2s. *Goulding.*

The idea of converting the grammatical rules into a muſical exerciſe, whether it originated in the poet or compoſer, was a very happy one, and is a powerful recommendation to the preſent work. Moſt of the airs, conſidering the dryneſs of the taſk of accommodating melody to ſuch a ſubject, are hit off with much ſucceſs, while due employment is found for both the hands. The recitatives form a pleaſing relief to the airs, the accompaniment is managed with addreſs, and the whole aſſumes a reſpectable and laudable ſtyle.

A Firſt Set of Six Duettos, three for two violins, and three for two German flutes, or violins, compoſed in an eaſy ſtyle for the uſe of beginners, by Thomas Wright, 5s. *Goulding.*

Theſe duets are ſhort, and in their ſtyle perfectly anſwerable to the title page. Indeed, though very pleaſing, and far from unintereſting, they are ſo extremely familiar, as to be calculated for the improvement of the youngeſt beginners. The rondeaus of the firſt and ſecond piece, and the whole of the third, form the ſuperior parts of the publication; and the *canon* in the eighth below, is both ingenious and attractive.

The Vine; or the Origin of Mirth, a Bacchanalian Song, written and compoſed by J. Moulds. 1s. *Preſton.*

This little air is characterized by much ſpirit, and ſome degree of novelty. The violin part which accompanies it is conſtructed with judgement, but the baſs is not always well choſen, nor do the paſſages flow into each other with that eaſe and nature which is the firſt quality of good melodies.

Eight Songs, four Duets, with an Accompaniment for the piano-forte, or pedal harp, dedicated to Mrs. Auſtin, *by* J. A. Stevenſon, M. D. 10s. 6d. *Longman and Broderip.*

An uncommon degree of fancy, taſte, and expreſſion, are diſplayed in theſe ſongs. Among the numerous compoſitions of this ſpecies, ſo few take a really reſpectable rank, that we naturally feel an increaſe of pleaſure from the great comparative merit with which we are ſtruck. The firſt ſong, "Love to madneſs," is ſtrongly expreſſive, and a ſweetly plaintive effect reſults from the tender ſtyle of the ſecond, "Marian's Complaint." The melody of the third, entitled "Summer," is conceived with great taſte, and the accompaniment, particularly at the repetition of the word "frolics," is happily managed. The ſucceeding ſong,

"The

"The maid of the rock," from Offian, is powerful in its general effect; the repeated introduction of the flat fecond at the words "Here I muft fit alone upon "the hill of ftorms," is irreſiſtibly affecting, and does great credit to the feeling of the compoſer. The fifth, "Pretty "weeping figure," is an agreeable air, and the following ſong, "Soft breezes," which is in the Scotch taſte, is charmingly pretty throughout. The duet, "Fair "Hebe," poſſeſſes ſome merit, but is inferior to the ſucceeding ones. The latter two of theſe are particularly ſtriking, and though we do not trace any profundity of ſcience, or ſubtilty of contrivance, ſtill the parts move with natural concert, and blend every where with an effect that muſt delight every judicious ear.

A ſecond collection of ſongs, ſung by the Two Miſs Howels, Mr. Dignum, Mr. Denman, Mrs. Franklin, and Mrs. Mountain, at Vauxhall Gardens, compoſed by Mr. Hook. 3s. *Bland.*

Common-place paſſages and ſlightneſs of compoſition, we always look for in ſuch trifles as the frequenters of Vauxhall Gardens have been accuſtomed to hear: The days of Howard, Baildon, Arne, and Bach, are over, and we ceaſe to be diſappointed in the peruſal of collections like the preſent, which conſiſts of eight ſongs. The moſt pleaſing and the moſt new of them, are "'Tis all a jeſt," ſung by Miſs F. Howel; "All for love of me," ſung by Mrs. Mountain; and "Come, "buy my daffodillies," ſung by Mr. Denman. Theſe ornament the collection, and will, no doubt, engage the attention of the muſical public.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a compleat Liſt of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publiſhers who deſire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to tranſmit copies of the ſame.

BIOGRAPHY.

BIOGRAPHICAL Anecdotes of the founders of the French Republic, and of other eminent characters connected with the events of the Revolution, decorated with a view of the attack upon the Thuilleries, and with a complete map of the French Republic, *volume the ſecond*, 5s. boards. Johnſon.

A Sketch of the Theatrical Life of the late Mr. John Palmer, containing a ſummary of his public life to the melancholy event of his ſudden death while performing the character of the Stranger, on Liverpool ſtage, the 2d of Aug. 1798. H. D. Symonds.

DRAMA.

Cambro Britains: an Hiſtorical Play, firſt performed at the Theatre Royal Hay-market, July 21, 1798; with a Preface written by *James Boaden*, Eſq. Author of Fontainville Foreſt, &c. 2s. Robinſons.

Falſe and True: A Play as originally wrote by the Author, and now performing at the Theatre Royal, Hay-market. Bell, Oxford Road.

EDUCATION.

A new French Grammar, containing the Principles of the beſt French Grammarians explained by clear Rules—with remarks on Pronunciation and Orthography. By *F. C. Goudet.* Vernon and Hood.

Outlines of a Plan of Education adapted to the varied purpoſes of Life. To which is added a view of the Syſtem of Studies (Commercial and Profeſſional) Moral Management, Diſcipline and Internal Regulations, adopted in the Literary and Commercial Seminary, eſtabliſhed by the Rev. *Samuel Catlow*, at Mansfield, Nottinghamſhire, 4to. 5s. Johnſon.

GEOGRAPHY.

The Natural and Political Hiſtory of the State of Vermont, one of the United States of America. With a Map of the State of Vermont. By *Ira Allen*, Eſq. Major General of the Militia in that State, 6s. boards. Weſt.

A new and accurate Collection of Surveys of the principal Harbours on the Coaſt of Nova Scotia, between Halifax and Cape Sable, and between Halifax and Cape Canſo; forming, together with a large general Chart, a complete Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Pilot, with an entire new Book of Sailing Directions. By *Thomas Backhouſe*, late maſter of H. M. S. Thiſbe, &c. 1l. 11s. 6d. Laurie and Whittle.

A Geographical and Statiſtical account of the Ciſalpine Republic and Maritime Auſtria, tranſlated from the German of *W. Oppenheim, M. D.* 8vo. 7s. 6d. Robinſons.

LAW.

Reports of the proceedings in caſes of High Treaſon at a Special Commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer, held in and for the County and City of Dublin, in July, 1798. By *William Ridgeway*, Eſq. Barriſter at Law. Dublin printed, London reprinted, 3s. Stockdale.

Game Laws, and Sportſman; or, Gamekeepers Pocket Book; containing all the Laws relating to Game, to the preſent time, Foreſt Laws, &c. 1s. 6d. Clarke and Sons,

Collection of Decrees by the Court of Exchequer in Tithe Cauſes, from the Uſurpation to the preſent Time. By *Hutton Wood*,

ONE

one of the Clerk's of Exchequer, volume 2d. 15s. Robinsons.

MISCELLANIES.

The *September Fashions* of London and Paris; containing seven beautifully coloured figures of ladies in the actually prevailing and most favorite dresses of the month: intended for the use of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality and private families residing in the country: to be continued monthly, price 1s. 6d. Hookham and Carpenter.

Madam du Monteir's Letters, translated by *Miss Newman*, new edition, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. boards. Wallis, Ivy Lane.

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Annual Register (the old) for the year 1793, 8s. boards. Otridge and Son.

The Travels of Anacharsis the younger, in Greece, abridged, in French, Cuts, 8vo. 6s. 6d. boards. Vernon and Hood.

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View of the science of Life; or, the Principles established in the Elements of Medicine, of the late *John Brown*, M. D. With an attempt to correct some important Errors in that Work. And Cases in Illustration selected from Records of their Practice at the General Hospital at Calcutta. To which is added, a Treatise on the action of Mercury upon Living Bodies, and its application for the cure of Diseases of indirect Debility, and a Dissertation on the source of Epidemic and Pestilential Diseases, &c. By *William Yeates* and *Charles Maclean* of Calcutta, 5s. boards. Philadelphia printed. Cuthell.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

A Letter addressed to the Court of Lieutenancy, on the present State of the Discipline of the Armed Associations of the City of London. By an *Officer* of the London Militia. 6d. Debrett.

Instructions for forming a Regiment of Infantry for Parade or Exercise; together with the Eighteen Manœuvres, as ordered to be practised by his Majesty's Infantry Forces, accompanied by Explanations and Diagrams. 8vo. Egerton.

The Proceedings of a General Court Martial held on Major General Maurice Wemyss, at Portsmouth, the 4th of January, 1798, 2s. Seeley.

NOVELS.

Tales of the Hermitage, 2s. Vernor and Hood.

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A Reply to some parts of the Bishop of Landaff's Address to the People of Great Britain, By *Gilbert Wakefield*, B. A. late fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. The third edition, with additions, alterations, and retrenchments. Sold by the author at Hackney, price 1s.

A Letter to Sir John Scott, his Majesty's attorney general, on the subject of a late trial in Guildhall, by *Gilbert Wakefield*, B. A. formerly fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. Sold by the author, price 1s.

Observations on the Trial of James Coigly, for High Treason: together with an account of his Death, including his Address to the Spectators. To which is added an Appendix, containing an interesting correspondence relative to the trial between Mr. Coigly's solicitor, and the Duke of Portland, &c. And also Letters written by Mr. Coigly to the Attorney General, and Duke of Portland: and other documents connected with the trial. By *John Fenwick*, price 3s. sold by the author.

Libellus: or, a Brief Sketch of the Kingdom of Gotham, &c. 1s. Glendinning.

Political Remarks on the Game Laws, &c. 6d. Glendinning.

An Explanatory Article, signed at London, 15th of March, 1798, to be added to the Treaty between his Britannic Majesty, and the United States of America. Strahan.

The Tocsin; or, an appeal to Good Sense. By the Rev. *L. Dutens*, Historiographer to his Majesty, 1s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

An Enquiry into the Feasibility of the supposed Expedition of Buonaparte to the East. By *Eyles Irwin*, Esq. 1s. Nicol.

Interesting Suggestions to Proprietors and Trustees of Estates, respecting the Land Tax Act and Redemption Act. By *Simon Pope*. 1s. Richardson.

Observations upon the Act for the Redemption of the Land Tax, shewing its Object and Expediency as a political measure, and its perfect practicability and beneficial effects, with respect to the Land-holder.

With practical remarks upon the detail of the Act, 1s. Bunny and Co.

An Alarm to Land Holders; or, the Conſequences of the Bill for the Redemption of the Land Tax. By Sir *John Sinclair*, Bart. 1s. Vernor and Hood.

POLITICAL ŒCONOMY.

An Enquiry into the Principles and Policy of Taxation, in the political ſyſtem of Great Britain, 2s. Wallis, Ivy Lane.

POETRY.

Gobir: a Poem, in 7 Books, 1s. 6d. Rivington.

THEOLOGY.

An Eſſay on Univerſal Redemption; tending to prove that the General Senſe of Scripture favours the opinion of the Final Salvation of all Mankind. By the Rev. *John Brown*, M. A. late of Sydney College, Suſſex, Cambridge, 1s. Cadell and Davies.

Rome is fallen: a Sermon preached at the Viſitation held at Scarborough, June 5th, 1798. By *Francis Wrangham*, M. A. 2s. 6d. Dilly.

Lectures on the Nature and End of the Sacred Office, and on the Dignity, Duty, Qualifications and Character of the Sacred Order. By *John Smith*, D. D. one of the Miniſters of Campbelton, 5s. boards. Vernor and Hood.

Eſſays on ſome ſelect parts of the Liturgy of the Church of England; being the ſubſtance of a Courſe of Lectures, delivered in the pariſh church of St. Werburgh's, Briſtol. By *Thomas T. Biddulph*, A. M. 12mo, 3s. 6d. ſewed. Dilly.

Falſehood Detected: being animadverſions on Mr. Paine's Letter, to the Hon. Thomas Erſkine, on the Trial of Thomas Williams, for publiſhing the Age of Reaſon. Wherein his attacks upon the public are examined, and ſhewn to be founded in miſrepreſentation and falſehood. By *John Marſom*, 6d. Marſom.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The Voyage of *La Perouſe* round the World, in the year 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788, arranged by *M. L. A. Millet Mureau*, tranſlated from the French, in three large volumes, 8vo. without omiſſions of any kind, with nearly fifty plates. Johnſon.

An Hiſtorical Account of an Expedition round the World, but more particularly directed to the Diſcovery of any Navigable Communication between the North Atlantic and North Pacific Oceans. Undertaken by his Majeſty's orders, in the year 1790, and completed in November, 1795, in the Diſcovery Sloop of War, accompanied by the Chatham Tender, under the Command of Captain George Vancouver; written by himſelf. With Plates, 3 vols. 4to. 34 Views and Charts, folio, 6l. 6s. Edwards and Robinſons.

A Tour through the Iſland of Man, in 1797 and 1798; compriſing Sketches of its Ancient and Modern Hiſtory, Conſtitution, Laws, Commerce, Agriculture, Fiſhery, &c. Including whatever is remarkable in each Pariſh, its Population, Inſcriptions, Regiſters, &c. By *John Feltham*. Embelliſhed with a Map of the Iſland, and other Plates. 8vo. 7s. boards. Dilly.

A CORRECT LIST OF ALL NEW FRENCH PUBLICATIONS IN THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1798.

[*To be continued regularly.*]

1. Appel aux Principes, ou premiere lettre de Robert Crachet, Député au Conſeil des Cinq Cents, par l'aſſemblée électorale de l'an 6, du département de Calais, aux républicains de ſon département, in 8vo. (an Appeal to Principles; or, Firſt Letter from Robert Crachet, Member of the Council of Five Hundred, elected by the electoral aſſembly of the 6th year, of the department of Calais, to the republicans of his department).

2. Voyage dans l'interieur des Etats Unis, a Bath, Wincheſter, dans la vallée de Shenandona, &c. pendant l'été de 1791. Seconde édition, augmentée de deſcriptions et d'anecdotes ſur la vie militaire, et politique de George Waſhington; par *Ferdinand M. Bayard*, de la ſocieté libre des ſciences, lettres, et arts de Paris, &c. in 8vo. (Travels in the interior of the United States, to Bath, Wincheſter, in the valley of Shenandona, &c. during the ſummer of 1791. The Second edition, augmented with deſcriptions and anecdotes on the military and political life of George Waſhington, by *Ferdinand M. Bayard*, &c.

3. Le Coeur Humain dévoilé, par le *Citoyen Rétif Labretonne*, 8 vol. in 8vo. (The Human Heart unveiled, by *Citizen Rétif Labretonne*, 8 vol. 8vo.)

4. Ecoles Normales, 9 vol. 8vo. avec un petit volume de 28 planches. (The Normal Schools, 9 vol. in 8vo. with a ſmall volume of 28 engravings).

5. Traité Methodique et Complet des Lois ſur les Tranſactions, pendant le papier-monnoie, contenant dans l'ordre le plus didactique et le plus commode, l'explication raiſonnée de toutes les lois intervenues ſur cette matière et principalement ſur les ventes d'immeubles, &c. par *A. C. Guichard*. (A Methodical and Compleat Treatiſe on Agreements, made during the circulation of paper-money, containing, in a didactic and eaſy method, a full explanation of all the laws enacted on this ſubject, and eſpecially on the ſale of unmoveable property, &c. by *A. C. Guichard*).

6. Guide des Experts; ou, inſtructions et formules ſur les expertiſes et eſtimations, &c. faiſant ſuite au traité ci-deſſus, par le même auteur in 12mo. (A Guide for Appraiſers; or, inſtructions and formules of appraiſements and eſtimates, &c. being the continuation of the preceding treatiſe, by the ſame author, in 12mo.)

7 Eſſi

7. Essai sur la Nouvelle Doctrine Médicale de Brown, en forme de lettres, par *Emanuel Rizo*, de Constantinople, Docteur en Médecine, &c. (An Essay on Brown's new Medical Doctrine, in form of letters, by *Emanuel Rizo*, of Constantinople, M. D.)

8. Liste par ordre Alphabétique des représentans du Peuple au Corps Ligislatif, depuis le premier Prairial an. 6; avec leur demeure, l'indication de leur département, et de la durée de leur fonctions, &c. (An Alphabetical List of the Representatives of the People of the Legislative Body, since the first Prairial 6th year; pointing out their places of residence, the name of their departments and the duration of their functions, &c.

9. Analyse Raisonnée du Systeme de Brown, concernant une methode nouvelle et simplifiée de traiter les maladies en général, appuyée de differentes observations, par *Rodolph Abram Schiferti*, Docteur en Médecine et Chirurgien, &c. in 8vo. (An Analytical Enquiry into Brown's System, concerning a new and simplified method of treating diseases in general, supported by various observations, by *Rodolph Abram Schiferti*, M. D. and Surgeon).

10. Systeme Sexuel des Végétaux, suivant les classes, les ordres, les genres, et les espèces, avec les caracteres et les differences, par *Charles Linne*. Premiere edition Françoise, augmentée, et enrichie de notions élémentaires, de notes diverses, d'une concordance avec la méthode de Tournefort et les familles de Jussieu. (The Sexual System of Plants, according to their classes, orders, genera, and species, with their characters and differences, by *Charles Linne*. The first French edition, augmented, and enriched with elementary ideas, a variety of notes, and a concordance with the method of Tournefort and the natural families of Jussieu).

11. Principes de la Philosophie du Botaniste; ou Dictionnaire interprete et raisonné des principaux preceptes, et des termes, que la botanique, la médecine, la chimie, la physique, et l'agriculture ont consacré à l'étude et à la connoissance des plantes, par *Joly Leclerc*. 2 vol. in 8vo. (Principles of the Philosophy of the Botanist; or a Dictionary explaining the principal precepts and terms, consecrated by botany, medicine, chemistry, physics, and agriculture, to the study and knowledge of plants, by *Joly Leclerc*).

12. Nosographie Philosophique; ou la methode de l'analyse appliquée à la médecine par *Ph. Pinel*, médecin de l'hopital national de la Salpetriere, et professeur à l'école de médecine de Paris. (Philosophical Nosography; or the analytical method applied to the study of physic, by *Ph Pinel*, physician to the national hospital de la Salpetriere, and professor at the medical school at Paris).

13. Mémoire et Projet sur la réstoration du Panthéon François, par *L. La Barre*, architecte. (A Memoir and Project on the restoration of the French Pantheon, by *L. La Barre*, archit ct).

14. Manuel des Orfevres, Jouaillers, Assayeurs, et Affineurs, par le *Citoyen Lessueur*, professeur de Mathematiques. (The Goldsmith's, Jeweller's, Assayer's and Refiner's Pocket-Companion, by *Citizen Lessueur*, professor of mathematics)

15. L'Art du Blanchiment des Toiles, Fil, et Coton de tout genre, &c. par *Pajol des Charmes*, ancien inspecteur des manufactures, &c. 1 vol. in 8vo. (The Art of bleaching Linen, Thread, and Cotton, &c. by *Pajot des Charmes*, late inspector of manufactories, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

16. Voyages d'Antenor, en Grece, en Asie, en Egypte, par *Lautier*, 3 vol. 8vo. Seconde edition. (Antenor's Travels in Greece, Asia, and Egypt, by *Lautier*, 3 vol. in 8vo.)

17. Œuvres complettes de Condillac, en 23 vol. (The Works of Condillac, compleat in 23 vol. in 8vo.)

18. Considerations, Politiques, et Morales, sur la France, constituée en Republique, par *Edouard Lefebre*, membre de la société libre des sciences, belles lettres, et arts de Paris, &c. (Considerations, Political, and Moral, on republican France, by *Edward Lefebre*, fellow of the free society of sciences, belles lettres, and arts at Paris.)

19. Les Chants de Selma, Poëme imité d'Ossian, par *P. A. Miger*, membre du Lycée des arts, &c. (The Songs of Selma, a Poem, in the manner of Ossian, by *P. A. Miger*, member of the Lyceum of the arts, &c.)

20. L'Europeenne Sauvage, ou l'histoire de Madame de Valville, par *A. C.* ancien officier de vaisseau du commerce. (The European Savage, or history of Madame de Valville, by *A. C.* late officer on board a merchantman).

21. Les Astuces et les Tromperies de Paris, ou l'histoire d'un nouveau débarqué ecrite par lui même, contenant les ruses, que les intriguans les filoux, les petits marchands, certaines jolies femmes, &c. mettent communément en usage pour tromper les simples, et les etrangers; ouvrage redigé et mis au jour par *P. S. B. Nongaret*, avec figures. 3 vol. in 18. (The Arts and Tricks of Paris, or the history of a Gull, written by himself, explaining the tricks played off by intriguers, cheats, petty traders, pretty women of a certain description, &c. to impose upon flats and foreigners; prepared for the press and published by *P. S. P. Nongaret*, with plates in 3 vol. 18mo.)

22. Collection de Voyages, traduits des langues Orientales, et autres, tom. 2 et 3, contenants, le voyage de la Perse dans l'Inde, et du Bengal en Perse, &c. (A Collection of Travels, translated from the Oriental and other languages, tom. 2 and 3, containing a journey from Persia to India, and from Bengal to Persia, &c.)

[*The List of Foreign Books imported is unavoidably deferred 'till next Month.*]

ACCOUNT OF THE MEDICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL LECTURES

WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED IN LONDON IN THE COURSE OF THE ENSUING WINTER.

[*To be continued Annually.*]

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

LECTURES on the practice of medicine, by EDWARD ROBERTS, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, and Phyſician to St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital.

Two courſes are annually delivered in the Medical Theatre, on this ſubject. The firſt commences early in October, and ends in December: the ſecond commences in January, and ends in April.

On Natural and Morbid Anatomy and Phyſiology; and on the Theory and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. ABERNETHY.

Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Midwifery, and the Diſeaſes of Women and Children, by WILLIAM OSBORN, M. D. and JOHN CLARKE, M. D. Phyſician to the Aſylum for Female Orphans, Licentiates in Midwifery of the Royal College of Phyſicians.

The Application of Inſtruments, the Art of Turning, &c. will be taught upon an apparatus reſembling nature.

The Students will have the opportunity of attending Labors, when they are properly qualified.

Further particulars may be known by applying to DR. OSBORN, Hanover-Square; or to DR. CLARKE, at No. 1, New Burlington-Street.

Evening lectures on the ſame ſubjects will be read in the Theatre of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital.—The winter courſes will begin early in October, and about the end of January. Theſe lectures will begin at half paſt five, and end at half paſt ſix.

A ſummer's courſe is given alſo at St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, beginning in June, and continued three times in the week.

MEDICAL and CHEMICAL LECTURES, By ALEXANDER CRICHTON,

Phyſician to the Weſtminſter Hoſpital.

A complete courſe of lectures on each of the abovementioned branches of medicine will commence as uſual, at No. 10, Spring Gardens, early in the month of October. The theory and practice of phyſic will be delivered every day in the week, Sunday excepted, at eight o'clock in the morning; the chemiſtry every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at nine; and the materia medica every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at the ſame hour.

The lectures on the theory and practice of phyſic are formed on a new methodical arrangement of diſeaſes, which it is hoped will greatly facilitate the ſtudy of this difficult and complex branch of medical ſcience. Every circumſtance which can throw light on the numerous cauſes of diſeaſe, and their mode of operation; every thing which can elucidate the remarkable phenomena which ſpring from theſe cauſes, and which can aſſiſt the ſtudent in forming judicious indications of cure, and fulfilling them by proper means will be inculcated. The moſt approved medicines, and the beſt *formulæ* for preſcribing them will be dictated.

The chemiſtry, as taught by Dr. CRICHTON, is almoſt entirely founded on the ſyſtem of LAVOISIER, and the improved *phlogiſtic doctrine* of Profeſſor GREN; the ſeveral parts of which will be illuſtrated by a number of intereſting experiments.

In treating the *materia medica*, the doctrine of therapeutics will be fully conſidered; and a variety of ſpecimens of the moſt valuable drugs will be exhibited.

Further particulars may be obtained by applying to Dr. C. at his houſe in Spring Gardens.

CHEMICAL LECTURES, By GEORGE FORDYCE, M. D.

In each courſe the general elements of chemiſtry will be explained and illuſtrated by actual experiment, and the chemical hiſtory of bodies will be given, and their properties likewiſe demonſtrated by experiments, among which all the common proceſſes (particularly the pharmaceutical ones) will be gone through and commented upon.

The autumn courſes will begin at Dr. FORDYCE's, Eſſex Street, Strand, on Monday the 1ſt of October.

The practice of phyſic, at eight in the morning, the chemiſtry at nine, and the materia medica will be continued at Seven.

The ſpring courſes will begin the firſt Monday in February.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, and LEICESTER SQUARE.

The autumnal courſe of lectures, on the Materia Medica, Practice of Phyſic and Chemiſtry, with the account of the Practice in St. George's Hoſpital.

By GEORGE PEARSON, F. R. S. &c. &c.

Will commence the firſt week of October next, at the Laboratory, in Whitcomb-ſtreet, Leiceſter Square.

Pupils, for the Hoſpital and the Lectures, may apply at Leiceſter Square. And printed propoſals, and the plan of the courſes, may be had at St. George's Hoſpital; or, in Leiceſter Square.

LONDON HOSPITAL.

DR. DENNISON will commence his uſual Lectures on Midwifery, early in the enſuing month of October, at the Medical Theatre of the London Hoſpital: and alſo, for the convenience of gentlemen reſiding in, or weſtward

weſtward of the city, he purpoſes to deliver a courſe in ſome central part of the town, of which due notice will be given in the public papers.

This year, at the uſual ſeaſon, Dr. Fox, of the London Hoſpital, and Dr. Bradley, of the Weſtminſter, will open a courſe of ſeventy lectures; including both the inſtitutions of medicine, or a view of the animal œconomy (with the means of preſerving health, and preventing diſeaſes) and the practice of phyſic.—To be continued every forenoon, from ten to eleven.

The firſt lecture will be given on Friday, the 5th of October, at their Lecture-room, No. 21, Great Eaſt-cheap, near the Monument.

THEATRE IN BARTLET-COURT, HOLBORN-HILL.

Dr. Marshal will begin his lectures on anatomy and ſurgery, on the 1ſt of October, at two o'clock.

MR. POLE'S ON MIDWIFERY.

T. Pole, Man-Midwife extraordinary to the Obſtetric Charity, at the Medical Lecture Rooms, No. 21, Great Eaſtcheap, near the Monument, will continue to deliver his lectures as uſual, on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, including the Diſeaſes of Women and Children. The introductory lecture will be given October the 5th, at half paſt four o'clock in the afternoon, when the hour of delivering the ſucceeding lectures will be determined upon. The introductory lecture, and the four ſucceeding, on the Pelvis, is open for the attendance of any of the hoſpital ſtudents.

As auxiliaries to the teaching theſe branches of medical practice, T. Pole has an extenſive anatomical muſeum, conſiſting of about a thouſand preparations of healthy and diſeaſed parts; paintings and drawings of ſubjects relative to the ſcience; a collection of caſts in plaiſter of Paris, taken from nature, and accurately coloured from the originals, of women who have died in the ſeveral ſtages, and under various circumſtances of utero-geſtation, &c. highly uſeful to ſtudents, which they have frequent opportunities of inſpecting. A collection of medical books, particularly on the ſubjects treated of, for the uſe of his pupils.—There is alſo the moſt ample opportunities of improvement in the Obſtetric-Charity, for the delivery of poor women at their own houſes.—He ſupplies alſo a copious ſyllabus, which anſwers the purpoſe of general notes, on all parts of the ſubjects treated of in the lectures.

N. B. Lectures given at his houſe, No. 102, Leadenhall-ſtreet, to private pupils, who cannot wait long enough in town to attend a ſufficient number of public lectures in their uſual courſe.

THEATRE ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

Mr. Cline will commence his courſe of anatomical and ſurgical lectures, on Monday the 1ſt of October, at one o'clock.

Mr. Astley Cooper will begin his courſe of lectures on the principles and practice of ſurgery, on Friday, the 26th of October, at eight o'clock in the evening.

MEDICAL THEATRE, GUY'S HOSPITAL.

The autumn courſes of lectures, read at this theatre will commence in the following order:

The Theory and Practice of Medicine, on Tueſday, October 2nd, at 10 o'clock, by Dr. Saunders and Dr. Babington.

Midwifery, and the Diſeaſes of Women and Children, on Wedneſday, October 3d at eight o'clock in the morning, by Dr. Lowder, and Dr. Haighton.

Dr. Haighton's courſe on Phyſiology commences, with a general ſurvey of the productions of nature, as diſtributed into three grand diviſions or claſſes, viz. The Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Kingdoms; in which the characters and boundaries of each will be conſidered.

Chemiſtry, on Thurſday, October 4th, at 10 o'clock, by Dr. Babington.

Phyſiology, or Laws of the Animal Œconomy, on Monday, October 8th, at a quarter before ſeven in the evening.

Therapeutics, and Materia Medica, on Tueſday, October 9th, at ſeven in the evening.

Lectures on Experimental Philoſophy, and Botany, as uſual.

The plan of the lectures on the practice of Medicine, Chemiſtry, and Materia Medica, read at Guy's Hoſpital, is the ſame with that on which theſe ſubjects have been reſpectively taught for many years paſt, excepting in thoſe alterations which the late improvements in chemiſtry have made neceſſary.

VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Mr. Coleman will commence his courſe of lectures on the ſtructure, œconomy, and diſeaſes of horſes, on Thurſday, 1ſt of November, at eleven o'clock. Terms of attendance may be known by applying at the college.

MATHEMATICS.

Mr. Frend's lectures on mathematics of natural philoſophy, on a plan ſimilar to that purſued in the Univerſity, Cambridge, commence in November.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of July to the 20th of Auguſt.

ACUTE DISEASES.	*No. of Caſes.*
SMALL POX	3
Meaſles	4
Hooping Cough	6
Eryſipelatous Sore Throat	2
Peripneumony	3
Typhus Mitior	5
Ephemera	3
Acute Rheumatiſm	3
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Dyſpnœa	5
Cough and Dyſpnœa	9
Hæmoptyſis	4
Pulmonary Conſumption	6
Hydrothorax	1
Aſcites	4
Anaſarca	3
Fluor albus	5
Menorrhagia	4
Amenorrhœa	7
Menorrhagia difficilis	2
Chloroſis	3
Hepatitis Chronica	2
Enterodynia	6
Dyſpepſia	4
Worms	2
Diarrhœa	1
Hæmorrhois	5
Dyſuria	2
Nephralgia	5
Scrophula	7
Icterus	2
Hypochondriaſis	3
Hyſteria	2
Convulſio	4
Apoplexy	3
Cephalalgia	9
Vertigo	5
Herpes	4
—— Puſtulofus	3
Prerigo	7
Pſora	3
Tinea	3
Chronic Rheumatiſm	9
Sciatica	2
PUERPERAL DISEASES.	
Ephemera	5
Convulſio	1
Maſtodynia	3
INFANTILE DISEASES.	
Aphthæ	3
Eryſipelas Infantile	2
Ophthalmia	3

Different ſpecies of cutaneous diſeaſe ſtill prevail. Of the meaſles and the hooping cough there are alſo numerous caſes. By the report of ſeveral medical friends, we underſtand that the ſcarlatina anginoſa begins to ſpread at the weſtern part of the town; but that, at preſent, it appears under its milder form. This obſervation will apply very generally to the ſtate of this diſeaſe, when it occurs at the preſent ſeaſon of the year. Its firſt appearance in the ſummer months is ſeldom attended with any very alarming ſymptoms. The affection of the throat is for the moſt part inconſiderable, and the ſymptoms of fever leſs urgent. It puts on a more malignant and dangerous appearance in the later months of the year; and its train of ſymptoms approaches more nearly to thoſe of the angina maligna.

From the report of the bills of mortality, it appears that the ſmall pox has proved particularly fatal during the laſt few weeks. The number of deaths in the month of July, is conſiderably larger than was ſtated in any of the foregoing months. This may, perhaps, be attributed to the increaſed degree of heat; as this diſeaſe frequently appears in its moſt malignant form during the hotter months of the year.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In Auguſt, 1798.

RUSSIA.

SOME late ordinances of the government of Ruſſia, clearly evince that the favourite doctrine of all tyrants is to retain their ſubjects in a ſtate of ignorance, in order to qualify them for vaſſalage. To prevent the progreſs of liberty, the emperor has attempted to check the expanſion of intellect, and to deſtroy the ſource of knowledge through his empire. The ſchools, which, under the patronage of the empreſs. were inſtituted for the inſtruction of the lower claſſes of ſociety, and ſeveral private ſeminaries for the inſtruction of the middle order, have, by a public order of the emperor, been ſuppreſſed; ignorance being conſidered eſſential to ſubordination.

The Swiſs in Ruſſia have been compelled to renounce their country, while the government of it is in the hands of the French.

TURKEY.

An important victory is ſaid to have been gained, on the 29th of May, by the famous rebel PASSAWAN OGLOU. The

number

number of killed, on the part of the SERASKIER HUSSEIN PACHA, is ſtated to be 10,000.

The important queſtion, whether BUONAPARTE has landed in Egypt with or without the connivance of the divan, is not determined this 24th of Auguſt.

GERMANY.

The negociations at Raſtadt have lately made but little progreſs; ſince the ſailing of the armament from Toulon they have been almoſt ſuſpended, as if they were waiting the iſſue of that important expedition. Though the grand outlines of a treaty of peace be already drawn, a number of new difficulties are daily raiſed againſt adjuſting the minor articles; ſeveral ſtrong poſts on the Rhine are claimed by the French republic, and as ſtrongly contended for by the empire.

It appears, that the Engliſh and Ruſſian envoys at Vienna, exert their utmoſt efforts to engage the Imperial court in a new coalition againſt France, they ſeem to have gained over a certain party, at the head of which is Baron THUGUT; but the emperor, at this time, places all his confidence in the Anti-Engliſh party, headed by Count COBENTZEL. Prince REPNIN has been equally unſucceſsful at Berlin, as the ſaid Envoys at Vienna. It alſo appears, that the king of Pruſſia has peremptorily refuſed to accede to any new coalition againſt the French republic. The negociations at Raſtadt will, however, ſoon determine whether the advocates for war, or the friends of peace, will prevail—All perſonal ſervitude is now aboliſhed in the biſhopric of Spires, and at every place near the Rhine in poſſeſſion of the French. The Jews are as other ſubjects.

FRANCE.

In the council of five hundred, on the 11th of July, an addreſs was preſented to the aſſembly, from the united Iriſhmen reſiding in Paris: "Upon the great day of the liberty and independence of nations, deign to receive the emblem ever due to United Iriſhmen, the harp of Offian! It is from the heart of oppreſſed Ireland that you receive this homage." CAMBARRIS, one of the members, delivered an appropriate ſpeech on the occaſion: "While Europe," ſays the orator, "views with attention the diſtant regions into which France is about to carry the flambeau of knowledge, liberty, and the glory of her arms, permit me to fix your attention upon a people, who, like us, have founded their 14th of July, and who likewiſe will have their Jemappe and Fleurus."—The council ordered the addreſs and ſpeech to be printed.

The anniverſary of the French revolution was celebrated with pomp, at Paris, on the 14th of July. CHENIER, the preſident of the council of five hundred, made an oration on the occaſion, in which he made an alluſion to Ireland.

AUBERT, the reporter of the committee of finance, on the 31ſt of July, preſented three projects for adoption, which were ordered to be printed, and the ſubject of them adjourned for future diſcuſſion. The firſt went to authorize the purchaſers of national domains to diſcharge what remained for them to pay, in ſpecie, by giving *bons* of the conſolidated third, and by paying into the treaſury the tenth of what they were to make good on the price of the purchaſe. The ſecond tended to organize the intermediate offices of reſponſibility, to provide ſums neceſſary for that eſtabliſhment, and to diſcharge the ſums in arrear and indemnity due to thoſe who had been employed in the offices which had been ſuppreſſed. The third went to regulate the manner in which the central adminiſtrations ought to decide with reſpect to the demands in diminution of contributions.

The council of five hundred, on the 2d of Auguſt, agreed to the motion of DAUBENIL, that the right of adoption, in imitation of the manner of the Romans, ſhould be exerciſed by all the citizens of the republic. On the ſame day BOULAY PATY made a long report on the expence for the navy and the colonies, and propoſed that, "in compliance with the demand of the executive government, its yearly amount be fixed at 125,000,000 livres tournois. "It is time," ſaid he, "that our navy ſhould at laſt emerge from its ruins, and avenge the inſults it has ſuffered; it is time we ſhould reſume at ſea, as we have done by land, the political preponderance enſured to us by our means, and our topographical ſituation: it is time we ſhould carry to the banks of the Thames, reſcued from ſlavery, the laſt will of Europe, and the treaty of the republic."—Ordered to be printed. On the next day a reſolution was agreed to, enacting the organization of Geneva, and the territory adjacent. A new department is to be formed of them, under the name of "The Department of Le Lac Leman," which is to be compoſed of the Geneveſe territory, together with the cantons of Gex, Ferney, Voltaire, Thoiri, Collonge, Arbuſigne, &c. and Geneva to be the chief place in the department, and the civil

civil and criminal tribunal to hold their ſittings there. About this time iſſued an *arreté*, relative to the commander of the frigate La Senſible, taken by the Engliſh, purporting, "That the executive directory informed of the conduct of Captain BOURDE, and that this officer ſurrendered to the enemy after the firſt broadſide had been fired, reſolve, that he be immediately diſcontinued from all his functions."

BUONAPARTE ſailed for Malta* about the 21ſt of June, directing his courſe towards Alexandria, in Egypt, at which place the greater part, if not the whole of his forces, have arrived. Whether he attempts the conqueſt of Egypt, or merely retains Alexandria to aſſiſt his ſuppoſed deſigns upon the Britiſh ſettlements in India, cannot yet be aſcertained.

BAILEUL, in the council of five hundred, made a report on the 8th of Auguſt, upon a meſſage of the directory relative to the means of providing for the expences of the enſuing, or ſeventh year of the republic. He complained of the embarraſſed ſtate of the finances. He conſidered the baſis on which national credit ought to repoſe. The principles he laid down were evidently drawn from Dr. Adam Smith's "*Wealth of Nations*." He ſpoke of ſimplifying the transfer of the public funds, of converting the ſhares of the public debts into notes payable to the bearer, and ſecuring the payments due to the creditors of the ſtate.

On the next day, VILLIERS made another report on the ſame ſubject. He brought forward an eſtimate of the ſupply neceſſary for defraying the expence of the ſeventh year, which he calculated could not be leſs than 600 millions of livres. The report was ordered to be printed.

SARDINIA.

Great differences having broken out between the ſubjects of the Ciſalpine and Ligurian republics, and thoſe of the king of Sardinia, general Brune on the part of the French republic, and the Marquis Marſan on the part of his Sardinian majeſty, in order to prevent hoſtilities between the two republics above mentioned, and his Sardinian majeſty and for the ſafety of Piedmont, agreed on the proviſional occupation of the citadel of Turin by the French troops: the French army to keep poſſeſſion of the fortreſs for two months unleſs otherwiſe ordered by the French directory and his Sardinian majeſty. After this tranſaction, general Brune publiſhed a proclamation relative to the inſurgents, and uſed all his endeavours to reſtore order and facilitate the return of tranquillity. The French ſtill retain poſſeſſion of the citadel according to agreement. His Sardinian majeſty, in order to evince his friendſhip for the French republic, ordered a manifeſto to be publiſhed on the 22d of July, in which is ſignified his diſapprobation of ſome inſidious attempts which had been made to create a ſpirit of animoſity and hatred againſt the French; and that ſuch agitators will be conſidered as diſturbers of the peace and puniſhed accordingly.

AMERICA.

The preſident of the United States, on the 21ſt of June, ſent a meſſage to Congreſs with the laſt communications from the miniſters at Paris, brought by Mr. MARSHALL,

* Malta, placed between Europe, Aſia, and Africa, appears by its military ſtrength, by its commercial poſition, by the beauty and excellence of its harbours, as deſigned to render its poſſeſſors the maſters of the Mediterranean. This iſland, known by the ancients under the name of Melita, belonged ſucceſſively to the Carthaginians, the Romans, the Saracens, and to the king of Naples. When the knights of Rhodes ſaw their own iſland burnt by the Turks; and Lille-Adam, the new Eneas, was compelled to wander, with the wreck of his fleet and his houſhold goods, in ſearch of ſtrange lands, Malta was ceded by Charles the fifth to the knights of Rhodes. This iſland, which, at the time ſpoken of, was a rock covered only in certain places with a few inches in depth of vegetable earth, ſoon changed its face under the dominion of its new ſovereigns. A city was built in one of the moſt picturesque and happy ſpots of the globe. A neck of land, ſtretching out into the ſea, ſerved as a ſeparation to two very commodious harbours, one of which is eſteemed the moſt beautiful in the Mediterranean ſea. It is upon this peninſula, that the *la valette* was conſtructed and fortified for the protection at once of the two harbours, which, in a manner, lave its walls. Theſe fortifications, the *chef d'ouvres* of art and of nature, enabled the Malteſe to reſiſt two hundred thouſand ſoldiers of Soliman; and it was generally conſidered as the Gibraltar of the Archipelago. The whole iſland is covered with forts and redoubts, and lined with batteries. In thoſe places where the rocky cliff which ſkirts the coaſts, is not perpendicular, foſſes are cut in the ſolid ſtone, to render all debarkation highly dangerous, and almoſt impoſſible, whatever might be the force and the reſources of the enemy. The iſland of Gozo is ſituated at the diſtance of five kilometers, of their new meaſure, from the iſland of Malta. Gozo is the ancient iſland of Calypſo, which the pencil of Homer and of Fenelon, has rendered ſo famous.

MARSHALL. By these it appears, that the Directory were very desirous Mr. MARSHALL and Mr. PINCKNEY should depart, but they positively refused Mr. GERRY permission to go, hoping that he would continue the negotiation. Mr. GERRY, in a letter to the president, laments the irksome situation in which he is placed. The president sent instructions to Paris in which he left an opening for negotiation, but refused a loan as it would violate the American neutrality; and refused a douceur to the men now in power, as it might be urged by their successors, as a reason for annulling the treaty, or as a precedent for further and repeated demands.

Hostilities have in some measure been already commenced between the infant republics, and it is now scarcely supposed to be possible to prevent the flames of war from extending itself to this part of the world.

EAST INDIES.

Advices were received over land from India on the 21st of August, by the East India company, announcing the loss of three of their ships. The Princess Amelia, captain JOHN RAMSDEN, was burnt by accident off Pigeon island, on the Malabar coast, on the 5th of April last; about forty lives were lost.

The Raymond, and Woodcot, Captains SMEDLEY and HANWAY, were taken by the French frigate La Preneuse, in Tellicherry road, on the 20th of April, after a gallant defence.

IRELAND.

Since our last the insurgent armies, under the command of AYLMER, and other leaders, have dispersed upon the express stipulation between government and the chiefs, that the latter be allowed to banish themselves to any part of Europe at peace with his majesty. Administration have been successful in bringing over several of the principal men among the United Irishmen, to give evidence for the crown against their comrades in rebellion; in consequence of which several important trials have taken place, and convictions proved.

Mr. M'CANN, on the 27th of July, was tried for high treason: THOMAS REYNOLDS was sworn, and deposed, that he was an United Irishman; that he knew the prisoner who was secretary of a baronial committee. The witness then explained the nature of the various provincial meetings; the general object of all which, he said, was to overturn the government and establish a republican constitution with the aid of the French. The witness was appointed a treasurer of baronial meeting, and had also the commission of colonel given him by lord EDWARD FITZGERALD. He detailed several acts of the prisoner as an United Irishman, particularly his attending the meeting at Mr. BOND's on the 12th of March. The witness also stated, that he disclosed the United Irishmen's plot to Mr. COPE—that he at first spoke to Mr. COPE of a third person (meaning himself) who was willing, upon certain conditions, to make great discoveries. Mr. COPE offered a thousand a year, and a seat in parliament; the witness, however, would only accept of 500 guineas, an indemnity against prosecution, that he should not be obliged to prosecute any person, and also that the channel of information should be secret. When the evidence was closed, Mr. CURRAN made a most impressive and masterly speech of two hours in favour of the prisoner, and Mr. SAURIN spoke nearly as long in reply, after which, and a charge from the judge Baron SMITH, the jury retired, and in about two minutes brought in a verdict of *Guilty*. This gentleman was executed on the 19th of July, he deported himself at this awful period with great fortitude and dignity.

Mr. BYRNE's trial commenced on the 20th of July, the charges against whom were substantiated by the same evidences who appeared against M'CANN, whose case was nearly similar. The prisoner was a delegate from the county of Wicklow. The jury after the speeches from the counsel and the charge from the judge retired for a few minutes, and returned with a verdict of *Guilty*.

Mr. BOND was also tried for high treason on the Monday following. REYNOLDS as was expected, appeared as an evidence against him. He deposed, that BOND, swore him in as an United Irishman, and prevailed upon him to take a command in the rebel army. The general evidence was nearly the same as that against M'CANN and BYRNE. The strongest point against BOND was making his house the place of meeting for the United Irishmen, particularly on the 12th of March, when they were all apprehended and their designs disclosed. The jury, on Tuesday morning between seven and eight o'clock, found a verdict of *Guilty*.

It appears according to the recent examination of the state prisoners in Ireland, that the government were in possession of the whole plan of the United

Iriſhmen, and of a copy of the negociation concluded by the Iriſh agent at Liſle, ſo long ago as March laſt. On the examination of Dr. NEVIN, this copy was ſhewn him and proved to be verbatim the ſame as that ſigned at Liſle.

It appears that ſome pretended United Iriſhman, in the pay of government, conveyed this copy to the Engliſh agent. By this agreement, the Iriſh revolutioniſts were to be aſſiſted by an army of 15,000 Frenchmen, and 70,000 ſtand of arms. The naval expences were to be defrayed by the French, and the French troops were to be taken into pay by the Iriſh, who were alſo to pay for the arms. Government being in poſſeſſion of this plan, it was policy in them to drive the people into open rebellion, in order, by timely cruſhing it, to counteract the effects which the landing of the French might produce.

A bill of attainder againſt the property of the late Lord EDWARD FITZGERALD, BAGNAL HARVEY, Mr. GROGAN, &c. is now before the Iriſh Parliament. On the 13th of Auguſt, the Attorney General propoſed that the Houſe ſhould hear evidence on the part of Mr. HARVEY on the 14th; on the part of Mr. GROGAN on the 15th; and on the part of Lord EDWARD FITZGERALD on the 16th.

When the evidence on the part of Mr. HARVEY came on, it was ſtrongly urged againſt the propoſed attainder, that trials by courts martial were not legal grounds for founding bills of attainder upon; the Attorney General on the contrary, adduced ſeveral caſes ariſing from rebellions in Scotland, where courts martial were the foundation of bills of attainder. After ſeveral arguments were made uſe of on both ſides, the ſpeaker roſe and appeared to throw ſome new light on the queſtion. He ſaid that ſeveral gentlemen who had ſpoken upon this ſubject, had conſidered as ſynonymous two expreſſions which had quite different meanings, namely *courts martial*—and martial law. The firſt were inſtituted at the mere will of the commanding officer, who might order a rebel, found in arms againſt his country, to be executed on the ſpot, or he might adopt the more formal mode of ſummoning his fellow officers to aid in hearing evidence and giving judgment; but theſe were not courts of record. But the courts inſtituted by martial law were very different, and authorized by various ſtatues. None of the perſons named in the bill of attainder were tried by courts martial, but were tried and executed under the authority of martial law.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The tranſactions which may be properly claſſed under the head Public Affairs, have, during this month, been neither numerous nor important in Great Britain, on account of the prorogation of the parliament, and the paucity of intelligence from our fleets and armies; until near the end of the month, the moſt vague reports and conjectures relative to the ſituation and fate of the Britiſh and French fleets in the Mediterranean ſeas, occupied the minds and converſation of the public.

Captain FOOTE of His Majeſty's ſhip Sea-Horſe, on the 27th of June, captured La Senſible, a French Frigate of 36 guns, 12 pounders and 300 men, near the Iſle of Pentellaria, in the Mediterranean Sea; ſhe was commanded by Monſ. BOURDE, Capitaine de VAISSEAU. This capture was made after a chace of 12 hours, and a cloſe action of eight minutes. A General of Diviſion, BARAGUEY D'HILLIERS, with his ſuite, was on board, going to Toulon, with an account of the taking of Malta. The loſs on board the Sea-Horſe was two killed and fifteen wounded; that on board the Senſible was eighteen killed and thirty-ſix wounded. The Directory afterwards ordered, that the Captain of La Senſible ſhould be deprived of all his functions, for having ſurrendered to the Engliſh after one broadſide.

The Committee of Finance have made a report favourable to the adoption of a board of police revenue, inſtead of the boards of hackney coaches, and hawkers and pedlars, including theſe two branches in the ſyſtem, and adding every other trade of a dangerous or ſuſpicious tendency, ſuch as old iron-ſhops, old ſtores, pawnbrokers, and old clothes-ſhops, where the looſe conduct of thoſe who carry on ſuch trades is known to contribute to the concealment, and by that means to the encouragement and multiplication of crimes. It is intended to be a kind of board to embrace, and in ſome degree to ſuperintend, under the executive government, the whole of the national police.

A ſtate paper has been publiſhed, denominated "An Explanatory Article, ſigned at London the 15th of March, 1798, to be added to the Treaty of Amity and Commerce, between his Britannic Majeſty and the United States of America,

America, ſigned in 1794." The purport of this article is to remove ſome difficulties which had taken place, relative to the execution of the 5th article of the above treaty, concerning the ſource of the River St. Croix. It evinces the good underſtanding which exiſts between the two governments.

It has been eſtimated, by calculation ſaid to be tolerably accurate, that upwards of *thirty thouſand* Iriſhmen have been killed in the late inſurrection in that kingdom, and a much greater number wounded.

The Navy in commiſſion belonging to Great Britain, conſiſts, according to the Navy Liſt, of 140 ſhips of the line, 22 fifties, 165 frigates, and 317 ſloops; making an enormous total of 644 ſhips of war! With ſuch prodigious force it is not wonderful that this country continues the undiſputed miſtreſs of the ſeas —the Texel blocked up by Lord DUNCAN—Breſt by Lord BRIDPORT—and Cadiz by Lord ST. VINCENT!

The eſtabliſhment of the Army exceeds in proportion even that of the navy. It conſiſts, according to the Monthly Army Liſt, of 41 regular regiments of cavalry, and 110 of infantry; 30 of fencible cavalry, and 42 of infantry; 81 of old militia, and 29 of new; making a grand total of 335 battalions! Beſides invalids and volunteers, which alone exceed 100,000 men.

Marriages and Deaths, in and near London.

Married.] Mr. R. P. Swallow, merchant, of Bartholomew Cloſe, to Miſs Eykyn, of Smithfield Bars.

At St. George's Hanover-ſquare, Percival Hart Dyke, eſq. ſon of Sir John Dixon Dyke, bart. of Lullingſtone Caſtle, in Kent, to Miſs Jenner, daughter of Robert Jenner, eſq. of Chiſlehurſt.

Mr. Richard Walker, jun. of St. James's-ſtreet, apothecary, to Miſs Taylor, daughter of J. Taylor, eſq. of Purlwell Hall, Yorkſhire.

In London, Charles Ellis, eſq. M. P. for Seaford, to the hon. Miſs Hervey, grand daughter to the Earl of Briſtol.

George Rowland Minſhall, eſq. of the Inner Temple, to Miſs Louiſa Aufrere, daughter of Anthony Aufrere, of Hoveton-Hall, Norfolk.

At Iſlington, Mr. W. Venning, of Copthale Court, to Miſs Rogers, of Eaſt Barnet, Herts.

James Steers, eſq. of Tottenham, to Miſs S. Barbe, of Stoke, in Buckinghamſhire.

W. Reynolds, eſq. of Newington, to Miſs Larkins, of Blackheath.

Mr. Barlow, of Ludgate Hill, to Miſs Fleming, niece of Col. Fleming, of Wandſworth.

George Coombe, eſq. of Great Marlborough-ſtreet, to Miſs Prater, of Queen-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare.

In London, Mr. H. Jacobſon, to Miſs Pridden, of Fleet-ſtreet.

Mr. Luff, of Hounſlow, to Miſs S. Tenner, daughter of the late rev. H. Tenner.

J. Beauclerk, eſq. ſon of the rev. H. Beauclerk, of Whitlebury, to Miſs Fitzhugh, daughter of Thomas Fitzhugh, eſq. of Portland Place.

At St. James's, Weſtminſter, Mr. T. Kennerley, of St. Martin's Court, to Miſs Phipps, of Tichborne-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare.

In London, Mr. John Gray Gerard, to Miſs Ann Taylor.

Mr. Thomas Pollen, of Little Moor Fields, to Miſs Dorothy Carter, of Fore ſtreet.

At Mary-le-Bone, Joſeph Bird, eſq. to Miſs Lewis, of Glouceſter-place, Portman-ſquare.

At Biſhopſgate church, Thomas Tomlins, eſq. of Edgware Road, to Miſs Cooper, daughter of Robert Cheſter Cooper, of Lewes, in Suſſex.

At Iſlington, Mr. James Goddard, of Market Harborough, to Miſs Dowley.

In London, Algernon Frampton, M. D. Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, to Miſs Frampton, daughter of the late Mr. William Frampton, of Leadenhall-ſtreet.

Mr. Edward Martin, ſolicitor, youngeſt ſon of Mr. Francis Martin, late ſecretary of the bank of England, to Miſs Margaret Sarah Depeyſter James, only daughter of the late colonel Thomas James, of the royal artillery at Woolwich.

At Iſlington, John Patrick, eſq. to Mrs. Skurray, widow of the late Mr. John Skurray.

Mr. John Bingley, of John-ſtreet, St. Pancras, to Miſs C. Gould, of Kentiſh Town.

At St. Giles's in the Fields, John Hames, gent. naval officer of the iſland of St. Lucia, to Miſs S. Burroughs, of Cheltenham.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Richard Norman, eſq. of Leatherhead, in Surry, to lady Elizabeth Manners, eldeſt ſiſter of the duke of Rutland.

At the ſame church, the hon. Philip Puſey, brother of the late earl of Radnor, to lady Lucy Cave, daughter of the earl of Harborough, and widow of the late ſir Thomas Cave, bart.

At the ſame church, lieutenant-colonel Braithwaite, to Miſs Boughton, daughter of the late Sir Edward Boughton, bart.

In London, captain Sir Edmund Nagle, of the royal navy, to Mrs. Blackman, widow of the late John Lucie Blackman, eſq. of Craven-ſtreet

C. E. Reynolds, of the Seſſion-houſe, Old Bailey, London, attorney-at-law, to Miſs S. Partridge, of Greenhill's Rents, Weſt Smithfield.

Died.] At his houſe on Epping Foreſt, Nath. Dowding, eſq. ſolicitor to the commiſſioners for the affairs of taxes.

In Great Smyth-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, on

the 8th inſt. Mrs. A. Page. Her death was haſtened by the loſs of two of her ſons in the ſervice of their country.

In Upper Seymour-ſtreet, Mrs. Colmore, widow of the late Charles Colmore, eſq.

In Kingſland-place, aged 86, George Cooper, eſq. many years deputy of Bridge-Ward, and one of the court of aſſiſtants of the goldſmith's company.

Of a fever, Mr. Benjamin Tennant, wholeſale tea-dealer, in Mark-lane.

In Cornhill, at an advanced age, Mrs. A. M. Legg.

At Sommer's Place, Miſs Harriot Blundſtone, daughter of the late Mr. Blundſtone, of Falmouth.

After a few hours illneſs, Mrs. Fenwick, wife of Mr. John Fenwick, of Millbank-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

In Canonbury-lane, Iſlington, in her 86th year, Mrs. Negus, widow of the late rev. Dr. Negus, rector of Rotherhithe; She has bequeathed the bulk of her fortune to charitable uſes.

At his lodgings in Tottenham Court Road, Frederick John Meſſing, well-known by the name of the *Mad Fidler*. He was a muſician by profeſſion, and had formerly an engagement at Covent-Garden theatre, which he forſook, and has ever ſince paraded the metropolis in a ſuit of black, with a ſtar, and his head cloſe ſhaved. He called himſelf a *ſon of Handel*, whoſe compoſitions he performed in the different public-houſes, and made a daily practice of viſiting his tomb. His children have for ſome years been ſupported by the royal ſociety of muſicians, of which he was a member, and from which he received every neceſſary aſſiſtance during his laſt illneſs.

In Coleman-ſtreet, Mr. John Pollard, warehouſeman.

In Harley-ſtreet, the lady of William Tennant, eſq. of Little Aſton Hall, Staffordſhire.

In Weymouth-ſtreet, Mrs. Stuart, mother of brigadier-general Stuart, now ſerving on the Britiſh ſtaff in Portugal.

In Southampton-ſtreet, Covent Garden, Mrs. Liſſes, Mitchell.

In Southampton-ſtreet, Bloomſbury-ſquare, Mrs. Elizabeth Hagan.

At Clapton, Wm. Lynes, eſq.

In Broad-court, Bow-ſtreet, Mrs. Ann Coombes, wife of Mr. Coombes, of Covent-Garden theatre.

At Epping Foreſt, Miſs Davis, of Milman-ſtreet, Bedford-Row.

At Great Stanmore, Mr. Dennis Dwyer, many years maſter of the Academy in that village.

At Croydon, after a few days illneſs, the hon. Robert Walpole. He was the ſecond ſon of Horatio Walpole, the younger brother of Sir Robert Walpole, firſt earl of Orford. The father, Horatio, was, during his brother's adminiſtration, employed in many important negociations and embaſſies. So well did his efforts ſucceed in aſcertaining the then great object of European politics, the balance of power, that he was generally called the *Balance Maſter* of Europe. An anecdote reſpecting this gentleman, has lately appeared in Mr. Cox's "*Life of Sir Robert Walpole*," highly to this gentleman's credit. After he had aſſured the court to which he was ſent, that a certain meaſure would be purſued, the court of London changed their conduct, and Mr. Walpole, with great ſpirit, deſired to be recalled, as he could not ſupport meaſures oppoſite to theſe he had pledged his honour, his country would purſue. His ſon Robert, of whom we now ſpeak, was bred to the diplomatic line, and was the Engliſh envoy at the court of Portugal for many years, where he acquitted himſelf with credit. Early in life he was appointed one of the clerks extraordinary to the privy council, and was at his deceaſe, head clerk of that board. Mr. Walpole, in 1780, married a Miſs Groſett, by whom he had two ſons, and ſhe dying in 1784, he married, ſecondly, Sophia, daughter of Richard Sturt, eſq. who died in 1795.

At her huſband's ſeat, in Devonſhire, in the bloom of youth, Lady Down, wife of Lord Down, ſon of the Earl of Moray. Her ladyſhip was one of the daughters of the late Major-general Scott, and conſequently, ſiſter of the Marchioneſs of Titchfield. The general left to the marchioneſs the bulk of his fortune; and 50,000l. to this lady and his other daughters; but as the marriage of his favourite child could not take place agreeably to the tenor of the will, we are informed, a compromiſe was entered into by Lady Titchfield, by which a very conſiderable addition, in point of fortune, accrued to Lord Down.

[The late *Serjeant Adair*, whoſe death we noticed at page 64, of the laſt Magazine, was the ſon of Mr. Adair, an eminent army agent, and being deſigned for the law, was entered of the ſociety of Lincoln's Inn, and in due time called to the bar. He was, for a very conſiderable time, a barriſter, before he acquired any great portion of buſineſs, although he was confeſſedly a man of talents, had conſiderable knowledge of his profeſſion, and at the bar always delivered himſelf with great propriety. During the political conteſt in the beginning of the preſent reign, Mr. Adair's name appeared, greatly to his honour, as a junior council on the popular ſide. Mr. Adair finding he did not ſucceed in buſineſs, in due time at the King's Bench bar, was called (in 1774) to the degree of Serjeant at law. Still, however, he made no great progreſs, till after the death of Serjeant Glynn, when he became candidate for the office of Recorder of London, together with the late Mr. Howarth; Adair in the popular, and Howarth in the miniſterial intereſt. It was a hard conteſt; Mr. Adair was, however, the ſucceſsful candidate, having the votes of thirteen aldermen, and his antagoniſt twelve. The uſual ſalary of this office is only 40l. a year; but

but it has been usual for the city, if they approve of their recorder's conduct, to grant him an additional allowance; generally to double it. This, however, was not all the advantage which Mr. Adair reaped from his appointment; for he immediately came into very extensive practice in his profession, which has been constantly increasing to the time of his death. He has not only had the most profitable station at the Common Pleas bar, but had also acquired the character of being the best orator and most judicious advocate in that court, perhaps of the whole bar, with the exception only of the wonderful Erskine. Mr. Adair has occasionally held a seat in parliament: in that which expired in 1780, he was returned during a short time for Cockermouth, a borough under the influence of the present Lord Lonsdale, as his lordship was then in the patriotic interest, and Mr. Adair was at that time a patriot also. In the last parliament he was returned for Higham Ferrers, in the interest of Earl Fitzwilliam, who, at that time, was conceived to be in the whig, or patriotic interest. At a meeting of the freeholders of the county of Middlesex in 1784, we find Mr. Adair taking an active part in favour of his political friends, and from that time, till the late unnatural and disgraceful division, he was a steady adherent to them. Some time since, he resigned the recordership of London, the reasons assigned for which, were various. By his friends it was asserted, that he had so much business upon his head he could not attend to the duties of his office; by others, that his political sentiments did not accord with those of the majority of the court of aldermen, and that consequently he found his situation unpleasant. The unhappy event of the French revolution, occasioned Mr. Adair soon after to abandon his old principles altogether; passionately confounding the accidental and perverted, with the essential consequences of political freedom, he became a violent alarmist, and voted with the ministry in most cases, especially in those which referred to the present fatal war with France. From his interested connections with Earl Fitzwilliam, he, however, voted with his lordship in all questions relative to Irish affairs. Mr. Adair was, for a short time, council to the board of ordnance, and by the same interest he was promoted to be one of his majesty's serjeants at law. In the latter capacity, he was retained to carry on the prosecution against one of the persons accused of high treason, at the late unsuccessful state trials at the Old Bailey; and here the learned serjeant is said greatly to have outshined all the other lawyers, who acted on the same side. On another occasion, however, he was induced, by a family connection, to advocate with Mr. Erskine, in the cause of Mr. Stone, who had been unjustly accused of a criminal correspondence with Mr. Jackson, of Dublin. Mr. Adair's ambition, it is said, was to be lord chancellor of Ireland: to this he directed his views, and, at different periods, his hopes have been almost realised. He was, however, taken off by a sudden death, and has left a widow and amiable family. This learned and able lawyer, was the author of two tracts, one entitled, "*Thoughts on the Dismission of Officers for their Conduct in Parliament*," in which he admits the *right* of the crown to dismiss, but contends, that the exercise of that right should never be exercised, unless the officer has misbehaved in his immediate duty. The other pamphlet was entitled, "*Observations on the Power of Alienation of the Crown, before the first of Queen Anne.*" This was written on the affair of the grace of royalty in Cumberland, which had from the revolution been in the family of the Duke of Portland, but which was granted to the present Earl of Lonsdale, then Sir James Lowther. These pamphlets evinced at once his great constitutional knowledge, and the correctness of his legal opinions.]

In Dublin, the Right Hon. John Scott, earl of Clonmell, lord chief justice of the King's Bench of the kingdom of Ireland. He was an instance of a man rising to rank and fortune with little to recommend him than a "*matchless intrepidity of Face*," and with very moderate ability. His father was an honest Irish yeoman, who being willing to make his son a man of more consequence than himself, sent him to England to study the law, but was so little able to support him there, that Scott owed this favour to Mr. Carlton, a merchant, father of the present judge of that name: a gentleman who afterwards failed in business, and to whom Mr. Scott in his prosperity, gratefully allowed a very handsome stipend. Being called to the bar, Scott repaired to his native country, Ireland, to practice, when he attached himself to the ministerial party, and after long solicitation, was favoured with a silk gown, as king's council. He afterwards successively attained the posts of solicitor-general, attorney-general, and chief justice of the court of King's bench, judge of the exchequer chamber, and clerk of the pleas in the exchequer in Ireland, in which latter offices he died; he was also a privy counsellor, and successively promoted to be baron Earlsfort, viscount and earl of Clonmell, and has left to his family a very good fortune. Before his promotion to the peerage, he was member of parliament for the manor of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath. In the house, he had more than once altercations with the late Henry Flood, but was greatly inferior to that gentleman as a speaker. He of course always steadily supported the ministerial side. Lord Clonmell was born in 1735, and in 1768, married miss Catherine, daughter of Thomas Matthew, esq. a relation of the present lord viscount Landaff, and after her death, he married Miss Margaret Lawless, sister of the present lord Cloncurry, by whom he has his successor, and two other sons, and a daughter.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A ſtrict inſpection of weights and ſcales having lately taken place in the ſouth diviſion of Eaſington Ward, in the county of Durham, by order of the Magiſtrates, the deficiency diſcovered in the retail ſhops, was ſo great, that the loſs to the poor of this ſmall, and by no means populous diſtrict, amounted to no leſs than 500l. per annum. This ſuggeſts a mode of relieving the poor without expence.

At the laſt quarterly meeting of the committee of the Newcaſtle Charity for the relief of poor Married Women lying in at their own houſes, it appeared, that ſince the former meeting in March, 56 women have been delivered of 59 children, and received the benefit of the Inſtitution. All the women have recovered, and of the children only two have died, and thoſe twins prematurely born.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. Anthony Charlton, to Mrs. White, of the George Inn in the Fleſh Market. Mr. John Darnell, of the New Mills, to Miſs Simpſon.

At Carliſle, Mr. Thomas Hutchinſon, of Bury, Lancaſhire, to Miſs Loſh, of the former place.

At Hexham, Mr. John Calvert, officer of exciſe, to Miſs Ainſley.

At Stockton, Mr. John Moon, of Norton, to Miſs Dixon, of the former place.

At Biſhopwearmouth, Mr. Thomas Reed, enſign in the Surry militia, to Miſs Hannah Sterling. Mr. Simon Mewburn, of Acomb, near Hexham, to Miſs Elizabeth Daviſon.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. John Wright, common carrier between that town and Carliſle. Suddenly, the rev. Nathaniel Elliſon, lecturer of St. Andrews, and rector of Bolam. In his 81ſt year, Mr. Lancelot Atkinſon, ſen. ſhip-broker. In the prime of life, Mrs. Hawthorn. Mr. Iſaac Beaumont.

At Carliſle, ſuddenly, aged 23, Mr. John Wilkinſon.

At Durham, aged 84, Mrs. Mary Hopper, aunt to Hopper Williamſon, eſq. recorder of the corporation.

At Sunderland, at the extraordinary age of 113, John Dobſon.

At Ouſeburn, near Newcaſtle, Mrs. Kepple: ſhe was lately delivered of 3 children at a birth, all of whom are in a promiſing way. At the ſame place, in his 66th year, Captain Andrew Morton.

Aged 72, Mr. Chriſtopher Liddle, of Cleves Croſs, county of Durham.

At Biſhopwearmouth, Capt. Lancelot Smith, formerly in the Greenland trade from Liverpool.

In his 76th year, Mr. Thomas Thompſon, of Chillingham Barnes, near Wooler. He has been long known as a great improver of the breed of ſheep, in the county of Northumberland.

As Mr. Barrow, one of the counſel of the northern circuit was croſſing the river Eden, near Carliſle, on horſeback, he unfortunately miſtook the point of paſſage, and getting out of his depth was drowned. Mr. B. was a gentleman of amiable manners, and elegant accompliſhments, and his premature fate will long be regretted by his friends and relatives in the town of Lancaſter, of which place he was a native.

At Stranton, near Hartlepool, of a tympany, Mr. John Dobſon, aged 54. He was tapped on the 28th of February, 1796, by Mr. C. Grey, of Norton, for the firſt time. This operation was afterwards repeated 32 times by Mr. Maynard, ſurgeon, late of Greatham, and 53 times by Mr. Tate of Stranton. The quantity of water diſcharged at theſe ſeveral periods, amounted to 202 gallons, one quart and a pint, ale meaſure.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. Gregory Elſley, of Patrick Brompton, near Catterick, to Miſs White, of Blackburn, Lancaſhire.

Died.] At Whitehaven, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Jane Dickinſon. Aged 70, Mr. John Devlin. Mr. Robert Cowall. Aged 54, Mrs. Sarah Simon. Aged 73, Mrs. Jane Thompſon.

At his ſeat at Holm Rook, near Whitehaven, Henry Luturge, eſq. in the 75th year of his age. He was univerſally beloved and reſpected.

At Kendall, Miſs Agnes Sinkinſon: ſhe dined with the family in apparent good health, but was ſoon after ſuddenly taken ill, and expired in an hour.

At the ſame place, Mr. John Ward.

At Workington, Mr. James Robertſon, deputy cuſtomer of that part. Mr. Thomas Barnes, of the yellow fever. Aged 79, Mrs. Jane Wilſon.

At Seaton, aged 51, captain John Milliken, of the Mary of Workington.

At New Houſe, near Egremont, Mr. Henry Cook, ſen. miller.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Leeds, Archibald Paris, eſq. of London, to Miſs Lee, of the former place. Mr. Heele, to Miſs E. Johnſon, of Darrington.

At Hull, Mr. Dewes, to Miſs Ford, daughter of captain Humphry Ford.

Mr. Wm. Stephenſon, of Wakefield, to Miſs Garſide, of Huddersfield.

At Pocklington, the rev. J. Rodewell, lecturer of Holy Trinity Church, Leeds, to Miſs Baſket, daughter of the late rev. Mr. Baſket, of Pocklington.

The reverend Gregory Wood, of Bollon Caſtle, to Miſs Palmer of Kerby Hall.

At Pudſey, near Leeds, Mr. John Farrar, aged 76, to Miſs Sarah Raiſtrick, of Calverley, aged 40.

Mr. Harriſon, jun. of Hollis Croft, to Miſs Wilſon, of the Snuff Mill, near Sheffield.

At Ripley, Brook Richmond, eſq. of York, to Miſs Liddel, of Ripley Park, near Harrogate,

Harrogate, eldeſt daughter of the late Sir Henry Liddel, bart.

At Batley Church, Mr. Walker jun. apothecary of London, to Miſs Taylor, daughter of John Taylor, eſq. of Purlwell Hall, near Leeds.

At Skipton, Mr. Wm. Tindal, attorney, to Miſs Chippendale.

Died.] At York, aged 22, the right hon. lady Mary Hore, lady of the rev. Thomas Hore, and daughter of the late earl of Wicklow.

At the ſame place, Mrs Farrow. Mr. Henry Sydney Heron, many years an eminent dancing maſter in London. Mrs. Clarke. Miſs Catherine Bromley, daughter of the late Mr. John Bromley, merchant, and ſiſter to the rev. John Bromley, vicar of holy Trinity Church, Hull. Mr John Harriſon. Suddenly, Mr. Richard Gibſon.

At Hull, lieutenant Wilſon, of the royal Invalids in that garriſon. He was formerly a private in the guards. Mr. Empſon Travis. Mrs. Caſtle. Mr. Andrew Simpſon.

At Leeds, Mrs. Atkinſon, wife of the rev. Miles Atkinſon. Mr. John Sawyer.

At Sheffield, Mr. Joſeph Epworth, clerk of the old church. Miſs Buſtard. Mrs. Turner. Mrs. Bentley.

At Halifax, Mr. Richard Liſter. Mrs. Gautier, widow of the late Mr. Gautier, formerly an eminent merchant in Leeds. Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

At the Moravian ſettlement at Fulneck, near Leeds, in his 64th year, Mr. C. F. Waiblinger, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Wakefield, aged 92, Mrs. Naylor.

At Beverly, ſuddenly, aged 22 years, Miſs Mary Boddy.

At Scarborough, in his 63d year, Mr. James Schofield, bookſeller. Aged 73, John Harisford, eſq. of Hull.

At Middleton, near Leeds, in his 85th year, Richard Humble eſq.

Suddenly, Mr. Smeaton, purſer of the Nonſuch, ſtationed in the Humber.

At Knareſbro' in the 30th year, Miſs Procter, 3d daughter of Metcalfe Procter, eſq. of Thorpe in this county.

Died.] Aged 62, Mr. Joſeph Newley, merchant of Skircoat Green, near Halifax.

At Poole Mills, near Otley, Mr. Ambroſe Heath, papermaker.

At Badſworth, Miſs Rawlinſon.

LANCASHIRE.

A woman dreſſed in man's apparel, was lately diſcharged from the workſhop of Mr. Poſtles, joiner in Mancheſter, who had worked there upwards of four years. She had previouſly lived in that town in the capacity of a footman for ſeveral years, without any ſuſpicion being entertained of her ſex.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Crawford Logan, merchant, to Miſs Ramſay. Mr. James Hughes, tobacconiſt, to Miſs Ann Clubb. Captain Robert Dawſon, to Miſs Mary Barwiſe, of St. Bees, near Whitehaven. Mr. Richard Gardner, to Miſs Ann Davies. Mr. Nathaniel Tyrer, to Miſs Hymers. Mr. George Felton, to Miſs Middleton. Mr. George Perry, architect and ſculptor, to Miſs E. Marrow.

At Mancheſter, Mr. I. A. Buſfield, of Bradford, to Miſs Prieſtley, of the former town. Mr. George Flemming, of Preſton, to Miſs Wilſon, of Mancheſter. Mr. F. Uſher, to Miſs Elizabeth Ward, of Shudehill. Mr. Wm. Dyſon, to Miſs Mary Hyde, Sayley Bridge. Mr. F. Mallalieu, to Miſs Dinah Cheſhire. Mr. Samuel Stanway, to Miſs E. Holt. Mr. Peter Arrive, merchant of Guernſey, to Miſs Nancy Brierly, of Marſden ſquare, Mancheſter. Mr. James Hanſon, to Miſs Newell, of Hanging Heaton, near Dewſbury, Yorkſhire.

At Preſtbury, Mr. James Potts, of Macclesfield, aged 22, to Miſs Mary Burgeſs, aged 60.

At Wigan, Mr. Thacker, to Miſs Roper.

At Eccleſton, Mr. John Whalley, of Welch Whittle Green, to Miſs Rigby, of the former place.

At Warrington, Mr. Thomas Cartwright, of Liverpool, to Miſs Nixon of Grandleton.

At Leyland, Mr. Thomas Norris, muſlin manufacturer, and lieutenant of the volunteer company of that town, to Miſs Ellen Banniſter.

Mr. Thomas Tugwell, of Bradford, to Miſs Mary Jones, youngeſt daughter of John Jones, eſq. of Frankley.

At Standiſh, John Hodſon, eſq. of North-Wall, to Miſs Ellen Woodcock, of Wigan.

Died.] At Liverpool, in his 81ſt year, Mr. Richard Miles, ſhoemaker. He was a ringer upwards of 60, and organ blower to the old church upwards of 40 years. Mr. John Ward Kendall. Aged 78, Mrs. Hodgſon.

At Preſton, Mr. Wm. Townley.

At Lancaſter, Mr. Chriſtopher Butterfield, a gentleman much and deſervedly reſpected.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Yates.

At Bradford, Mr. Iſaac Haigh, china-man.

At Windhill, near the former place, Mr. Jonathan Barker, tanner.

At Warrington, Mrs. Moulſon, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Moulſon of Cheſter.

At Tildeſley, near Leigh, Mrs. Johnſon, of Mancheſter, widow of the late Thomas Johnſon, eſq. formerly high ſheriff of the county.

At Blackrod, in his 71ſt year, Mr. James Rothwell. He had been upwards of 50 years maſter of the free grammar ſchool in that town, and was greatly eſteemed as a valuable teacher, a ſincere friend, and a man of the ſtricteſt probity.

At Swinton, Mrs. Slater.

Suddenly, Mr. Wm. Gladding, of Bevington Buſh.

At Flixton, Mr. Iſaac Marſh, check manufacturer.

At

At Broughton, William Gawith, esq. formerly in the service of the East India Company at Bengal.

At Blackpool, in his 73d year, the rev. Robert Master, D. D. rector of Croston.

At Liverpool, suddenly, Mr. John Palmer, a celebrated comedian. He was a striking proof how much may be effected in this art, by perseverance. His father was one of the door-keepers of Drury-Lane Theatre, and procured for him a promise of a military appointment from Mr. Legrand, then governor to the young princes, the brothers of his majesty; the son was however, so completely *stage struck*, that nothing else employed his mind. Having put him out to the master of a fruitshop, on Ludgate hill, John neglected his business, and was discharged. The same year at his father's benefit, he spoke *Bucks have at ye All*, which was his first appearance on the stage. His father finding him determined on a Theatrical life, applied to Mr. Garrick, but that gentleman, after hearing him rehearse, desired him to think of some other profession. Foot, however, took him up, and brought him out in the part of Scamper, in the Orators. Palmer after this went into the country, and performed a short time, and on his return, Garrick took him into his house at twenty shillings a week. Not content with this, and asking an increase of salary, he was discharged; but, soon after procured an engagement at Norwich. Here he became acquainted with a lady of the name of Berrough, whom he afterwards married; this lady had an aunt, who had by will, left her a considerable property, but the union with Palmer, gave so much offence, that she totally disinherited her. Nor was this match happy in other respects, Palmer's wife, although a fine woman, and very amiable, was much older than himself, and he frequently neglected her. This conduct offended the people of Norwich so greatly, that he was obliged to quit the place. Not being able to get an establishment on a London Theatre, he delivered Stevens's Lectures on Heads, at various country towns, with applause and profit; and afterwards joined a strolling company, 'till he was at length admitted to Foot's theatre, (now Colman's) in the Haymarket, where he performed some inferior parts. His merit however began to appear, and Garrick engaged him at Drury-Lane Theatre, where his first performance was Sir Harry Boyle, in the Jealous Wife. Palmer, who afterwards shone so conspicuously on this theatre, had then, only twenty five shillings a week, which Garrick afterwards increased to thirty. The illness and subsequent death of his namesake, who had long been a favourite of the town in the genteel walk of comedy, opened to him a road to fame, and to Mr. Garrick's notice, who ever after befriended him. From this time he has continued progressively rising at Drury Lane theatre, and has been received during the summer, at Liverpool, Dublin, Birmingham, &c. as a favourite, but for some years past he has played constantly at the Haymarket, during that season. Palmer, experienced a terrible accident in playing one night in the Grecian daughter, he received so severe a blow, owing to the failure of the spring of the dagger, that he was confined for five months to his bed. In 1785, he entered into an unfortunate engagement for building a theatre, near Wellclose-square, under the sanction of the lieutenant of the Tower, in whose district it was. Much blame has been ascribed to him in this transaction, but the truth is, he was deceived by the gentlemen of the long robe, whom he consulted, and who assured him of the legality of the undertaking. His extravagant conduct, and his disappointment in this scheme, threw him into great difficulties, and he was obliged to take refuge in the rules of the king's bench, until he had settled with his creditors, by assigning to them a portion of his future earnings. He was then restored to his stations at Drury Lane and the Haymarket. It is said the terms on which he settled with his creditors were; he was to receive 500l. per annum, and the rest was to be applied to liquidate his debts. His manner of living and his large family, made this very ample allowance scarcely amount to a sufficiency. The cast of parts in which this actor performed, are perhaps as numerous as any ever played by one person. In all his comic characters he was excellent, and in some unrivalled. In tragedy he failed most, but even here his Stukely, Villeroy, and some others were chaste, and shewed great judgment. In his comic characters of Joseph Surface, Sneer, and others in which he was the original, he will scarcely ever be equalled. The manner of his death, was perhaps, without example, awful and impressive. On the 29th of July, while acting the character of the *Stranger*, on the Liverpool stage, he appeared unusually agitated, and endeavoured to proceed, but the hand of death had arrested him! He fell on his back on the stage, and instantly expired! His death caused a sensation in the theatre that can easier be conceived than expressed. The last words which he delivered in his part of the Stranger, were:

——"Oh God! God!

"There is another and a better World." Which remarkable sentence is ordered to be engraved on his tomb stone. He had lately suffered some heavy misfortunes; had lost his wife, a brother, and a favourite son, in the short space of a few months: these bore heavy on his mind and are supposed by the gentlemen of the faculty to have accelerated his death. He was in the fifty seventh year of his age.

At Blackburn, Mr. John Ward, in the 35th year of his age; his death is lamented by a very numerous acquaintance.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. J. Jackson, of Worrington, to Miss Jones, of Denbigh. Mr. Richard Dewsbury, to Mrs Skeleton. Mr. Thomas Jones, to Mrs. Hall.

Mr. John Derbyshire, jun. of Altrincham, to Miss Ousey.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Mary Johnson. Mr. Jones. Miss Shearing. Mrs. Parry, of the shoemakers arms, Northgate-street.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Fairfield, Mr. Henry King, of the Manchester Theatre, to Mrs Morrell, of the Worcester Theatre.

At Wirksworth, Mr. James Massey, aged 70, to Mrs. Sarah Gregory, aged 27; being his 5th and her 2d time of Marriage; they are both inhabitants of Fritchly.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. Lowe.

At her house in Nun's Green, Derby, lady Wilmot, relict of the late and mother of the present Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. of Osmaston.

At Ashborne, Mrs. Taylor.

At Buxton, the noted practiser of palmistry, Sieur Rea; after having entertained his company with his accustomed Hilarity, he went to his lodging apparently in perfect health, where he dropped down, and instantly expired.

At Mugginton, aged 77, Mrs. Alice Ride; she has left a numerous offspring, having children, grand-children, and great grand-children, to the number of 117, of whom 60, with her surviving husband, attended her funeral.

At Wirksworth, Mr. Bladon, attorney.

At Matlock Bath, Mrs. Piddocke, wife of the Rev. Mr. Piddocke, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.

NOTTINGHAM.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Robert Phillips, merchant, of Manchester, to Miss Needham, of the former place. Mr. White, to Miss Towler. Mr. Anderson, to Miss Ward, of Lincoln. Mr. John Widdowson, of Castle Donnington, in Leicestershire, to Miss Harriet Perrin, of Nottingham.

At Skelton, Samuel Maltby, esq. to Mrs. Kan, of Huntingdon, widow of the late Dr. Kan.

At Heanor, Mr. Waterfield, of Wood Eaves, near Ashbourn, to Miss Jackson, of Loscoe, in Derbyshire.

At Anterfield, Robert Wrigg, esq. to Miss Johanna Spencer, daughter of the late Robert Spencer, esq. of Holsock, near Blyth.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Lowe. Mrs. Gascoyne. George Burden, esq. of Park Hall, near Mansfield. Mr. Cassels. Mr. Barton. Suddenly, Mrs. Simpson, of the Nottingham arms, public house, at the Trent Bridge. Mrs. Miles.

At Mansfield, Mr. Wm. Naylor.

At Mansfield Wood-house, in her 52d year, Mrs. Hellen Meakin, wife of Gervas Meakin, gent.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Richard Dawson, of Lincoln Heath, farmer and grazier, to Miss Sewell, of Scopwick.

At Boston, Mr. William Squire, jun. to Miss Blackbourn, daughter of Mr. Peter Blackbourn, of the Red Inn.

At Gedney, Mr. John Nicholson, miller and merchant of Fleet, to Miss Elizabeth Millns, of the former place.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 72, Mr. John Blow. In her 63d year, Mrs. Ann Camm. Mrs. Lawrence, aged 62. William Jealous, famous for his skill as a bird-catcher.

At Stamford, Mr. Bailey, school-master.

At Boston, aged 66, Mr. Presphot Johnson.

At South Witham, Mr. Sapcote. At Louth, aged 19, Miss Hopkins.

Mr. Lawrence, of Hacconby.

At Normanby, near Gainsborough, aged 69, Mr. John Brown, farmer and grazier.

At Scawby, near Briggs, the Rev. Amaziah Empson; his loss will long be regretted in this neighbourhood, which has owed its tranquillity, in a great measure, to his exertions as a magistrate, and his excellent examples as a clergyman.

RUTLAND.

Married.] At Teigh, Mr. Wainer, of Melton Mowbrey, to Miss Bunting, of the former place.

Died.] At Oakham, Mrs. Bullivant.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, the Rev. Wm. Bailey Cocker, to Miss Mansfield, daughter of J. Mansfield, esq. of the LEICESTER BANK.

The rev. Thomas Owen, dissenting minister of Loughborough, to Miss Ann Catherine Dethick, of Mountsorrel, daughter of the late rev. Jeremiah Dethick, many years minister of Barden Park chapel.

Died.] At Leicester, Miss F. Hall. Mr. Wm. Simpson, youngest son of the late alderman Simpson. Mr. Chamberlain, of the Holly Bush public house.

At Loughborough, the Rev. Francis Wilcox, B. D. rector of that place, and late senior fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. in 1763. M. A. 1766. and B. D. 1775.

At Ashby Magna, Mr. John Crowder, farmer and grazier.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Thomas Green, of Bilston, surveyor of the turnpike road for that district, to Miss Watkin. Mr. Edmund Clemson, to Miss Harriot Wicksteed, of Whitchurch.

Mr. Bartlem, of Litchfield, to Miss E. Poulton, of Kidamoor Green.

At Cheadle, Mr. Fryer of Stoke upon Trent, to Miss Smith of the former place.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, in the prime of life, Mr. Jackson, schoolmaster.

On Saturday, the 21st of July, at Tamworth, John Meachan, esq. aged 68, universally regretted. He had been educated,

and for many years practiſed the profeſſion of medicine, at Stratford-upon-Avon, from whence he had retired ſome years to Tamworth, his native place. Here his profeſſional knowledge gave him great opportunities of relieving the poor, by affording them his advice, and medicines gratuitouſly. By this deſcription of people, therefore, his loſs will be ſeverely felt. In his friendſhips, he was ſteady and ſincere, faithful in the diſcharge of all his ſocial duties. They who knew him moſt, loved him beſt. In ſhort, his conduct through life, was ſuch, as to do honor to the man, and to leave an indelible regret in the hearts of thoſe, whom he has left behind.

Aged 81, Abraham Ward, gent. of the caſtle, near Stafford.

In conſequence of a fall from his horſe near Penn, Mr. Vaughan, of Wolverhampton.

At Drointon, aged 73, Mr. George Bedſon.

At Cliff Houſe, near Cheadle, Mr. John Child, jun. he ſupported a lingering and painful illneſs with great fortitude.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. Harding; his death was occaſioned by the burſting of a blunderbuſs, which tore off part of his thumb. An amputation of the remainder of the joint ſucceeded, which brought on a lock jaw, and terminated in his diſſolution.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At a reſpectable meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham, it was unanimouſly reſolved to erect, upon a Tontine plan, a building to ſerve as a public office, for the accommodation of the magiſtrates, the commiſſioners of Lamps, &c. and of the town at large. 4001. was ſubſcribed on the ſpot.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Samuel Hodgſon, jun. of old Swinford, to Miſs Nelly Southall, of the former town. Mr. William Wood, to Miſs Johanna Phillips. Mr. George Proctor, to Miſs Whitmore. Mr. Joſeph Stephens to Miſs Sarah Hill. Mr. Joſeph Green, engineer of the Soho, at Handſworth, to Mrs. Mary Lloyd.

At Alleſley near Coventry, Mr. W. P. Sommerville, to Miſs Anne Lloyd, fifth daughter of Mr. Sampſon Lloyd, ſen. Banker in Birmingham.

At Radford, Wm. Whitehead, jun. eſq. to Miſs Joyce Neale, of Mornington, in Oxfordſhire.

Died.] At Henly, Mr. Charles Wood, of Coleſhill.

At Upton Creſſett, near Bridgnorth, in his 73d year, Edward Corſer, gent. his loſs will long be regretted by a numerous and highly reſpectable circle of friends to whom his hoſpitality and amiable manners juſtly endeared him.

In her 54th year, Mrs. Anne Parkes, wife of Mr. Thomas Parkes, of the George inn, Wedneſbury; She had to ſtruggle with an excruciating illneſs for 6 months.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Wright. Mr. Benjamin Tilt. Miſs Mary Smith.

After a ſhort, but ſevere illneſs, Mr. Croft of Mount Pleaſant.

SHROPSHIRE.

A buſt of the late Mr. Howard, executed by J. Bacon, eſq. R. A. at the joint expence of Rowland Hunt, eſq. of Boreatton, and Thomas Knight, eſq. of Henley, has been placed over the gateway of the new goal, at Shrewſbury.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. P. Beck, wine-merchant, to Miſs Pritchard, of Meole.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Youde, to Miſs Willet, of the Red Lion inn.

At Hodnet, Mr. William Wood, of Eſpley, to Miſs Bickerton, only daughter of the late Mr. Bickerton, of Newport.

At Great Neſs, Mr. Wildblood, of Kinton, to Miſs Martha Frank, of Park ſtreet, London.

At Madeley, John Manſelle, eſq. of Dawley Green, to Mrs. Jane Cock, widow of the late Mr. George Cock, of Dawley.

At Newport, George Price, eſq. of Shareſhill, in Staffordſhire, to Miſs Crockett, of Little-Onne, likewiſe in that county.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, in his 85th year, Ralph Vernon, eſq. Aged 66, Mrs. Speake, mother of captain Speake, in the Eaſt-India-Company's ſervice at Bombay.

At Walton, aged 28, lady Charlotte Deſborough, youngeſt daughter of the right hon. the earl of Buckinghamſhire.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Pugh.

At Biſhop's Caſtle, Mr. Samuel Norton.

At White-cotevan, near Clunn, aged 63, Mrs. Jones.

At Albrighton, Thomas Meeſon, gent.

At Plealey, near Shrewſbury, Dr. Waring, profeſſor of mathematics in the Univerſity of Cambridge, a commiſſioner of the Board of Longitude, and a fellow of the royal ſociety.—*A circumſtantial memoir of this great mathematician, will be given in our next.*

Mrs. Bowen, of Shorthill, near Ponteſbury.

In his 80th year, the Rev. Adam Ottley, rector of Pitchford, in this county.

Suddenly, Mr. Joſeph Stanley, carpenter and joiner, of the Lady Oak, near Minſterley.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Eveſham, Mr. John New, to Miſs Pearce.

Mr. George Starr, of Totterton, to Miſs Bright, of the Harp inn, Biſhop's caſtle.

At Shipſton upon Stouer, Mr. Miſter, ſurgeon, to Miſs Locke, of Hill-houſe inn, Oxfordſhire.

At Lea caſtle, the hon. col. John Hope, next brother to the earl of Hoptown, and M. P. for the county of Lithgow, to Miſs E. Hope, youngeſt daughter of the late hon. C. Hope, of Craigie Hall.

Mr. Thomas Green, of Biſhop's Caſtle, to Miſs Vaughan, of Colebach.

At Weſtbrooke, George Blount, eſq. youngeſt ſon of the late Sir Walter Blount, bart. to Miſs Courtney Chicheſter, daughter of the late John Chicheſter, eſq. of Arlington.

Died.

Died.] At Bell Broughton, after a long and agonizing illneſs, which he bore with exemplary fortitude and reſignation, the Rev. Thomas Clark, D. D. rector of Bell Broughton, and of Tretyre, Herefordſhire.

At Sydbury, adjoining to Worceſter, Mr. Joſeph Southall, of the Croſs Keys public houſe.

At Bengworth, Mr. Stephen Fiſher; and three days after, ſuddenly, his ſiſter, Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Hannah Bourne, ſecond daughter of Richard Bourne, eſq. of Acton Hall.

Mr. John Bonaker, of Norton, near Eveſham, was lately found dead in the high road, about a mile from Kaiver. He is ſuppoſed to have fallen from his horſe in a fit.

At Worceſter, aged 57, Miſs Sanders. In her 83d year, Mrs. Butler. Mr. Jones, formerly a muſician in this town.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

At Leominſter, aged 70, the Rev. W. Hughes, M. D. vicar of St. Peter's, Worceſter, and upwards of 50 years a minor canon of the Worceſter Cathedral. By a will depoſited ſome years ſince in the hands of Dr. Johnſon, his property is bequeathed to the Worceſter Infirmary.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Clifton Church, Charles C. Langworthy, eſq. to Miſs Auſten, daughter of the late archdeacon Auſten, of Cork.

At Bedminſter, Mr. Sayer, to Miſs Hague.

At Briſtol, Mr. Gilbert, wholeſale linen-draper, to Miſs Gopall, late of Bath Theatre. Mr. William James, of Chard, Somerſetſhire, to Miſs Frances Jones, of Briſtol. Mr. William Guy, of Frome, to Miſs Jane Sweeper, of Devizes.

The Rev. S. Pickering, rector of Biſhop's Cleves, to Miſs Ramas, of Merry-hill Farm, Buſhey.

At Cheltenham, Samuel Richard Alleyne, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Samuel Alleyne, eſq. of Golden, in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, to Miſs Child, daughter of William Child, eſq. of Kiniet, Shropſhire.

At Mangotsfield, Mr. Jackſon, druggiſt of London, to Miſs Humphries, of Glouceſter.

Died.] At Briſtol, Mr. J. Criſp. Miſs Mary Pendry. Mr. Charles Tobin. Mr. Thomas Lewis, of the Three Cups public houſe on the Back. Mr. Beale, many years night conſtable of the ward of Caſtle Precincts. Miſs Harriet. Mrs. Buſh. Mr. Yates, brewer, near Temple-gate. Mr. Henry Nevill. Mr. Watts. Mrs. Safford, wife of Mr. Joſeph Safford, ſurgeon and apothecary in the old market, and one of the coroners for this city. Mr. Joſeph Reid, of the King's Arms, St. James's Back. Aged 68, Mrs. Alice Llewellin.

At Berkeley, Mrs. Jenner, wife of Mr. Jenner, ſurgeon.

OXFORD.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Thorp, ſurgeon, of Malden, in Eſſex, to Mrs. Taylor, widow of the late Mr. Taylor, of Tracy farm, in this county.

At Northmoor, Mr. James Cox, of Oxford, to Miſs Eliza Minchin, of the former place.

Died.] At Oxford, in his 80th year, Mr. C. Moore. Aged 28, Mrs. Caroline Andrews.

NORTHAMTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Peterborough, Mr. John Calah, organiſt of the cathedral.

At his ſeat, at Aſhby St. Ledger, after a lingering illneſs, in his 77th year, Joſeph Aſhley, eſq. This gentleman ſerved the office of high ſheriff in 1788.

At Cogenhoe, near Northampton, Mrs. Chapman.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The following are the two firſt premiums which his grace the Duke of Bedford offers at his annual ſheep-ſhearing at Wooburn, for 1799, an additional inſtance of his Grace's great attention to the intereſts of his own neighbourhood, and which would, if it were neceſſary, ſtamp a higher value on the breed of SOUTH DOWN SHEEP.

The firſt is, "To the perſon in Bedfordſhire, who ſhall, between June 1798 *and June* 1799, *expend the largeſt ſum of money (not leſs than one hundred guineas) in the purchaſe of South Down or Leiceſter ewes, the premium of* FIFTY GUINEAS.

"*The premium of* TWENTY-FIVE GUINEAS *will be given to the perſon who expends the next largeſt ſum on the ſame object, and on the ſame conditions.*"

Married.] John Cooper, eſq of Leighton, in this county, to Miſs Firth, one of the co-heireſſes, of the late William Firth, eſq.

Died.] At Blenham, Miſs Albinia Manners Sutton, youngeſt daughter of John Manners Sutton, eſq. M. P. for Newark.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A dreadful hurricane was lately experienced near Cauſton, in this county. Its effects were firſt viſible at a place called Meicklemore Pit, where it carried the water up to the top of the houſes, forced down ſome hay-ſtacks, and carried off the thatch from the roofs. It did great damage to a field of peas, which it laid entirely waſte, in a tract of about 16 yards wide. The workmen in the fields, together with the inhabitants in the neighbourhood, were much alarmed for the event, the noiſe it made being heard to the diſtance of a mile and upwards. Its direction, like hurricanes in general, was from N. N. E. to S. S. W. but differing eſſentially from the ordinary whirlwinds experienced in this country. Thoſe who witneſſed its effects, compare it to the ſtorms known to the Aſiatic ſailors, by the name of tornados. It was attended with no rain; but followed by two peals of thunder.

Died.] At Over, Mr. John Ingle.

At Swaiſey, after a lingering illneſs, in her 46th year, Mrs. Cole.

At Wicken Hall, Mr. Robert Reynor.

[*Married,*

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. H. Beaver, to Miss M. Leathes. Mr. C. Worth, merchant, to Miss Maria Carter, of Thorpe.

The rev. Morden Carthew, of Frettenham, to Miss Pike, of Coltishall.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 47, Mr. Woolterton. Mrs. De Caux: she was found dead in her bed, without having experienced any previous illness. Miss Mary Hudson, third daughter of Mr. James Hudson, banker, in this city. In her 75th year, Mrs. Branch. Aged 59, Mr. Joseph Wilkerson.

At Fakenham, Mrs. Jones. To uncommon personal beauty, she added the graces of mind, and an elegance of manners, seldom paralleled.

At Mattishall, in his 30th year, the Rev. St. John Smith, one of the senior fellows of Caius College, Cambridge.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, Mr. Woodthorpe Collet, of Clopton, to Miss Skinner, of the former place. Mr. Taylor, of Abbertonhall, near Colchester, to Miss Syer, of Keddington, near Clare.

At Brandon, Mr. John Burgess, to Miss Mary Day.

At Rushall, Mr. Anthony Smith, to Mrs. Cunningham.

Died.] At Ipswich, suddenly, Mr. Jennings. Samuel Wollaston, esq. Patent Customer, of the port of Ipswich. Mrs. Last.

At Bury, Mrs. Hayward.

At Pettaugh, of which he was rector, at the advanced age of 83, the Rev. William Young, son of Dr. Young, best known to the world by the name and character of Mr. *Abraham Adams*, in the novel of *Joseph Andrews*.

At Brandon, aged 38, Mr. John Enefer, farmer.

At Sudbury, Mr. Thomas Norman.

Aged 88, Mr. Edward Manning, formerly an opulent farmer at Hawstead, but who had retired from business.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married. At St. Albans, Mr. B. Cooper, to Miss Adams.

At Totteridge, Mr. Richard Bowzer, of the Borough, to Mrs. Denison, of Bedford-row.

The rev. R. Vivian, rector of Bushey, to Miss Emmett, of St. Albans.

Died.]. At Hertford, Mr. Richard Byron.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Chelmsford, Mr. J. O. Parker, jun. to Miss Service, daughter of Mr. R. Service, of Finsbury-square.

At Malden, Captain Adams, of the Eagle excise cutter, Plymouth, to Miss Sadd, of the former place. Also, Mr. Massy, barrack-master of that town, to Miss Stokes, of Chelmsford.

At Wanstead, Lieutenant Richard Bennet, of the 13th light dragoons, to Miss Graves, daughter of Thomas Graves, esq. of Gothic Lodge, near Rumford.

Died.] At Colchester, aged 55, Francis Smythies, esq. an eminent solicitor, and town clerk of that borough.

At Sandford Mill, in Springfield, Mrs. Pedley, wife of Mr. Pedley, of Whitechapel, and daughter of Mr. Milbank, of Little Waltham.

Mr. Bannister, farmer, of Rayleigh.

At Birch Hall, near Colchester, Mrs. Keeling.

Suddenly, Mr. Isaac Frost, of Stanley Hall, Pebmarsh.

At Halsted, aged 21, Mr. Joseph Reynolds.

KENT.

At a meeting of the Kent agricultural society, held at Ashford, on the 3d instant, the premium of four guineas, for the best Romney Marsh Ram bred in Kent, was adjudged to Mr. Strickland, of Appledore; and the premium of two guineas for the second best ditto, to Mr. Francis Whitfield, of Ashford.

Married.] At Rochester, Captain Templeton, of the Marines, to Miss Clegg.

At Folkstone, Mr. J. Harvey, to Miss Mary Spicer.

At Whitstable, Mr. Robert Newing, of the Company of Dredgers, to Miss Nancy Allen.

At Charlton, Mr. William Barns, of Paington, to Miss Ann Edwards, of the former place.

Mr. Elsted, surgeon of Chilham, to Miss Rebecca Whitfield, of Canterbury.

Died.]. At Chatham, Mr. James Kincaide, master blacksmith, of this dock-yard. Aged 68, Mr. John Tucker.

At Sheerness, Mr. W. D. Banes, master mast-maker, of that dock-yard. Mrs. Irwin.

At Lee, near Canterbury, after a long and painful illness, borne with exemplary fortitude, Mrs. Byrche, widow of the Rev. Wm. Dejovas Byrche, M. A. of the Blackfriars, in Canterbury.

At Sittingbourne, in her 82d year, Mrs. Jane Smithe, widow of the Rev John Smithe, late vicar of Borden, in this county, and rector of Skilbeck, Lincolnshire.

At the same place, Mr. T. Wilkins, jun. of the Dover Castle, aged 80. John Stubbs, formerly a shipwright, and squarer of timber for the measurers in the dock-yard; he had for a long time been superannuated.

Mrs. Waldron, of the Black-boy public house, Room Lane; she was suddenly seized with a paralytic stroke, as she was standing over the fire, by which accident she burnt herself so dreadfully, that she expired the next day.

At Ramsgate, of a fever and inflammation of the lungs, contracted in the late expedition to Ostend, Lieutenant Colonel Boone, of the first regiment of guards.

At Brompton, of a consumption, Mr. J. Stone, shipwright; he was greatly respected for the extraordinary purity of his morals.

At Hythe, Mrs. Geere. Mrs. Watcher, of the Duke's Head public-house.

At

At Canterbury, aged 66, Mr. Thomas Ridout, land ſurveyor; he had received from nature a ſound underſtanding, which was ſedulouſly cultivated and improved by a ſtudious education; he was an affectionate huſband, a tender father, a ſincere friend, and a warm benefactor to the poor. His friends and relations will long lament his loſs, and none more ſo than his brethren of the Hiſtorical Society in Northgate, of which he was many years an ornament.

SUSSEX.

The annual ſhew of cattle for the prizes given by the Suſſex Agricultural Society, lately held at Lewes, was moſt reſpectably and numerouſly attended; the aſſemblage of faſhionables and amateurs appeared to have received a conſiderable increaſe from laſt year. Among thoſe preſent, were the *Prince of Wales* and *Prince Erneſt*, the *Stadtholder*, the *Duke of Bedford*, the *Earl of Egremont*, *Lord Gage*, *Lord Clermont*, *Lord Sheffield*, *Lord J. Ruſſel*, *Lord Villiers*, *Sir Charles Bunbury*, *Sir Godfrey Webſter*, *Sir J. Lade*, *Sir J. Shelley*, *Sir C. Burrell*, *Mr. Pelham*, &c. &c.

Married.] At Weſt Hoathely, Mr. Thomas Rudd, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, London, to Miſs Priſcilla Hubbard, of Mile End

Died.] At Lewes, Mr. John Edwards, upholſterer and auctioneer.

At Burwaſh, on the 22d of June, Mrs. Elizabeth Leggatt, wife of the Rev. R. Leggatt, diſſenting miniſter of that place, and ſiſter of Mr. Hoſe, a reſpectable reſident of Melton Mowbray, in Leiceſterſhire.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Eaſt Iſley, Mr. Joſeph Ward, of Lackhamſtead, to Miſs Ann Adams, of the former place.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. John Cotterell. Mr. Slyfield.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] James Gregg, Eſq. of Portſmouth, to Miſs Penelope Fox, of Duntonhall, Warwickſhire.

At Southwarnborough, Mr. S. Dicker, of New Farm, to Miſs Sarah Heath.

Died.] At Southampton, on the 11th inſt. after a few days illneſs, Mrs. Eliza Maria Peper, wife of Thomas Peper, eſq.

At Spratſdown, near Whitechurch, Mrs. K. Waterman; ſhe had hoarded up 9600 farthings, to defray her funeral expences.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Milſton, near Saliſbury, Mr. J. Biſcoe, to Miſs Peſtingall, of Hereford.

At Burbage, Mr. Thomas Luff, of Hounſlow, to Miſs S. Jenner, daughter of the late Reverend Henry Jenner, vicar of Rockhampton, Great Bedwin, &c. and late chaplain to the Earl of Ayleſbury.

Died.] At her ſeat at Horſham Park, Lady James, relict of Sir Wm. James, bart. and daughter and co-heireſs of the late Edward Goddard, eſq. of Hartham.

At Williton, Mrs. Jury, of the Coach and Horſes inn.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Motcomb, Mr. Knight, to Miſs Ann Vining.

Died.] At Dorcheſter, ſuddenly, Mr. J. Hawkins, upholſterer and auctioneer. Mrs. Houſe, of Weymouth.

At Blandford, Mrs. Stubbs, widow of J. Stubbs, eſq. and ſiſter of Wm. Jeanes, eſq. late of Shroton-houſe, in this county.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bathwick Church, John Wm. Delap Wilſon, eſq. to Miſs Anne Maria Eliza Reynolds.

At Bath, John Clavey Middleton, eſq. of Frome, to Miſs Elizabeth Smith, of the former place. Mr. Joſeph Fowles, to Miſs Silcock.

At Keynſham, Mr. Powell, aged 37, to Mrs. Edmonds, aged 80; Mr. P. is her 5th Huſband.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Blagrave, widow of the late G. Blagrave, eſq. of Bulmarſh Court, Berks. In a very advanced age, Daniel Webb, eſq. author of the celebrated Diſſertations on Muſic, Poetry, and Painting. In his 41ſt year, Mr. Ralph Critchley, penmaker, late of Glouceſter. Aged 22, Mr. Thomas Gibbs. Mr. Anthony Morley. Aged 46, Mrs. Bruce, a maiden lady; ſhe had her coffin made many years, and kept it in her bedchamber. Of a decline, the lady of colonel Fuller.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Richard Froſt, ſchoolmaſter, to Miſs Ann Brown, of Norwich.

At Plymouth, Lieutenant Leake, ſurgeon of the Royal Lancaſhire regiment of militia, to Miſs Harriet Vaillant, ſecond daughter of Captain Vaillant, of the royal navy.

At Powderham Caſtle, the Right Hon. Colonel John Vaughan, M. P. ſon to the Right Honourable the Earl of Liſburne, to the Hon. Miſs Courtney, daughter to the late and ſiſter to the preſent Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Courtney.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Adams, wife of Mr. Adams, ſurgeon. Capt. Morgan Cooke, maſter of the Providence coaſting veſſel from Exeter to London. Mr. Zuigler. Aged 89, Mrs. Hudſon.

CORNWALL.

A rich vein of cobalt has been diſcovered in the wherry mine, near Penzance, in this county.

Married.] At Falmouth, Mr. George Snell Williams, to Miſs Nancy Plane.

WALES.

Died.] At Aberdare, Glamorganſhire, the Rev. Edward Evan, miniſter of a congregation of proteſtant diſſenters in that place. He was one of the moſt eminent of the order of Ancient Britiſh Bards, and no mean performer on the harp, and was commonly known among his bardic admirers by the appellation of *Jorweth ap Joan O Torganwg*. He invariably ſuſtained an unblemiſhed and highly reſpected character.

ALPHA.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES, *and of* DIVIDENDS *announced between the* 20*th of July and the* 20*th of August, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are in Italics.)

Aſſling, J. Normanton, miller. *Sykes, New-inn*
Anderſon, W. London, and Paiſley, muſlin-manufacturers. *Wilburn, Craig's-court*
Acocks, B. Bridge-road, dealer in coals. *Cockayne and Taylor*
Antionete, F. Bond-ſtreet, milliner. *Broughton, Furnival's-inn*
Brown, J. Putney, money ſcrivener. *Cockayne and Taylor*
Bonnell, J. Newcaſtle, hatter. *R. Wilſon, Lincoln's-inn-fields*
Brown, T. Cheſterfield, merchant. *Bromley and Bell, Gray's-inn*
Bowes, A. R. S. now in the King's Bench priſon, ſhip-owner. *Shaw, Clement's-inn*
Bannifter, J. Armley, clothier. *Wilſon, Caſtle-ſtreet, Holborn*
Birchenough, C. Bredbury, inn-keeper. *Milne, Serjeant, and Milne, Manchester*
Birchenough, C. and H. Sidebotham, Caſtle-hill, Stockport, hatters. *Huxley, Temple.*
Banner, F. Aldergate-ſtreet, upholder. *Gregſon and Smart*
Bayley, C. Uppingham, mercer. *Kinderley and Long*
Carter, W. Crichlade, ſhop-keeper. *Collins, Spital-ſquare*
Duckworth, J. B. Aſhford, wine-merchant. *Burr and Burt*
Evans, J. Birts Morton, Worceſter, ſhop-keeper. *French and Son, Caſtle-ſtreet, Holborn*
Fenning, S. Colcheſter, butcher. *J. Cutting, Bartlet's-buildings*
Gabb, J. Guildford, butcher. *Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry*
Grant, R. South Shields, merchant. *Atkinſon, Chancery-lane*
Green, V. and R. Green, Percy-ſtreet, engravers, &c. *Foſter*
Gay, W. Lyncombe and Widcombe, miller and baker. *Blandford and Sweet, Temple*
Heſketh, J. Manchester, check-manufacturer. *Meſſrs. Kay and Renſhaw, Manchester*
Herries, C. and J. Nailer, London, merchants. *Roſs and Hall*
Hewitt, G. J. Bideford, Devon, merchant. *Hughes and Nethersole, Eſſex-ſtreet*
Huddy, C. Wapping, Taylor. *A. Burt, jun. Torrington-ſtreet*
Humphreys, H. Machynlleth, ſhop-keeper. *Tarrant, Chancery-l.*
Jenkins, G. Swanſea, tanner. *Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn*
Jennings, J. Liverpool, merchant. *Wright, Buckingham-ſtreet*
Jones, T. Glouceſter-ſtreet, Queen-ſquare, dealer. *Leake*
Jones, H. Bilcoch, maltſter. *Lambert, Hatton-garden*
Law, T. Spalding, oatmeal-maker. *Edmunds*
Lutterworth, M. W. Leiceſter, grocer. *Kinderley and Long*
Lamb, W. Manchester, druggiſt. *Foukes, Hart-ſtr. Bloomſbury*
Maklan, J. Romford, inn-keeper. *Cutting, Bartlet's-buildings*
Marſton, T. Birmingham, grocer, &c. *Fox, Parliament-ſtr.*
Nichell, F. Hampſtead, ſchool-miſtreſs. *Prendergaſt*
Pratt, B. Darlington, druggiſt. *Smith, Hatton-garden*
Paiſreyman, R. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. *Meſſrs. Edge, Manchester*
Patterſon, T. Eaſt Grinſtead, inn-holder. *Denton*
Power, F. T. Charles-ſtreet, St. James's, merchant. *Ireland*
Ramſay, T. J. Bedale, ſhop-keeper. *Mathews, Caſtle-ſt. Holborn*
Reeve, N. Leiceſter, grocer. *Fielder*
Roſe, C. and F. Roſe, High Wycombe, haberdaſhers. *Field*
Redforth, J. Feltham, dealer. *Batchelor, Clement's-inn*
Radford, W. Liverpool, mercer. *Inge and Chandlis*
Rennard, T. Aldermanbury-poſtern, watch-maker. *Cokayane and Taylor, Lyon's-inn*
Saunders, F. Little Queen-ſtreet, Snow's-fields, dealer in ſtale beer. *Sherwood and Parre, Canterbury-ſquare*
Slade, C. and S. Barratt, Briſtol, ſhop-keepers. *R. Edmunds*
Sheldon, T. Burſlem, grocer. *Lace, Liverpool*
Stanley, C. Sheffield, butcher. *Stone, Tunbridge-wells*
Smith, R. Bath, brewer. *Davies, Worcester*
Seabrook, R. Southminſter, dealer. *Lane and Edmunds, Red-Lion-ſquare.*
Uther, J. W. Bowling-green-lane, Clerkenwell, victualler. *Williams, Bernard's-inn*
Wheidale, J. Holbeach, broker. *Meſſrs. Harvey, Lincoln's-inn-fields.*
Wollaſton, J. and Francis Upjohn, diſtillers, Holborn-bridge. *Higden, Currier's-hall*
Watſon, G. Briſtol, merchant. *J. Tarrant, Chancery-lane*
Wild, S. Warwick, innholder. *Fletcher and Nichols, Gerard-ſtreet*
Wilſon, J. Lawrence-lane, Iriſh factor. *Mainſtone, Eſſex-ſtreet*
Woolfe, P. Great Prescot-ſtreet, coal-merchant. *Nichols and Nettleſhip, Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide*
Watkins J. Rolywell-ſtreet, Shoreditch, coal-merchant. *Willey, Bajnghall-ſtreet*
Warren, W. the younger, Rickinghall Superior, feedſman. *Dickinſon and Burton, Bury St. Edmunds.*
Zachary, H. Lawrence-lane, Cheapſide, Iriſh factor. *Mainſtone, Eſſex-ſtreet*

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Allen, J. and E. Pool, anchorſmiths. Aug. 14
Andrews, H. Petworth, grocer. Sept. 4
Abbot, J. Rotherham, ſhopkeeper. Sept. 5
Ackroyd, S. J. Haimworte, and J. Binns, Halifax, carpet-manufacturers. Sept. 12.
Brooks, T. Great Yarmouth, innkeeper. Aug. 24
Buttall, J. Greek-ſtreet, ironmonger. Aug. 18
Boardman, B. Norwich, hatter. Aug. 29
Boubyer, W. Briſtol, maltſter. Aug. 20
Broadbent, T. Sheffield, banker. Aug. 31
Bond, W. Kirkerwald, and J. Wilſon, Highbank-hill, dealers. Aug. 27
Buckler, A. Lothbury, factor. Aug. 7
Byng, J. B. Manſell-ſtreet, merchant. Aug. 31
Breeſe, R. Sunderland, and W. Stanton, Biſhop Wearmouth, ſhip-owners. Sept. 13
Bullock, R. Union-ſtreet, merchant. Sept. 11
Bell, J. Plymouth, merchant. Sept. 8
Croſs, R. Canterbury, linen-draper. Aug. 18
Cumming, A. Rotherhithe-wall, hatter. Aug. 18
Collins, W. Bath, linen-draper. Aug. 30.
Courtneſs, J. Hurſtperpoint, Suſſex, ſhopkeeper. Aug. 20
Cooper S. the younger, Wade's Mill, miller. Aug. 21.
Carſs, R. Bury St. Edmunds, banker. Aug. 25
Chandler, D. Stowmarket, merchant. Aug. 23.
Coggan, J. Liverpool, linen-draper. Aug. 31
Chandler, D. Chubbing, farmer. Sept. 1
Clifton, T. and T. Strode, Lambeth, engine-makers. Sept. 22
De Gruchy, J. P. and P. Gavey, London, merchants. Sept. 4
Drought, T. F. Ilminſter, druggiſt. Aug. 22
Dale, H. Goldby Brook, Eyam, Derby, tanner. Sept. 18
Drew, T. Exeter, linen-draper. Sept. 5
Elbon, J. Watford, leather breeches-maker. Sept. 4
Evans, J. Paternoſter-row, bookſeller. Aug. 18
Eglin, R. and L. Eglin, Sheffield and South Kelſey, merchants. Aug. 29
Edge, W. Ruſhline, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. Sept. 6
Fielder, W. Bunhill-row, builder. Aug. 15
Froſt, E. the elder, Scarning, dealer. Aug. 28
Gray, J. H. Brecham Lodge, Somerſet, dealer. Aug. 15
Gliding, F. Aldergate-ſtreet, cabinet-maker. Aug. 18
Gaffiot, J. P. Union-ſtreet, merchant. Sept 8
Grégory, J. Melkſham, ſhopkeeper, Sept. 5
Gibſon, W. the younger, Tideſwell, cotton-manufacturer, Sept. 19
Glover, J. John Hall, J. Haynes, and W. Haynes, Worceſter, brewers. Sept. 20
Gomerfal, W. Gilderſom, clothier. Sept. 19
Hawkins, M. Manceneſter, Upholſterer. Aug. 16
Hunter, M. H. Hunter, and R. Hunter, Briſtol, merchants. Aug. 23.
Hill, R. Birmingham, anvil-maker. Aug. 20
Heydon, B. R. Plymouth, bookſeller. Aug. 24
Hemmings, J. Broomgrove, mercer. Aug. 21
Hart, J. Walbrook, merchant. Aug. 18
Halliday, J. Winchmore-hill, victualler. Aug. 14
Haffey, J. Walthamſtow, merchant. Nov. 3
Hewet, J. G. Bideford, merchant. Aug. 25
Howorth, S. Halifax, innkeeper. Sept. 12
Jolleff, R. Briſtol, butcher. Aug. 24
Jones, S. Bartholomew-cloſe, merchant. Oct. 9
Kyce, H. Kyce, merchant. Aug. 20
Knowſton, F. Colcheſter, hoſier. Nov. 3
Kingſton, A. Bath, carpenter. Sept. 8
Lane, J. F. Faizer, and T. Boyſton, Nicholas-lane, merchants. Aug. 14
Longcroft, G. M. Havant, money-ſcrivener. Aug. 21
Lodge, J. Cornhil, merchant. July 31
Lindorth, P. Kingſton, merchant. Aug 20
Lawrie, G. U. Hatton-ſtreet, merchant. Aug. 21
Longſtaff, S. Sunderland, ſhip-owner. Sept. 11
Legg, W. Curſitor-ſtreet, tallow-chandler. Aug. 25
Lawrence, J. T. Yates, and D. Holt, Manchester, cotton-ſpinners. Sept. 4
Laverack, W. Kingſton, coal-merchant. Sept. 4
Latten, W. Norwich, brewer. Oct. 4
Martindale, B. and E. Fitch, St. James's-ſtreet, wine-merchants. Aug. 25
Martin, J. Poole, ironmonger. Aug. 18
Morgan, J. Namptwich, draper. Aug. 13
Mallam, J. Fleet-ſtreet, merchant. Aug. 7
Milnes, R. Crow's-neſt, Dewſberry, maltſter. Aug. 30
Morgan, J. Short's-gardens, Drury-lane, corn-chandler. Sept. 11
Mill, R. Bideford, linen-draper. Sept. 25
Needham, J. H. St. Noets, grocer. Aug. 23
Parker, J. St. Paul's Church-yard, goldſmith. Aug. 18
Preſt, J. Preſcot-ſtreet, corn-factor. Aug. 18
Priddle, T. G. Snowhill, cheeſemonger. Sept. 8
Rattray, J. Paternoſter-row, woollen-draper. Aug. 21
Reed, S. and J. Reed, St. James's-ſtreet, bookſellers. Aug. 25
Roſkell, G. Garſlang, tallow-chandler. Aug. 31
Reynolds, W. Eveſham, druggiſt. Sept. 26
Stone, W. Kutland-place, Thames-ſtreet, coal-merchant. Aug. 18
Sargeant, G. E. Portſea, ſhopkeeper. Sept. 8
Sarell, R. Exeter, dealer. Aug. 24
Shepherd, J. the elder, and J. Shepherd, the younger, Endmoor, carriers. Aug. 24.
Stahlſchmidt, F. Whitechapel, grocer. Aug. 18
Sabat er, R. Shepton Mallett, brewer. Aug. 27
Straphan, J. Hanley, ſtationer. Sept. 6
Smith, P. Park-ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet, taylor. Sept. 8
Stevens, T. Liſle-ſtreet, wine-merchant. Sept. 8
Scholefield, J. Halifax, cabinet-maker. Sept. 12
Sinkler, G. Kingſton, merchant. Sept. 18
Towes, W. Gracechurch-ſtreet, ſtationer. Aug. 21
Thompſon, T. Newcaſtle, broker Aug. 24
Thurlow, W. Boxford, ſhopkeeper. Aug. 21
Tomſon, W. Fleet-market, upholſterer. Sept. 22
Underhill, T. Minories, linen-draper. Aug. 11
Watkinſon, R. Liverpool, bruſh-maker. Aug. 15
Whitford, R. Bartholomew-cloſe, mariner, Aug. 11
Watſon, J. and W. Wilcocks, Norwich, merchants. Aug. 28
Williams, J. Nightingale-lane, ſhopſeller. Aug. 31
Warren, T. the younger, Bury St. Edmunds, ſhopkeeper. Aug. 24
Williams, S. Great Portland-ſtreet, haberdaſher. Aug. 25
Wray, R. and W. Norton, Manchester, manufacturers. Sept. 4
Wilſon, E. Eaſt Retford, innkeeper. Sept. 8

State of Commerce, Manufactures, &c. for Auguſt.

IN the beginning of the month, a fleet arrived from the Eaſt Indies, of five ſhips from Bengal, and two from Bombay. Accounts have ſince been received of the loſs of four of the company's ſhips, in the Eaſt Indies; the two captured, had taken in part of their cargoes, conſiſting chiefly of price goods and pepper.

A large fleet from the Weſt Indies, has alſo arrived ſafe, conſiſting of 82 ſail from Jamaica, and 32 from the windward iſlands, which however has but little affected the market: all Weſt India goods continue high on account of the demand for the continent. The quantity of raw ſugars on hand is very great, notwithſtanding which they continue to riſe; the average price from the returns made in the week ending the 18th Auguſt, was 3l. 5s. 6d$\frac{1}{2}$. excluſive of duty. Barbadoes clayed Sugars are from 4l. 5s. to 5l. 14s.; Grenada ditto from 4l. 5s. to 5l. 11s.; Martinico ditto from 4l. 9s. to 5l. 14s.; St. Domingo ditto from 4l. 5s. to 5l. 12s. Refined Sugars experience a like advance; Lumps are from 6l. 2s. to 6l. 8s.; Single loaves from 6l. 1s. to 6l. 12s.; Powder loaves from 6l. 6s. to 6l. 17s.

There has likewiſe arrived a fleet of 18 veſſels from Peterſburg, of which the following are the particulars of the cargoes

77,107 Bars of Iron,	596 Bobbins and 62 Bundles of Flax,
4,034 Caſks of Tallow,	54 Bags of Feathers,
176 Caſks of Aſhes,	122 Caſks of Briſtles,
465 Bales of Linen,	10 Bags of Bees-wax,
1,248 Bundles of Hemp,	74 Bags of Iſinglaſs.

The late very conſiderable imports into the port of *London*, having conſiſted chiefly of bulky articles, the inconveniences ariſing from a crouded ſtate of the river, and the want of ſufficient wharf room have been much felt, and afforded additional proof of the great neceſſity of ſome remedy being adopted. The merchants have in conſequence given notice, that in the enſuing ſeſſion, they mean to renew their application to parliament, for an act to make Wet Docks at Wapping: and in order to provide a more effectual check upon the plunder of lumpers, till a more ſecure mode of delivering ſhips cargoes can be adopted, a Marine Police Office has been eſtabliſhed at Shadwell under the ſanction of government. An idea may be formed of the extent of this ſpecies of depredation in the port of London, from a calculation made about five or ſix years ago, that the loſs by plunderage on Weſt India produce alone, was above 150,000l. per annum to the proprietors, and 50,000l. to the revenue.

After the port of London, the trade of *Liverpool* appears to have been leſs affected by the war, than that of any other port in the kingdom; from the 26th of July to the 21ſt of Auguſt, 218 veſſels have arrived in this port, and 202 cleared out for ſea. Its commerce with the Weſt Indies, both as to imports and exports, has gradually increaſed. The importation of Weſt India produce by the fleet lately arrived, of which there were 34 veſſels for this port from Jamaica and St. Domingo, and 10 from the Leeward iſlands, exceeds conſiderably any former import; and notwithſtanding this increaſing influx, the markets have not ſuſtained the leaſt diminution, either with reſpect to ſale or price, nor is it probable that this will happen, as the demand for theſe articles for the continent continues very briſk. The trade of this port with America alſo appears advancing, and indeed the only branches of its commerce which ſeem on the decline are; the Baltic trade, and perhaps the Mediterranean trade; but the decline of theſe branches is by no means peculiar to Liverpool: the Baltic trade, conſiſting chiefly in Naval ſtores, the principal ſtates of Europe are obliged to get ſupplied through a different channel, and the moſt valuable articles of the Mediterranean trade are now conveyed over land to Hamburgh.

The foreign trade of the *Clyde* has for ſome years been regularly upon the increaſe: the ſhips which arrived this month from Jamaica and the Windward iſlands brought

3885 Hogſheads, 611 Tierces, 288 Barrels of Sugar,
1040 Puncheons, 286 Hogſheads Rum,
27 Caſks, 180 Bags Coffee,
1072 Bags, 260 Packets Cotton,
104 Tons Logwood,
42 Tons Fuſtic,
817 Hides.

The iron manufactures of *Birmingham*, in nails, chains, locks, hinges, carpenters' tools, ſaddlers' ironmongery, &c. had increaſed from exportation to America; but at preſent theſe branches do not employ near ſo many hands as they did formerly. The making of gun barrels and gun locks is now a ſtaple manufactory; and the war has conſiderably increaſed the demand for muſkets, piſtols, ſabres, and for military accoutrements, as helmets, belt plates, ſaddles: but this advantage is trifling when compared with the loſs of buſineſs in the toy trade, which comprehends innumerable articles in mixed metals of copper, braſs, ſpelter, tin, &c. and in the gilding, plating, and ſilvering branches; the annual exports of which have been at a million ſterling. Theſe articles; however trifling they appear when enumerate valued employed an incredible number of hands, and the preſent exceſs, population, and em[illegible] the town, is owing principally to the ingenuity of its workmen in this line. Trade [illegible] of

was daily

increasing previous to the war, but this unhappy event has ruined many respectable merchants and manufacturers, and crippled the exertions of all, except in the particular instance before-mentioned. Industrious men who earn'd two guineas a week, while their children at seven years old supported themselves, are now unemployed and the parishes obliged to support them by increased rates which are now collected every fortnight.

At *Sheffield* business remains in nearly the same situation as last month; at last no alteration has occurred that deserves particular notice. Some months ago the manufactures were considerably alarmed at an attempt made to introduce in the different branches of cutlery, articles manufactured of cast iron, which it was intended should undergo a partial conversion, in order that it might be made a tolerable substitute for steel: the attempt however has proved unsuccessful. The advancement of trade here, as in many other places, has been much retarded by the operation of restrictive corporate laws, now so generally admitted to be impediments to the extension and improvement of our manufactures, that the propriety of a repeal of them has become obvious; and it is hoped a successful effort will ere long be made to do away restrictions little calculated to produce the good that was perhaps intended by them.

Irish linens continue scarce and dear, and are likely to remain so for some time to come.

Dye stuffs of all kinds have for some time past been very dear and difficult to be obtained. Scarlet and other military colours have been raised considerably in consequence of the great demand for them and the high price of the ingredients. Safflower is from 6l. 6s. to 8l. per cwt. Spanish flora Indigo from 11s. to 13s. 6d. per lb. Carracca ditto from 11s. 3d. to 13s. 5d. Campeachy Logwood from 25l. to 26l. per ton.

The quantity of Thrown Silk in the market at present is considerable, the price low, and likely to continue so, as the demand is not very great. Bergam is from 29s. 6d. to 33s. 3d. Brescia from 27s. to 28s. 6d.; of raw, there is very little in the market, notwithstanding which there has been scarce any variation in the price. Fossombrone is from 36s. to 39s 3d. Bengal raw is scarce, and likely to remain so for some time, from the company's sale being deferred beyond the usual time: of the fine sizes but little can be expected to be put up at the sale, as they are kept for working into organzine.

The East India company's Tea sale commences the 10th of September; the quantity is 6,300,000 lbs. They have declared 19,000 bags of Saltpetre for sale on the 2d of October; and 3615 chests of Indigo for sale the 3d of October.

The influx of specie from the continent is very considerable; the coaches from Yarmouth have lately been frequently loaded entirely with it.

In regard to the Funds, *Bank Stock* was, on the 30th of last month, at 125¼; rose on the 17th ult. to 131; on the 21st, to 132; and were, on the 25th, at 130¾.—*5 per Cent. Annuities* were, on the 30th last month, at 75 5-8ths; rose 17th of the present, to 77¼; on the 21st, to 77⅝; and were, on the 25th ult. at 77⅜-8ths—*4 per Cents.* on the 30th of July, were at 63½; rose on the 17th of August, to 66 3-8ths. on the 21st, to 66⅝; and were, on the 25th ult. at 65 7-8ths.—*3 per Cent. Consols* were, on the 30th of July, at 48 5-8ths; rose on the 17th of August, to 50 1-8th. and were, on the 25th ult. at 49 7-8ths —*Omnium*, is at 6½ Prem.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE Harvest in most of the southern districts is now pretty far advanced, and the crops in general favourable. In the midland and some other counties, our reporters speak of their being uncommonly plentiful; this is not however so much the case in the northern parts of the island, though we believe there is every where what may be said to be a good crop; at least of wheat.

The Pea and Bean crops are not on the whole so promising as might have been expected, though in many places they are by no means an indifferent crop.

The Hay Harvest is now mostly over, and has been generally more favourable than was imagined. The second crop also appears to be good in many places, and much of it in this neighbourhood is well got in.

The Turnips are almost every where promising.

WHEAT averages 51s. 3d.—BARLEY, 29s. 11d.—OATS, 23s.

The prices of Cattle have not varied much since our last.—BEEF sells from 3s. to 4s.—MUTTON and PORK from 3s. to 3s. 8d.—VEAL from 4s. to 5s. per stone of 8lb. in Smithfield market, where on the 27th there were about 1700 Beasts, 1200 Sheep, and 4000 Lambs.

HAY. In St. James's Market HAY fetches from 1l. 16s. to 3l.—STRAW from 1l. 4s. to 1l. 10s.

HOPS. In this crop there has lately been a favourable change, as we anticipated in our last. The Duty is now laid at 52,000l.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XXXVI.] FOR SEPTEMBER, 1798. [VOL. VI.

The Numbers of this Work which were out of print being now reprinted, complete Sets, in Five Volumes, or any single Number or Volume, may be had of any Bookseller in the British Dominions.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

IT is a sufficiently trite remark, that objects of admiration and curiosity near at hand are commonly neglected for those at a distance; and that even their existence is often unknown to those who might become spectators of them any day of their lives. I was never more struck with the truth of this observation, than on a late residence for some weeks at Dorking, in Surrey, the vicinity of which place affords scenes not only of such uncommon beauty, but of so romantic a cast, as few would expect to meet with so near the metropolis. I should probably have made use of the term *picturesque* to characterise the general scenery of this district, had I not been fully convinced by the ingenious Mr. Gilpin, that this word loses all true meaning the instant we deviate from its etymological definition, that of "fitness for pictured representation." Now, being myself but a very inadequate judge of this point; and, moreover, considering it as a manifest degradation of natural beauty and sublimity to submit their merit to the test of the capacity of art to copy them, I shall rather obliterate from my descriptive vocabulary an epithet, however fashionable, than employ it without distinct ideas.

The tract, of which I mean to attempt a slight sketch, may be reckoned to commence at the pleasant village of Leatherhead, whence a narrow valley extends southwards, forming the bed of the small river Mole, in its course from the foot of Box-hill. The western side of this valley is composed of a chain of heights, the principal part of which is comprehended in the precincts of Norbury-park. To them succeed the hills of Ranmer and Denbeighs, which last bends round to join the long ridge running towards Guilford. The eastern side of this valley is formed by the rising grounds of Leatherhead and Mickleham Downs, and finally by Box-hill, which, like its opposite Denbeighs, sweeps round to form the ridge running on to Ryegate, and thence quite into Kent. Thus, the vale of Leatherhead, after a course of about four miles, terminates perpendicularly in another vale, opening on each hand from the town of Dorking, and extending many miles in an eastern and western direction. The river Mole, entering Leatherhead-vale from the foot of Box-hill, and meandering through it from side to side, bestows on it a beautiful verdure and rich vegetation, though from its narrowness and scanty supply of water, it contributes little to the landscape.

Many are the elegant seats and pleasant farms and cottages which decorate this delightful vale; but its two capital objects are Norbury-park on the one hand, and Box-hill on the other. *Norbury-park* is well known as the domain of Mr. LOCKE, a gentleman highly celebrated for the elegance and correctness of his taste. It is fortunate that a tract so favoured by nature should have fallen to the lot of a master capable of giving it all the advantages of art, in a style perfectly correspondent with its natural character. The grounds of Norbury consist of rich meadows bordering on the Mole, and abruptly terminating in the steep green sides of a range of irregular eminences, of considerable height, and uniting into a common level at the top. Chalk hills, of which kind are those in question, have commonly a grotesque singularity in their outline. They give the idea of having been formed by vast masses of liquid mortar, poured along over a plain, and at once setting into solidity. Hence, with a general rotundity of shape, the edges are composed of unequal prominences, pushing into or retiring from the subjacent low grounds, and separated from each other by deep narrow ravines. Such is the surface nature has given to Norbury park. Art has contributed the dress and decoration by means of plant-

ing; and this has been managed so as to produce the most striking effects. The bottom of meadow is besprinkled with fine trees, partly following the windings of the river, partly forming rows or avenues, and partly scattered without obvious order. The bold ascents, consisting of round knowls and amphitheatrical sweeps, are for the most part left in their natural nakedness; but the ravines are filled up with shrubs and trees, which soften all deformities, and add great softness and richness to the whole. The summit of the eminence is crowned by noble masses of trees, expanding into full luxuriance, and appearing either as detached groups, or long connected ranges, according to the points whence they are viewed. In the midst of these, on the very edge of a commanding brow, the house is placed; an edifice of striking, though not quite regular architecture, and well-fitted to reign over the domain in which it is placed. Some fine larches planted near it just on the descent stamp it with somewhat of an alpine character, which its elevation above the vale, and the great variety and extent of prospect visible from it, enable it to maintain. The level plain around the house is a lawn interspersed with timber, chiefly beech, disposed either in grand clumps, or in single trees of vast magnitude, filling the eye with the gigantic rotundity of their forms. The planting is so managed that the lawn seems to terminate all round in a close wood, of which the boundaries are not discoverable. From the house extends a sort of terrace on the brow of the eminence, which at length leads to a thick plantation clothing the steep sides of a precipitous declivity. Through this are led rides and walks, presenting sylvan scenes of exquisite beauty, in which the beeches, drawn up to a vast height with straight unbranched trunks, acquire a character of airy elegance, totally different from the massy roundness of this tree when suffered to expand without interruption. A very beautiful appendage to the planting of Norbury, not readily discoverable by a stranger, is a close walk round a coppice or plantation on the back of the park, formed of young trees, among which the pendent birch is one of the most frequent. This walk winds round in the most free and graceful curves, by which the view is successively lost in foliage, and again recovered in long reaches. The trees on each hand form a screen, just thick enough to exclude surrounding objects, yet admitting a soft and chequered light, the effect of which is rather cheerful than gloomy. In many places the trees arch over at the top. Here and there, in peculiarly happy situations, views are opened into the surrounding country, but these do not impair the leading character of the walk, which is that of perfect retirement. I do not recollect ever to have felt a sweeter emotion of the kind, than when accident first led me to this sequestered spot.

In the descriptions of celebrated places, I think the distinction is seldom clearly made between the scenes they themselves afford, and the prospects to be viewed from them. Yet this is a distinction obvious and material. Some spots, if denuded of every ornament of their own, and left merely in a state of nature, would be eagerly resorted to as stations whence surrounding beauties might be viewed to the greatest advantage. Others, like the spots of verdure in an African desart, contain within themselves all the charms they have to boast. The happiest situations combine both these circumstances; but rarely in equal proportions. Norbury-park, naturally a steril soil, has been rendered, chiefly by exquisite skill in planting, a fine object in itself; but the prospects from it are beauties gratuitously bestowed upon its local situation, which perhaps mostly contribute to its pre-eminence among the seats in its neighbourhood. From the houses and the whole crest of the eminence on which it is placed, successive views open of the subjacent valley and the remoter distances, scarcely to be paralleled for their gay variety and finished softness. Northwards, Leatherhead, with the variegated country beyond it extending towards Kingston and Epsom;—directly opposite, the charming village of Mickelham, backed by its fine green downs;—onwards to the south-east, the seat of Sir Lucas Pepys, apparently lying upon the bosom of a steep pine-clad hill, of truely alpine character;—somewhat further, Boxhill, presenting its precipitous side, partly disclosing bare and craggy spots of chalk, partly clothed with its proper shrub, of peculiar hue:—beyond it, the richly wooded eminences of parks and seats near Dorking, bending round to the south, and terminating an intermediate vale of perfect beauty, divided to the eye by the aid of planting into separate portions, made more or less extensive at pleasure, and forming landscapes which I should have called singularly picturesque, had I not doubted of the power of painting to give any adequate idea of scenes

lying

lying in such a striking manner immediately beneath the sight. Mr. Gilpin, in his late Western Tour, has given a sketch of the prospects from Norbury; and from his remarks may be gathered how they appear to an eye in search of the true *picturesque*. I believe, however, that a more untaught spectator, gratified with the charms of nature, without referring them to a remoter test, would receive from them a purer delight. Mr. Locke's celebrated *painted room* is, in fact, the subject of much more of Mr. Gilpin's description than the park itself. This room, presenting a fine landscape on each of its sides, together with the decorations of figures, foliage, flowers, &c. is, I doubt not, an extraordinary work of art; but, placed as it is, the effect upon my feelings was that of a proof of the infinite superiority of real to pictured scenery; and the burst of splendour poured in at the windows almost entirely extinguished to my eye the magic lights of Barrett's pencil. I could not help wishing, that the cost bestowed upon this piece of painting, had rather been devoted to some architectural ornaments out of doors; since the style of cultured beauty prevalent in Norbury-park would, in my opinion, admit with advantage a judicious intermixture of such decoration, though it cannot be said absolutely to require it. The only attempt at an edifice is a thatched plaster building with green window-shutters, the appearance of which, in one of the most commanding sites of the park, is, in my judgment, wholly incongruous. And there is nothing in which the modern English taste seems to me so faulty, as in the custom of placing mean and rustic buildings in the midst of scenes certainly not intended to convey the idea of the absence of art and expence. This *love of simplicity* has, in various other particulars injured our national taste; and has produced incongruities in our style of poetry and oratory, as well as in our external decorations.

I have already mentioned Boxhill as the other great feature of the vale I am describing. It is indeed the most striking object of this part of the country, and best known as a popular curiosity. It comprehends a considerable space, being composed of three or four smooth green ridges, separated from each other by narrow dells, and uniting at the summit into one lofty wooded top. On the side facing the vale of Leatherhead, its descent is not much short of perpendicular, forming a kind of chalky crag, naked and crumbling where not bound by the box-trees and other shrubs, which in most parts give it a rich and thick covering. Its foot is bathed in the Mole, abruptly terminating its declivity, and giving it a fringe of aquatic trees and verdant meadows. Its peculiarity arises from its resemblance to the bold broken craggs of mountainous countries; which, however, it only holds on this side; for where it bends round to join the Ryegate ridge of chalk hills, it puts on the same rotundity of form with the rest. Its crest affords a walk uncommonly striking; winding through the plantations of box, and at the openings affording bird's eye views of all the charms, as well of the Leatherhead Vale, as of that much longer one in which the former terminates. It is difficult to determine whether this romantic hill produces a greater effect as an object from the subjacent vale, or as a station for a prospect. The point of view whence the hill itself is the most striking spectacle, is from the very elegant cottage and grounds of Mr. Barclay, seated directly beneath it. The vast perpendicular wall of verdure, forming a side-skreen to those grounds, has an effect of real sublimity as well as uncommon beauty; and a similar happy circumstance is perhaps scarcely to be met with in any other ornamental scene. The waters of the Mole are commonly said to sink into the ground under Boxhill. No interruption of the stream, however, is to be observed at the foot of the hill itself; though, after it has passed Burford-bridge, in its course through Norbury-park, there are several such interruptions.

J. A.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING lately introduced by a friend to the company of Mr. J. D. CHISHOLM, who had lived upwards of sixteen years amongst different tribes of the Indians of North America, I was induced to put my usual queries, respecting the existence of the *Welsh Indians*, to him; and the following particulars are the result of my enquiry.

Mr. CHISHOLM has heard some accounts of a people under the appellation of *Welsh Indians*, at various times and places, in the *United States*.

He knows it to be a fact, generally known also in the *American States*, but better known amongst the *Indians*, that there exists a people, commonly denominated the *White Indians*, whose country lies

lies upwards of two thousand miles up the *Missouri* river; and with whom the other *Indians* are represented to be in a continual state of hostility. The *Chicasaws*, in particular, make it a point to attack them, whenever they go up the *Missouri*, upon their beaver-hunting expeditions; and which are excursions they often undertake, and are absent from home generally for about three years.

The great town of the *White Indians* is situated in the fork of the *Missouri* and *Nookasee*, or the *Fox River*. Mr. CHISHOLM has not been himself nearer than about 200 miles to the place; but he is acquainted with many Indians, who have been in sight of it; but they were never within, upon account of the jealous precaution of the inhabitants, who refuse admittance to all strangers. This town is described to be so fortified by nature, as to be deemed impregnable by the Indians; for, besides lying in the angle formed by the two rivers, it is surrounded by a very remarkable ledge of high rocks, excepting a narrow passage close to one of the rivers, on one side, and which is always kept strongly barricaded and guarded.

According to Mr. CHISHOLM's information, the *Mandans*, or *Big-bellied Nation*, reside about 270 miles below the *White Indian Town*, upon the banks of the *Missouri*. In the preceding volume of your Magazine, you have inserted an account that JOHN EVANS, in his search after the *Welsh Indians*, proceeded as far as this people, and that he returned from thence, having, through despair, given up his enterprize. The same volume contains also a subsequent account, respecting the *Welsh Indians*, wherein I have intimated, from documents in my possession, that EVANS had reached to within about 300 miles of the object of his journey; which differs only thirty miles from the distance assigned by Mr. CHISHOLM to be from the *Mandans* to the *White Indians*.

From the distance being so great, and, perhaps, more from the constant enmity of the surrounding tribes, the *White Indians* do but seldom visit the trading posts; but they may be frequently met with amongst other Indians, by whom they have been taken prisoners and adopted. Mr. CHISHOLM knows a woman of that nation adopted by the *Chicasaws*, who told him, amongst other things, that it was common, in her country, to keep goats, and to milk them, which is never done by the Indians in general. He is also intimate with a family of *White Indians*, consisting of an old man of the name of ABRAM, his wife, and three children, living at *Hittowa Town* (or Hightower, as it is called by the Anglo-Americans) upon the *Coose* river, in the *Cherokee* country, about forty miles distant from Knoxville, the chief town of the Tenasee State. Mr. CHISHOLM has often been in the old man's house; and once in particular, he was there at the same time with a Mr. MOSES SHELBY, now residing at Davison-Town, on Cumberland river, when he heard a conversation carried on in the *Welsh* language, between SHELBY and the *Indian*. He has seen, in the possession of the same old man, an ancient vellum manuscript, about six inches long and one inch thick, much defaced and dirtied, on the cover of which there appeared the marks of its once having clasps. Mr. CHISHOLM endeavoured to borrow the book, to see if he could find any person able to read it; but ABRAM would by no means trust what he held in so high veneration out of his sight; and he used to say, that he knew it contained the words of the Great Spirit, which told him to be good*. It is thought that the old man might be easily prevailed upon for a trifling present, to bring his book to any gentleman, as far from his home even as Philadelphia, who might inform him of such a wish, in order to ascertain its contents†: or, probably that object may be attained through the means of Mr. CHISHOLM, now on his return to America, and who has promised to send a facsimile of a page of it, done as accurately as it may be in his power.

The public is already in possession of various accounts of old fortifications, and burying-places, which are frequently to be met with, in particular tracks of North America; and which are considered so curious and unaccountable: but Mr. CHISHOLM, being a person of observa-

* Mr. BOWLES gave me an account very similar to the above, respecting a family of White Indians amongst the Cherokees; and that he knew one of the sons well, who used to say, that he frequently saw his father speaking to the white people in his own language; but the son could only speak the Cherokee. Mr. CHISHOLM observes, that there are no other White Indians amongst the Cherokees, besides the family abovementioned.

† I hope some of your American readers will throw fresh light on this interesting subject.

tion,

tion, has discovered several, which, I believe, have not been noticed before.

On the river *Jasous* there are the remains of a wall of earth, in the form of a square, of about a mile in diameter, within which are distinctly seen the ruins of houses, and even of continued streets. There are traces of roads marked in the ground, leading to it in different directions; and also a subterraneous passage reaching from it to the river. Adjoining to it, there is an extensive burying-place, where the graves are formed with four flat stones set edgewise in the ground.

There is an old town, somewhat similar to the above, situated upon the banks of *Cumberland* river.

Upon the banks of the *Missouri*, about 400 miles above its confluence with the *Mississippi*, there is the ruin of a walled town of a circular form, and about three miles in circumference; and upon an island in the former river there are the remains of several houses.

The earthern tumuli, and *carns*, or heaps of stones, by the Indians called the graves, are very common; many of which Mr. CHISHOLM has seen opened, and he always found human bones in them.

When the Indians are examined concerning these things, their answer is, that they know nothing of them; but suppose they were made by some other people, who formerly occupied the country.

The foregoing particulars are the substance of the communications of Mr. CHISHOLM, with respect to such objects as may be deemed connected with the enquiry after the *Welsh Indians*; but, from his being so long habituated to an Indian life, it may easily be imagined, that he possesses a great store of very curious and valuable information with respect to the manners of a people, with whom the world is yet but slightly acquainted. There is a probability that the public will not be long without a full account of his discoveries and adventures, as he has a large collection of papers, containing memoirs of his life. These papers, for the purpose of a better arrangement, previously to their being sent to Europe for publication, he has put into the hands of his son, a youth, who is just returned to the Indian country, after having completed his education at one of the colleges in the United States. I remain, your's, &c.

Sept. 7, 1798. MEIRION.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT, AT MIDSUMMER, 1798.

	Capital.	Interest and Management.
THREE per Cent. Stock * -	£. 337,562,852 0 8¼	£. 10,282,836 15 5
Four per Cent. do. -	45,269,293 11 6	1,831,142 18 5
Five per Cent. do. - -	48,280,884 17 3	2,435,770 12 8
Present value of the Long Annuities	19,553,173 13 1	1,028,851 15 6
Do. of the Short Annuities	3,137,148 8 11	422,881 15 5
Do. of Life Ann. at 7 years purchase	381,223 0 1	54,460 8 7
Annuities on Lives with Survivorship 1765	18,000 0 0	540 0 0
Tontine Ann. 1789, at 14 years purchase	258,192 18 3½	18,442 7 0¼
Present value of Exchequer Annuities	464,199 7 7	80,222 18 2
Funded debt - - -	454,924,967 17 4¾	16,155,149 11 2½
Unfunded debt, about - -	13,5000,000 0 0	675,000 0 0
Total -	£. 468,424,967 17 4¾	£. 16,830,149 11 2½

The above statement is formed according to the usual mode of estimating the amount of the debt, but it is well known that the capital thus stated greatly exceeds the sum that has been actually borrowed by government: this arises from a practice introduced in the year 1711, of creating a greater debt than the sum received, or entitling the lenders to a premium payable with the proper debt, and bearing interest as if it was money really advanced, which, while there was a probability of repayment at par, was certainly an inducement to the lenders to accept of a less rate of interest than they would otherwise have taken; and as it thus diminished the present burthen of new loans, though it greatly increased the future incumbrances, it

* This is the total of the different capitals on which government pay three per cent. interest. The actual capitals of the three, four, and five per cents. at present differ a little from the above, but the difference on the whole not being very considerable, it is thought proper to give them agreeable to the accounts that have been laid before parliament.

has been frequently adopted by our Chancellors of the Exchequer in their contracts with the money lenders, particularly of late years.

In the present state of the public funds, the evil of this practice may be thought to consist more in appearance than reality, as no one can suppose that there will ever be a necessity of redeeming three per cent. stock, of which the far greater part of the debt consists, at par, or even much above the price at which it has been created during the present war; if, however, the redemption of the public debts is to be considered at all, this mode of contracting them is attended with the loss of many advantages with respect to redemption, which might occur under different circumstances; nor is its subserviency to the practices of stock-jobbing one of the least objections to it, though most probably the very reason that has made the loan-contractors so partial to it.

In order to find the sum for which the above debt has been incurred, or the sum which government has expended beyond all the ordinary and extraordinary revenue applied to the current services since the revolution, it will be necessary to deduct the additional capital which has been given on the several loans of the above description, which at present constitutes a part of the debt.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Present amount of the funded debt - -		£. 454,924,967 17 4¼
Additional capital on the loans of 1711, 1712, 1713, and 1714, which were afterwards subscribed into South Sea Stock	2,723,910 0 0	
Ditto, on the subscription of the irredeemable debts into South Sea Stock in 1719 and 1720	3,034,769 11 11	
Ditto, on the loans of the years 1744, 1747, and 1748 -	1,066,000 0 0	
Ditto on the loans of the years 1759 and 1760	1,230,000 0 0	
Ditto on the loans during the American War, including that of the year 1784 -	21,900,000 0 0	
Ditto on Navy Bills funded in 1784 and 1785	1,607,051 11 6	
Ditto on the loans of the present war -	54,905,287 10 0	
Ditto, on Navy bills funded in 1794, 1795, and 1796	8,896,899 0 2	
		£. 95,363,917 13 7
		£. 359,561,050 3 9¾
Deduct also the value of the Long, Short, and Life Annuities, for which no money has been received. In the above statement -	23,071,545 2 7	
Except the Long Annuities granted in lieu of Tontine Annuities in 1790, and the Short Annuities of 1789 -	572,138 4 0	
		£. 22,499,406 18 1
Money received - - -		£. 337,061,643 5 8¾

The nominal capital of the funded debt thus appears to be nearly 35 l. per cent. greater than the sum received, and the difference would appear still more considerable if a deduction was made for the profits of lotteries relinquished by annexing them to different loans, the discounts allowed to the lenders for prompt payment, and the discount at which Navy and Victualling bills have been issued, particularly the bills issued during the American and present wars.

J. L. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

WHOEVER is much converſant with the Hiſtory of Literature cannot fail to have obſerved an uniform tendency in men of genius to aſſociate and link themſelves together in ſome ſtrong community of ſtudy and of life. Point out to me a man diſtinguiſhed in any of the walks of ſcience, and I habitually enquire who are his companions. Authors will have perſons of ſome congeniality of character or views with whom to conſult; and generally they will ſeek at leaſt one or two on whoſe judgment they dare rely, even if they envy his or their genius.

The peculiar talents of Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Dwight, and the enthuſiaſm with which they cultivated the politer ſtudies, attracted many elevated and amiable minds to their ſociety. Among theſe ſome were incited to ſimilar purſuits; and among the firſt was the ſubject of the preſent article.

DAVID HUMPHREYS was born at Derby, State of Connecticut, about the year 1752 or 53; was admitted into Yale College in 1767, and graduated in 1771. Of the circumſtances of his early education I am ignorant; nor is my information relative to his collegiate life ſufficiently minute to render it intereſting. That he formed his acquaintance, at this time, with the Muſes, and with his friends Dwight and Trumbull, is certain; for, having entered the family of Col. Philips, of Philips's Mann, State of New York, on leaving College, he addreſſed a poetical letter to the former, in which he diſplays, with great eaſe of narrative and minuteneſs of circumſtance, his ſituation, plans, proſpects, and wiſhes. This epiſtle was never publiſhed, and perhaps is not now in exiſtence. How long Mr. Humphreys continued in this ſituation, and at what time, and with what rank he entered the American army, my recollection does not now enable me to determine. But, as early as 1778 he was Aid-du-camp to General Putnam, with the rank of Major; and in 1780, as he himſelf informs us, (in his poetical letter of April, 1780) he was promoted to be Aid-de-camp to the Commander in Chief, with the rank of Colonel. In the family of Gen. WASHINGTON he continued till the end of the War; and, after the reſignation of his commiſſion by the General, accompanied him to Virginia.

On the appointment of Mr. JEFFERSON to ſucceed Dr. FRANKLIN, as Ambaſſador to France, Col. HUMPHREYS was nominated as Secretary to the Legation; and he left his native country for the firſt time, and ſailed for Europe, in company with his friend the celebrated and unfortunate KOSCIUSZKO, in the ſummer of 1784. This he pleaſingly mentions in his epiſtle to Dr. DWIGHT, written on board of the Courier de l'Europe, the ſhip in which he left America.

" Him firſt, whom once you knew in war
ſo well,
Our Poliſh Friend, whoſe name ſtill ſounds
ſo hard,
To make it rhyme would puzzle any bard;
That youth, whom bays and laurels early
crown'd,
In virtue, ſcience, arts, and arms renown'd."

Col. HUMPHREYS returned from Europe in 1786, and was almoſt immediately elected a repreſentative from his native town, to the Connecticut Legiſlature; a ſituation to which he was re-elected the following year, and in which he honourably acquitted himſelf. At this time, Congreſs reſolved on the levy of ſome additional regiments for the weſtern ſervice; and Col. HUMPHREYS was appointed to the command of that which was raiſed in New England. This appointment furniſhed him with employment till ſome time in 1788; when the occaſion for which the levy had been made no longer exiſting, the corps was reduced, and his commiſſion terminated. But during this command, his time was principally ſpent at Hartford, in company with Mr. TRUMBULL, BARLOW, HOPKINS, and others of his friends: poetry and politics divided their attention; and the purpoſes of both were united and purſued in the publication of the *Anarchiad*, and the various pieces of wit and ſatire which diſtinguiſhed that period.

After the reduction of his corps, Col. HUMPHREYS made a viſit to his illuſtrious friend at Mount Vernon. There, honoured with the confidence of its poſſeſſor, he remained till the organization of the new Government, and the election of Mr. WASHINGTON to the Preſidency. He then accompanied the Preſident to New York, and was a member of his family till his public appointment to Portugal in 1790. From this period his life is known to every one attentive to American affairs. He is the preſent Miniſter Plenipotentiary at Madrid; and his reſidence in Europe has only been interrupted by a haſty viſit to America in the autumn of 1794.

As a poet and a man of letters, if eſtimated

mated by that ideal standard of excellence which every critic forms in his own mind, and which is lofty in proportion as his own conceptions are elevated and magnificent, Col. HUMPHREYS will not occupy a station in the foremost rank: but, if in judging of his literary character, we compare him with the mass of his cotemporaries, and consider the difficulties with which American genius had then, and even still has, to struggle, we shall not hesitate to assign him a respectable place among the poets of the present day. His poems, it is true, display none of that originality of thought which at once delights and astonishes; none of that fiery enthusiasm which hurries us beyond the bounds of sober recollection,

——— *quod* pectus inaniter anget,
Irritat, mulcet, falsis terroribus implet,
Ut magus: — modò — Thebis, modò ponit Athenis—

but they are every where (at least the principal poems) correct and pleasing; the verse flows with an easy and becoming grace; and the sentiments, except when the writer aims at a sublimity to which he has no claims, are adapted to the occasion, and bespeak an amiable and manly temper and understanding.

What first drew the attention of his countrymen towards Col. HUMPHREYS, as a poet, was his "*Address to the Armies*," at a time when, like Camden, "One hand the sword and one the pen employed." Few publications, whatever may have been their subject or their merits, have gained for their author a more sudden and surprising reputation; and the popularity with which it was attended in America followed it to Europe. The Marquis de CHASTELLUX honoured it by performing the office of its translator into French; and the English journals boldly challenged the author as a native of Britain. But much of this applause must be attributed to the circumstances of time and place; and the reader of the present day will find no reason for this unusual success of a poem, which, tho' handsome and spirited, has no peculiar claim to the admiration of the critic.

Col. HUMPHREYS's next publication, of any note, was his poem "*On the Happiness of America.*" The success of this publication was moderate but respectable. It did not raise, but it did not diminish the reputation of the author. This was followed by his "*Essay on the Life of General Putnam*," in 1788, and by his Tragedy, intituled "*The Widow of Malabar*," translated from the French, first played in May and published in August, 1790. Neither of these advanced the literary character of their author. The first was thought deficient in that ease and grace which biographical narration is supposed peculiarly to demand; and the second shared the fate of many other dramatic efforts of natives of the United States; it was decently received, but soon fell into neglect. It must be confessed, however, that the turgid frigidity of the original was very little improved in the translation; and that the interest which tragedy was intended to excite was overwhelmed, in this instance, by the disgust which so horrid a spectacle as the devotion of the heroine inspired. Nor was the disgust much alleviated by the "dry rapture" of the catastrophe.

The works of Col. HUMPHREYS consist,

1. Of an octavo volume, published by Hodge, Allen, and Campbell, New York, 1790; comprising the preceding pieces, and his smaller poems, &c.

2. Of a poem, intituled "*Industry*," published by Carey, Philadelphia, 1794, when the author made his last visit to America. This is the least meritorious performance; but its limited circulation has prevented that effect on his political character which is generally produced by the succession of a bad piece, to others of a certain reputation.

July, 1798. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THROUGH the medium of your valuable work, I beg leave to insert the following answer to the query of your correspondent, A. B. C. in your Magazine for August, on the subject of the nut of the horse-chesnut.

From the successive observation of many years, while I resided in the immediate neighbourhood of a nobleman's park, where there were a number of these trees, I know deer to be extremely fond of this nut. During the season, when they were ripe, the eagerness of these animals to obtain them was such, that the ground under and around these trees, to a certain extent, was poached to a slough by their hoofs, in their search for them, and they would leap to a very considerable height to catch at them with their mouths, or to beat them down with their horns.

I have heard that the nut of the horse-chesnut may be used with advantage in making soap. I am, Sir, &c.

Sept. 8, 1798. D. E. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS: *First*, ON TAKEN-WORK IN PARTICULAR; AND *Secondly*, ON LABOUR IN GENERAL.

SIR,

IN looking over the seventh volume of "Letters and Papers" published by the Bath and West of England Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, &c. I perceived the signature of a baronet, whose character I truly respect, attached to some "Remarks on Mr. PEW's Observations on the Poor Laws." Will you permit me to make the following extract? "I believe it will be generally admitted," says Sir MORDAUNT MARTIN, "that those who earn most, squander most. May not the evil be often traced to *taken-work* which people agree to, to save themselves the trouble of watching their workmen? The consequence is, the work is ill done, the workmen boast at the ale-house what they can spend in 'a waste against the wall', and make men at moderate wages discontented." *Bath Papers, Vol. VII. page* 108.

I must take the liberty of entering a protest against Sir Mordaunt's opinion, that taken-work is prejudicial to the morals of the labourer, nor can I, by any means, assent to the general truth of the axiom, "that those who earn most, squander most." It is obvious that, cæteris paribus, those who earn most are the most industrious; but industry and extravagance, though sometimes, perhaps, they may join hand in hand, in common, surely, are not upon terms of amity. If Sir Mordaunt is prepared to support his opinion, he must have been very unfortunate in his labourers: it gives me pleasure to have formed, from experience, a different opinion. I have two labourers, each of whom earns by taken-work, on an average throughout the year, one-fourth more than others who labour by the day; that is, they earn about twelve shillings a week instead of nine. These men are remarkably sober and frugal: the one has enabled himself to purchase and maintain a few sheep, and the other a few pigs: they are both married and have families: the wife of one keeps a little shop in the village, where she sells flour, candles, bacon, cheese, butter, &c. &c. they both live in comfortable and commodious cottages. Were these men stinted to day-labour, they would each lose about seven guineas a year, and in all probability would be seen at the ale-house much more frequently than they are now; from their earliest infancy unaccustomed to leisure, and to the utter disgrace of that proud character which we arrogate of a civilized nation, having within themselves no sources of rational amusement, every idle hour hangs heavily upon them, and were the number of those idle hours increased, they would probably soon fly from themselves, through mere restlessness, and seek society in the ale-house.

My observation has led to conclusions precisely opposite to those of Sir Mordaunt Martin: in addition to the two instances already mentioned, the neighbourhood in which I reside, affords many others in corroboration. We have four or five little farmers—I mean farmers of from fifteen to five and twenty pounds a year—we have a bricklayer, a carpenter, a blacksmith, and a miller, all of whom, to the distress of their families, are in a very frequent habit of drinking the king's health. These men, like my labourers, are totally uneducated, and incompetent to find amusement in themselves; their employment is unequal: sometimes they are full of business, and sometimes they have none; generally they have many leisure hours, because, unless their work be urgent, the hardest part of it devolves to some man whom they hire, and of course must pay, whether he be employed or not. Was the thing practicable, would it be just to withhold from these men, because they have acquired a destructive habit of drinking, the extraordinary wages of one week, which *may*, and occasionally, no doubt *are*, employed to supply the deficient wages of another? If this treatment be inequitable to a man even of acknowledged extravagance, where would be the justice in saying to a labourer, on the ground of anticipated extravagance, "Yes: I know that you are quite able to earn more than your common day-wages, and I know that you are quite willing to earn more, but it is necessary to check your industry lest the fruits of it should lead you to extravagance." Where would be the justice in depriving my two labourers, each of seven guineas a year, by such an argument as this? by such a degrading, ignominious, and unwarrantable reflection on their character?

Taken-work will, in most cases, be found to be no less advantageous to the farmer than it is to the labourer: in no case can it be injurious to him, for it is his own fault if the work is, as Sir Mordaunt says, 'ill done;' the farmer must

blame himſelf only, if through negligence and lazineſs he ſuffers it to be hurried over in a ſlovenly and unfiniſhed manner.

If you will excuſe a little technical language, Mr. Editor, I will ſtate one or two caſes where taken-work is obviouſly beneficial to the farmer: it often happens that the farmer's domeſtic ſervants are employed in the ſame job with his day-labourers; for inſtance, during the hay-harveſt, when expedition is frequently, not to ſay always, a matter of the utmoſt importance. Two labourers engage to cut down a piece of graſs at two ſhillings or half-a-crown an acre: I ſend, with their ſcythes, two of my domeſtic farm-ſervants into the field; I can depend upon it, that their companions will keep them up to their work; and thus I gain, in a time too, of particular emergency, the ſame additional hours of labour from my domeſtic ſervants, which are voluntarily devoted to it by my hired workmen.

This advantage is ſtill more obvious, where not only the domeſtic ſervants, but the horſes of the farmer, and his carts are employed in the taken-work of his labourers: this is the caſe where a *holl*, or a pit, is to be *feyed out* and carted on to the land; it is alſo the caſe where manure, or *muck*, as it is provincially called*, from the farm-yard, is filled and ſpread at ſo much a load. At day wages, the farmer may depend on having preciſely ſo many loads carried—unleſs, perhaps, there be a deficit of three or four—as at the common rate of filling and ſpreading, are equal to the common rate of day wages: on the contrary, if he agrees with his labourers, a certain price per load, they will work more hours, his own ſervants who drive the teams will work more hours, his horſes work more hours—three ſets of horſes, in all probability, are employed inſtead of two—and his carts are worked more hours. The expence to farmers of all this extra-work is, perhaps, nine-pence a piece to his two day labourers; not more.

The following objection is to me unintelligible: "If I threſhed by meaſure," ſays Sir Mordaunt, "I ſhould not have the opportunity of turning my hedgers, &c. into the barn in a froſt, and they would naturally reſort to the ale-houſe." I threſh by meaſure, preciſely for the reaſon which Sir Mordaunt alledges for threſhing by the day, namely, that my hedgers may always have a ſhelter to reſort to in bad weather; as they are almoſt always employed in taken-work, they could never go into the barn for leſs than half a day, *unleſs* they threſhed by meaſure; now when their work lies near home, they retire to the barn for one, two, or three hours, as it may happen. It is true that my corn ſometimes lies in the ſtraw, upon the floor, for two or three weeks: but this is optional; if I found inconvenience, I could eaſily remedy it. When I wiſh to ſell, I pay them ſo much per coomb, and part of the money, perhaps, which they receive, may have been earned a month.

Now we are on the ſubject of labour, I beg leave to recommend a plan for what may truly be called the facilitation of it, which I have long ſince adopted much to my own ſatisfaction. Always *let two men work together*. There are many farmers in my neighbourhood, who, from harveſt to harveſt, keep one ſolitary, *ſickly* being employed in the barn! The poor creature might as well be in the cell of a priſon; he ſcarcely hears the ſound of a human voice, or any ſound but that of his own monotonous flail, from one year to the other! Cheerful converſation, and variety of employment, lightens labour by beguiling time. The jokes which two workmen paſs, and the ſtories which they tell, are an amuſement to the minds of both: and by a continual partnerſhip in the ſame labour, they become attached to each other, and form ſome faint ideas of friendſhip. But beſides thoſe reflections, melancholy and painful, of forlorn and ſolitary confinement, which always intrude upon me when I ſee a man, as it were excommunicated from his fellow labourers, and threſhing unnoticed in a barn; I cannot help conſidering the unwholeſomeneſs of his employment. The threſher lives in an atmoſphere of duſt: the delicate and fine veſſels of his ſkin are almoſt choaked up; and at every inſpiration he receives into his lungs an irritating injurious powder. For this reaſon alone, I never ſuffer my workmen to labour in the barn above a week or two together: for the reaſon before ſtated, I never ſuffer one man to labour in it alone.

There is one claſs of people who ought on no account whatever to be employed in taken-work: the old and infirm. Theſe poor

* *Muck*, ſurely is a Scotch word: it occurs in the Gentle Shepherd. When Bauldy goes to Mauſe for aſſiſtance to obtain Peggy, the old woman aſks,

> What brings my bairn this gate ſae air at morn?
> Is there nae *muck* to lead—to threſh, nae corn?

poor creatures can never earn the common day-wages of the neighbourhood, and it is most cruel to urge the extravagant exertion of an old man's strength: pay them *the full* day-wages, and be not rigid in exacting labour from a man who is tottering under a weight of years or of infirmity: let his employment be light, and he will, generally speaking, *amuse* himself to the best advantage of his master. I am sorry to have felt a necessity of pleading for *full* wages to these helpless beings: but I know a man of three score years and ten, who has worked in the family of a neighbouring farmer, for upwards of forty years; with the father of his present master he worked at six and twenty successive harvests, and this labourer now receives from the son, in whose service a part also of his strength has been expended, but six shillings and six-pence a week, though the average rate of wages is nine shillings! This honest man told me, not a fortnight ago, that he herded the bullocks of his master throughout the last winter, and in consideration of his necessity to paddle about in all weathers, asked his master to bestow on him his Sunday dinner. It grieves me to add, that the latter swore at him, and said, that if he did not like the job, he might leave it, for there were plenty of hands to be had! "But where should I go, sir," said the old man to me, with tears in his eyes, "at my time o'life 'tis too late to look about for a new master: so I held my tongue, and worked on, for I found that would be the best way." I am sorry to say, that I could enumerate more than one similar instance of cruelty and oppression: but I will spare your readers the pain of perusing them.

Mr. Editor, I shall trespass no longer on your pages: the above strictures, I flatter myself will not be construed into any disrespect to Sir MORDAUNT MARTIN; and those respecting the *duty* of giving to the aged and infirm, full pay, I am quite confident are totally inapplicable to him. From the character which I have often heard of him, and from some indirect *knowledge* of it, I am authorized to believe, that our sentiments, on that subject, are completely in unison.

There is one question relative to the subject of this communication, which is of the utmost importance to be decided: Is the increased labour which taken-work invites injurious to the constitution? does it produce a prematurity of old age? These questions I wish to meet fairly: should any of your correspondents take the affirmative opinion, I shall, probably, be induced to examine the grounds on which it may rest.

From the nature and subject of these observations, you may probably have already conjectured that I have the honour to be A FARMER.

August 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Locke has observed, that there are many ideas in all languages, to which no distinct terms have been annexed: and we may with equal propriety observe, that there are many terms in our language, to which no distinct ideas have been annexed.—Of this description, the schools, the court, and the senate, afford some instances; a few of which I shall beg leave to record in your valuable miscellany; as in a repository that will survive the fleeting publications of the day.

I remember, when I was at college, if a man passed an old acquaintance wittingly, without recognizing him, he was said—"To cut him."—And this was effected two ways: the cutter either walked smartly by, pretending not to see the cuttee; or, if he wished to make the cut more complete, looked him full in the face, without seeming to recollect him. Afterwards this phrase—to cut, gave place to that of—"To spear."—But, as this was confessedly an imitation, wanting both the originality of genius, and the merit of improvement; it did not long hold its ground: and the term, "to cut," obtains to this very day.

When a dun was known to be in college, which generally happened in a morning; as it was *ungenteel* to dun in an evening; the alarm was given through the quadrangle, and—"The men sported oak."—That is, they bolted their outward door; and the dun was then in the predicament of a person in genteel life, who has ruined his fortune by hospitality, or is become religious: in the fashionable phrase—"He was not received."

If a man were asked to take a walk into the High-street in a morning—"He voted it a bad lounge:"—if in the evening, with a person not genteely dressed—"It was a bore; and he must sherk." Are you a man of small expence, much application to letters, singular manners, or appearance, with a becoming regard to authority—"They set you down for a quiz."—But one of great spirit, great extravagance, and great irregularity as to college rules, attained the character of—"A dashing youth," and "A spunky dog."

dog." Then there is your—"Knowing man"—who is—"Up to rigs:"—your buck, and your blood*; who value themselves upon their dexterity in riding, and driving; and a critical knowledge of the most fashionable oaths. These phrases, and habits, were but too prevalent amongst a certain description of young men, when I was resident in college a few years back. To the honour of the university, however, it is but justice to state, that they were always discountenanced, reprobated, and suppressed, as much as possible, by the more respectable members of it. What variations this vocabulary may have undergone, in the intermediate time; as fashion is capricious, and this an age of improvement, I presume not to determine. But this, I think, is clear, that the knowledge of many of those elegant phrases, such as—"Fagg, funk, sherk," &c. the merit of which we attribute to the junior members of the universities, is derived originally from the great schools.

In the higher departments of life we have many specimens of a corrupt phraseology. Some of these may possibly have been brought into general circulation by young men from school, or college; but, by far the greater part, are, I suspect, the fabrication of the great people themselves. Vanity, or indolence, are the chief causes which lead men into the improprieties of speech, after they have passed the days of youth. They affect singularity in the choice of their words, that they may be distinct from the herd of mankind; or they adopt certain solecisms of expression, as sterling coin, because some great man has already done the same. Such errors go further towards the corruption of language, than the eccentricities of phrase which are common in the great seminaries of education: both because they circulate wider, and are more eagerly received. We naturally imitate our superiors, but the cant terms of schools, or college, carry solecism upon the very face of them; and are only used by way of jocularity, in a flow of youthful spirits; without the most distant idea of introducing them into regular composition, or correct speaking.

The frequent adoption of French expressions, in polite conversation, where English would answer the purpose, at least as well; and the no less frequent use of gallicisms, or French modes of combining English words, are justly condemned as unfriendly to the purity of our language. So anxious, indeed, have the fashionable world been to attain singularity of speech, that they have not disdained to descend even to the kitchen, for terms of art, to express their ideas. What is meant by the phrases—"Done up," and "Dish'd," so common in the mouths of our great people lately? A foreigner, tolerably skilled in the language, would conclude, from hearing that a man was "Done up," or, "Dish'd," *not* that he was ruined in his fortune, but that he had actually attained the point of perfection in that respect. The primary idea which we annex to these terms, is that of some degree of perfection. To be dish'd, is that precise point to which every other, in the breeding, feeding, and cooking of the animal, must be subservient.—It is then fit for immediate service, and has attained its "summit of perfection." The word, "done," is of such long standing, and multifarious application, that it is difficult to trace it through all its winding senses. Swift remarks, satyrically, upon the custom of inserting in the title-pages of translated books—"Carefully revised, and faithfully—*Done into English*," by Simon Trusty, A. M. Chaplain to the factory, &c. And, in our own times, we know, that the word, Done, is not only applicable to the ruin of pecuniary circumstances, metaphorically, but also to the ruin of credit, and of health, literally. After the immortal battle between Humphries and Mendoza, a fashionable amateur wrote of that event to his friend, thus:

"Dear Jack,

"Humphries has "Done" the Jew, by G—d."

The frequent use, amongst people "of condition," of the active verbs, "to lay," and, "to set," instead of the neuters to lie and to sit, has been already noticed by Dr. Lowth: and is not the less reprehensible, because sanctioned by great authorities. It is no unusual thing to hear said, in circles of the first fashion, and from the mouths of tolerably correct speakers, "I could not lay in that bed," nor "set in that chair."

What would a foreigner collect, from being told by his friend, as an apology for not being with him at the hour of dinner, that he was "Spilt," in coming: or in hearing from a third person, that

* There is the same difference between a buck and a blood, as between a fop and a beau.—A blood is the highest species of buckism.

that another friend, who declined accepting his invitation, from alledged indisposition, "Shamm'd Abraham?" If you make an acceptable proposition to a fashionable party, they are immediately "Up to it;" if the contrary, they dislike—"That there sort of thing." When they are low spirited and melancholy, they are "Hippish:" when mortified and disappointed, "Down in the mouth." Does a man of fashion drive his curricle furiously down Pall-Mall, or the Strand; passing his competitors, like the victors in the Olympic games? he is then said to "Tip them the go by." Is his dress, as we may presume it will be, elegant; exhibiting no articles of apparel but such as are "All the rage," he is "Quite the tippy."

These, and the like phrases, are characteristics, by which your men of fashion and spirit, who do, what is called, "Live in the world," may be distinguished. In process of time, however, they, like most other absurdities of the great, descend to the vulgar, and then new ones must be invented.

To come to the senate; we here naturally look for sound argument, and eloquent delivery; and are not often disappointed. Yet, if that respectable body had always been as solicitous to guard against innovations in language as in the state, we should scarcely have been acquainted with some phrases, which, if they are not absolute solecisms, are, at least, extremely incorrect. What is meant by the common expression, when a member rises to speak, of "Catching the speaker's eye?" If it mean any thing, I should apprehend it must mean nearly the reverse of what the words import, namely, that the speaker's eye catches the member first, and so gives the precedence in speaking. We are sometimes informed, that an honourable member was "Upon his legs" three hours; to signify, by a kind of metalepsis, that he spoke for that time. Among the orators of antiquity, the hands had a close connection with the tongue: but I recollect no particular connection between the legs and that organ. Then we are told, of "The ideas of the orator meeting the ideas of the house." This is a bold species of personification; and rather, I think, beyond the limits of rhetoric, whose indulgencies are yet very great. It supposes the ideas of both parties to leave their subjects of adhesion, and to make an excursion abroad. Next we hear of "Truisms"—"Of gentlemen's committing themselves;"—"Of their taking shame to themselves;"—"Of their being free to confess;"—"Of their putting the question roundly;" that is, leaving no crevice for evasion; *but this has been found impracticable with the minister*; &c. &c.—We are not permitted to report the debates, and therefore cannot produce a specimen from real life including these delicacies of speech; but we may without impropriety suppose a case, and it might run thus:—

The honourable member "Caught the speaker's eye" (the speaker was observed to be nodding) precisely at half past four in the morning, and was "on his legs," two hours. After a torrent of eloquence which bore down all opposition, he observed that the question,—"He was free to confess," was a question of vast magnitude. What he had hitherto advanced upon the subject, formed a chain of "Trueisms" that was altogether irrefragable. And were he disposed to push the investigation still further, he, "for one," entertained no doubt. "In his own mind," but his ideas would "meet the ideas of the house." This however, was an honour, which he should at present decline, as he wished not, at this late hour, "to commit himself." Upon a future day, he would avail himself of his privilege in putting some questions "roundly" and the right honourable gentleman ought to "take shame to himself," if he did not answer them "fairly."

I am, Sir, yours, &c. &c.

ANSONIUS.

Wells, July 20th 1798.

For the Monthly Magazine.

STATISTICAL REMARKS ON HUNGARY.

THE kingdom of Hungary, including Croatia, the former Austrian Dalmatia, Sclavonia, and Transylvania, contains, by the most recent calculations, 4760 German square miles, 370 of which fall to the share of Transylvania.

In the year 1787, the last and only year, when the inhabitants were regularly counted, Hungary including the above provinces (except Transylvania) was inhabited by 7,116,789 souls, consequently every German square mile contained 1848 inhabitants.

The greatest variety prevails among these people in point of descent, language, manners, and religious ideas. The Sclavonians, Illyrians, Hungarians, Wallachians and Germans, are the most numerous. The Sclavonians inhabit 5789 villages and boroughs, the Hungarians 3608, the

the Wallachians, 1024, and the Germans 291. But Hungary is also inhabited and frequented by Gingarians, Macedonians, Clementines, Jews and Gypsies.

The Roman Catholics are calculated at 2,700,000 souls, the Dissenters (Greeks or Schismatics, as they are called) at 1,877,000, the Calvinists at 1,300,000, the Lutherans at 800,000, and the Jews at 75,000. The clergy of these different persuasions amount in the whole to 15,000, so that every 490th person belongs to the clergy.

The Hungarian dominions contain 48 free royal cities, inhabited by only 336,000 souls. This proportion between the town and country people, which is as 1 to 20, clearly shows, how deficient the kingdom is in that species of industry, which flourishes in towns.

According to a very moderate valuation the net yearly income of the Roman catholic bishops in Hungary, amounts to 864,700 guilders or florins (about 72,000l. sterling) and that of 21 chapers to 530,600 guilders (about 45,000l. sterling).

In the national education are engaged 6010 schoolmasters, 3426 of whom are Roman Catholics, 1600 Calvinists, 609 Lutherans, and 301 Dissenters.

The Hungarian mines yield at present yearly, upon an average, gold and silver, to the amount of 2,724,468 guilders, (about 227,000l. sterling) nearly as much in copper, and in lead 138,860 guilders (about 11,500l. sterling) of gold which belongs to the regalia; 1,200,000 cwt. are yearly consumed.

The kingdom produces yearly, upon an average, fifty million bushels of grain, of which it consumes itself 38,500,000 bushels, and exports to the value of 2,213,612 guilders (about 185,000l. sterling).

For the culture of the vine Hungary is indebted to the Roman Emperor Probus, who, being himself a native of Syrmia, caused about the year 276 the marshes in Syrmia to be drained by his soldiers, and vineyards to be planted. The Syrmian wine enjoyed many centuries a distinguished reputation, and was afterwards superseded by the wine of Tokay, which began to be known abroad as early as the latter part of the sixteenth century. Besides the wine of Tokay, Hungary possesses several other sorts of delicious wine, the quantity exported of which amounts yearly, upon on average, to 1,200,000 guilders (about 100,000l. sterling).

The exportation of tobacco has much decreased since the peace of Paris, which re-opened to the Virginia-tobacco all its former channels of trade. Yet in the year 1786, the tobacco exported from Hungary amounted still to 619,858 guilders (about 61,500l. sterling), and its exportation has since rather encreased.

Yet all this profit, arising from new materials, is entirely absorbed by the influx of foreign manufactures, particularly by those imported from the German imperial dominions into the Hungarian provinces, which are so extremely deficient in point of industry; that as late as 1784, but one cloth-worker was to be met with throughout Croatia. All Hungary contains no more than 25 glass-houses, which scarce produce sufficient glass for home-consumption, and the number of paper-mills does not exceed twenty; all other manufactures are undeserving of notice.

During the ten years period from 1777 to 1786. Hungary exported commodities to the amount of 148,299,177 guilders (about 12,250,000l. sterling), and the value of goods imported from abroad amounted to 106,721,373 guilders (about 8,900,000l. sterling), so that, upon an average, there remained a yearly balance of 4,150,780 guilders (about 345,000l. sterling) in favour of Hungary. But this period, which a variety of incidental circumstances rendered uncommonly favourable for the Hungarian provinces, can afford no general rule for estimating the benefits arising from their foreign trade. In the last ten years period, when but few troops remained in the country, when the meetings of the States, coronations, and national levies occasioned extraordinary expences, which, in a great measure were spent abroad; when the exportation of grain was prohibited several years and the maritime trade of Fiume and Trieste greatly obstructed, the balance of trade was entirely against Hungary.

Though the Hungarian peasant be not *glebæ adscriptus*, since he enjoys the liberty of removing from one farm to another, yet he is utterly devoid of landed property; for the whole farm, which generally consists of a farm yard, a garden, a barn, twenty-four acres of arable land, six acres of meadow and some pasture-ground, he is bound to serve the lord of the manor yearly, 104 days with his hands, 52 days with his horses and cattle, and to pay a yearly ground-rent of four guilders (about seven shillings sterling), besides a ninth of the whole produce of his ground; two fowls, twelve eggs, and half a measure of hog's lard.

The contribution in Hungary, which was first introduced in the year 1715, and is merely destined for the maintenance of nine

nine regiments of infantry and ſeven regiments of huſſars, amounted at that time to 2,138,000 guilders (about 178,160l. ſterling), but is now raiſed to 4,395,294 guilders (about 366,274l. ſterling). The whole of this contribution is paid by the peaſants, the nobility being entirely exempt from taxes. The ſum total of the amount of the public revenue amounts to fifteen millions of guilders (about 1,250,000l. ſterling).

In point of learning, Hungary is inferior even to Portugal. We find in *Meuſel's Bibliotheca Hiſtoria*, that the latter produced 5600 authors ſince the nativity of Chriſt, up to the year 1759, while in the ſame period the learned Piariſt *Horany* could diſcover 1153 only, throughout the Hungarian provinces. All Hungary contains no more than twelve bookſeller-ſhops, and thirty-ſix printing offices; and the number of living authors does not exceed fifty. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is ſtated in a ſhort prefatory adverſiſement to the letter which you have inſerted in your Magazine for April laſt, from Paul Jones to the counteſs of Selkirk, that you "are promiſed ſome others written by the ſame perſon, equally, if not more intereſting;" equally they may be, more ſo they cannot be. But, Sir, the gentleman to whom yourſelf and the public are indebted for theſe communications would confer additional obligations on both, if he were to accompany them with ſome teſtimony of their authority. An anonymous editor of the unauthenticated manuſcripts of eminent perſonages, muſt not expect implicit confidence: the public has been ſo frequently duped by impoſitions of this nature, that a neceſſary and very laudable ſcepticiſm is beginning to prevail. I do not mean to inſinuate that the letter in your Magazine is a forgery; I do not think it is: it carries an internal evidence of authority, which to my mind is quite ſatisfactory. This, however may not be the caſe with reſpect to others, and as it is in the power of your correſpondent to communicate whatever information on the ſubject himſelf is in poſſeſſion of, I queſtion not his readineſs to do ſo. Poſſibly he may be in poſſeſſion of ſufficient documents to ſketch "memoirs" of the buſy and adventurous life of John Paul Jones; ſuch memoirs muſt be highly acceptable, and ſhould they be too copious for your Magazine, would probably make an intereſting article in the Necrology of which you have given the public ſo animated a proſpectus. A. B. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS there there are frequently caſes from the courts of Scotland, reported in the newſpapers, in which much of the phraſeology is altogether unintelligible to the generality of Engliſh readers, I preſume the following GLOSSARY of ſome of the moſt common of theſe terms will not be unacceptable—And as the Monthly Magazine has a very extenſive circulation in Scotland, it will be equally gratifying to your readers of that country to be informed of the correſponding Engliſh terms—Laſtly, as there are a number of appeals from the Scottiſh Courts to the Houſe of Lords, theſe explanations will, I flatter myſelf, be of uſe to the Engliſh counſel employed in ſuch appeals, as well as to the noble judges, who are often much puzzled from not underſtanding the legal language of the Scotch Laws.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. J. B.

Temple Street, St. George's Fields, 24th Auguſt, 1798.

A *Proceſs*—An Action.
Purſuer—Plaintiff.
Defender—Defendent.
The *Lord Ordinary*—That individual Judge of the Court of Seſſion before whom the action happens, in the firſt inſtance, to be brought, and from whoſe judgment there is an appeal to the whole court.
A *Repreſentation*—A Petition to the Lord Ordinary to review his own judgement.
A *Condeſcendence*—A Particular.
Memorials—Caſes for the Lord Ordinary or for the court——A *Memorial* alſo means a Brief to counſel.
Informations—Caſes for the information of the court, when the Lord Ordinary, inſtead of giving a deciſion himſelf, *reports the cauſe*, on account of its intricacy or importance to the whole judges.
An *Extract*—An Office Copy.
A *Suſpenſion*—An Injunction.
An *Advocation*—An Appeal from an inferior to a ſupreme court.
Iniquity—Want of Equity, the neceſſary ground of an Advocation.
An *Agent*—An Attorney.
A *Solicitor*, or *Procurator*—An Attorney before an Inferior Court.——In the Inferior

ferior Courts at Aberdeen, these Agents stile themselves *Advocates*.

Signet Letters—Writs under his Majesty's Signet.

Writers to the Signet—The Officers who prepare these writs and sign them; and who form the most respectable class of Attorneys.

Advocates—Counsel.

Lord Advocate—Attorney General.

Lords of Session—Judges of the Supreme Civil Court, taking the title of Lord by courtesy.---Thus James Barnet of Monboddo is stiled *Lord Monboddo*.

Lords of Justiciary—Judges of the Supreme Criminal Court, appointed from among the Lords of Session.

Lord Justice Clerk——The President of *Court of Justiciary*, in the absence of the *Lord Justice General*, whose office is a sinecure.

Commissaries—Judges of the Ecclesiastical Courts.

Sheriffs Depute——Deputy Sheriffs, are Judges both civil and criminal, appointed in every county——but they have little ministerial duty as in England. The High Sheriff's offices were formerly hereditary, and as the noble functionaries were seldom lawyers, they appointed *Deputies*. Government having purchased these hereditary offices, have, in like manner, appointed *Sheriffs Depute*, who must be Advocates, and are for life——Under them are *Sheriffs Substitute*, named by the *Deputes*, but also holding their places for life. The Lords Lieutenants of Counties lately appointed, are also stiled *High Sheriffs*. The writer of this article does not know if this gives them any civil employment.

Messengers at Arms—Officers who execute Writs——they are appointed by Lion King at Arms, and are under his jurisdiction.

*Letters of Horning**—A Writ of legal Notice to pay a debt. It may proceed upon the decree of a Court, or immediately upon a bill, bond, or other deed, without the necessity of an action. If the party does not pay the debt within the limited time, he is *put to the Horn* —that is to say, *A Messenger at Arms*, by the ceremony of blowing a horn at the market cross, *denounces* (proclaims) him a *rebel*---(and formerly this process had literally that effect)---after which follows *Poinding*, or execution against the goods, and *Caption*, in execution against the body——all or any part of which process is termed *Diligence*—When it proceeds to *Caption*, it is called *Ultimate in Diligence*.

An *Arrestment*—A Writ (generally contained in a *Horning*) to attach the personal property of a debtor in the hands of a third person---it may proceed not only on a judgement, or established debt, but even upon a *Depending Action*

A *Loosing of Arrestment*—A Writ to discharge such attachment, which issues of course on the debtor giving security for payment of the debt.

A *Process of Further coming*—An Action at the suit of the Creditor to obtain payment of his debt from the property attached.

A *Process of Multiplepoinding*—An action at the suit of the *Arrestee*, where there are several attachments, to ascertain to which of the *arresting* Creditors he shall pay the money belonging to the *common Debts*, attached in his hands.

An *Inhibition*——A Writ to prevent a Debtor from selling or otherwise alienating real property.

An *Ejection*—An Ejectment.

A *Process of Maills and Duties*—An action for recovery of Rents and Profits of Land unduly received.

A *Process of Reduction and Improbation*—An action to set aside and disprove a Deed, which is very common. For every Deed or Writing *produced* in an action is *prima facie* held good without any evidence whatever; neither can it be immediately or incidentally proved to be bad or forged, but it must be *reduced* by bringing a separate action, which is *conjoined* with the original action.

A *Cessio Bonorum*.—A Process by which a Debtor in prison may obtain his liberty, on shewing that he has not acted fraudulently, and on conveying all his property to his creditors. It is in the form of action before the Court of Session at the suit of the Debtor against his Creditors.

An *Interdiction*—A Process to prevent a man of weak intellects from doing legal acts without consent of certain persons called his *Interdictors*. It may either be done by a voluntary deed, or by legal process,

A *Law-*

* A pleasant play upon this word appeared some time ago in a London newspaper, stating, that, from the multiplicity of actions of *Crim. Con.* in Scotland, it was found necessary to appoint a particular officer for this *branch*, stiled *Register of Hornings*, with a number of clerks.

A *Lawberrows*—A Writ, which any person, who dreads bodily harm of another, may obtain to oblige him to give security for keeping the peace.
An *Arbiter*—An Arbitrator.
An *Overſman*—An Umpire.
To *Cognoſce*—To adjudge.
To *Depone*—To depoſe.
A *Writ*—Any Writing or Deed.
An *Infeſtment*—An Enfeoffment.
Tiends—Tythes.
An *Aſſignation*—An Aſſignment of perſonal property.
A *Diſpoſition*—A Conveyance of real property.
A *Settlement*—A Will.
A *Bond of Relief*—Bond of Indemnity.
A *Heritable Bond*—A Mortgage.
Heritable and Moveable—Real and perſonal
A *March*—A Boundary.
A *Tack*—A Leaſe.
A *Factory*—A Power of Attorney.
A *Diſcharge*—A Releaſe.
Service of an Heir—The form of eſtabliſhing the Right of an Heir to real property by verdict of a Jury.
Confirmation of a Teſtament—Probate.
Executor Teſtamentary---An Executor.
Executor Creditor,
Executor qua neareſt of kin, &c. } Adminiſtrators.
Tierce—Thirds.
Pupil—An Infant, under fourteen if a male, or twelve if a female.
Tutor—The Guardian of a pupil.
Minor—An Infant, above the years of *Pupillarity*.
Curator—The Guardian of a minor.
Tutor or *Curator ad litem*—A Tutor or Curator ſpecially appointed for carrying on or defending an infant law ſuit only.
Criminal Letters—A ſpecies of Indictment.
Panel—The Priſoner.
The Aſſize—The Jury.
Chancellor—The Foreman of the Jury.
Tolbooth—Gaol.
Dempſter—The Executioner.
Caution, Cautioner—Bail, ſurety.
Doer—Agent.
Diſuetude—Diſuſe.
To *Homologate*—To ratify.
To *incarcerate*—To impriſon.
To *implement*—To fulfil.
Indweller—Inhabitant.
Mortification—Gift in mortmain.
To *narrate*—To recite.
Onerous--The reverſe of gratuitous.
To *operate* payment—To procure, to compel payment.
To *repeat* a Sum—To repay it.
A *Writer*—A Scrivener, an Attorney.
Allenarly—Only.
Attour—Beſides.
To *diſtrenzie*—To Diſtrain.
Umquhile—Deceaſed.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CONSTANT Reader will be much obliged to any of your correſpondents, if they will anſwer the following queſtions:

Have there ever been inſtances where women have obtained a parliamentary *divorce à vinculo matrimonio* from their huſbands for infidelity? if there have been ſuch inſtances, Where can any account be found of them?

July 1798.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON PERSONIFICATIONS IN POETRY.

(*Continued from page* 18.)

IN the former part of this paper, after ſuggeſting three claſſes of poetical perſonifications of abſtract ideas, namely, the *natural*, the *emblematical*, and the *mixed*, a number of examples were given illuſtrative of the firſt of theſe claſſes. Though theſe examples ſufficiently proved the poſſibility in many caſes of diſtinctly marking out a perſonified figure, by ſimply impreſſing it with the quality or circumſtance which forms its character, yet it is obvious, that in various inſtances this cannot be ſo happily effected. The idea may be of too abſtracted a nature for this purpoſe; the quality or affection may diſplay itſelf too faintly by external tokens; or may approach too nearly the confines of another. In theſe caſes, the aſſociation of certain types or emblems, derived from natural or artificial circumſtances belonging to it, will be highly uſeful in elucidating the figure. Further, even when ſuch additions are not abſolutely neceſſary, the imagination of the poet will frequently ſupply them for the ſake of ornament and variety. Thus it has happened, that the greater part of the allegorical perſonages to be met with, are compounded of natural expreſſions and ſymbolical adjuncts; and it is in the due mixture of theſe, and the preſervation of congruity between the natural and artificial characteriſtics, that the ſkill of the poet is peculiarly exerciſed. We ſhall have frequent occaſion, under the preſent head, to remark the defects of even the greateſt maſters in this point, when their

descriptions are drawn out to length and minuteness.

Several of the heathen deities, especially of the subordinate ones, are embodied conceptions of this kind. ERIS, STRIFE or CONTENTION, is thus sketched by the father of heroic poetry.

Ερις αμοτον μεμαυια,
Αρεος ανδροφονοιο κασιγνητη, ἑταιρη τε,
Ἡ τοσσον μεν πρωτα κορυσσεται, οὐδας επεσσα
Ουρανω εστηριξε καρη, και επι χθονι βαινει.
Il. iv. 440.

——Insatiate *Strife*,
Sister and mate of homicidal Mars,
Who, small at first, but swift to grow, from earth
Her tow'ring crest lifts gradual to the skies.
Cowper.

By this *growing* quality is emblematically denoted the property of Strife to swell to a great size from small beginnings. Her relationship to the god of war is an obvious piece of allegory. Her rage and fury may be termed the *natural* part of the portrait.

DISCORD, if not entirely the same with strife, differs only as it more expressly implies disagreement between those who before were united. There are many poetical representations of this character. In the following, sublime and vulgar conceptions are singularly blended.

Infremuere tubæ, ac scisso discordia crine
Extulit ad superos Stygium caput: hujus in ore
Concretus sanguis contusaque lumina flebant.
Stabant ærati scabra rubigine dentes:
Tabo lingua fluens, obsessa draconibus ora;
Atque intertorto laceratam pectore vestem,
Sanguineam tremula quatiebat lampada dextra.
Petron. Bel. Civil.

The trumpets roar'd; when lo! to upper air
Discord her Stygian head, with tatter'd locks,
Uprear'd: her face with curdled blood was black,
And her bruised eyeballs wept; her brazen teeth
With rust were furr'd; her tongue distilled with gore;
Serpents her cheeks bedeck'd! around her breast
A ragged robe was wreath'd; and in her hand
Trembling she shook aloft a bloody torch.

Her emerging from hell at the sound of the trumpet is finely conceived and expressed; but the bloody face and bruised weeping eyes convey the idea of a drunken trull rather than a goddess. The rest of the picture is the common one of a fury.

The *Discord* of Ariosto is a very different personage, suited to the style of burlesque rather than of heroic poetry. She is very unexpectedly found, by the archangel Michael, in a convent, and these are her distinctions.

La conobbe al vestir di color cento,
Fatta a liste inequali, ed infinite;
Ch'or la coprono, or nò; che i pafii, e'l vento
Le giano aprendo, ch'era—no sdruscite.
I crini avea qual d'oro, e qual d'argento,
E neri, e bigi, e aver parcano lite.
Altri in treccia, altri in nastro erano accolti;
Molti alle spalle, alcuni al petto sciolti.

Di citatorie piene, e di libelli,
D'esamine, e di carte di procure
Avea le mani, e il seno, e gran fastelli
Di chiose, di consigli, e di letture;
Per cui le facultà de' poverelli
Non sono mai nelle città sicure.
Avea dietro, dinanzi, e d'ambi i lati
Notai, Procuratori, ed Avvocati.
Orl. Fur. xiv. 83.

He knew her by the vesture's hundred dies,
Of lists unnumber'd, of unequal size;
Which rent in shreds but ill those limbs conceal'd
By every step or breath of wind reveal'd.
Her uncomb'd hairs seem'd constant strife to hold,
Of various hues, black, silver, brown, and gold.
Some hung in ringlets, some in knots were tied;
Her bosom some, and some her shoulders hide:
Her hands and lap a countless medley bore
Of writs, citations, (an exhaustless store!)
Oppression's various forms, that make the poor
In cities never find their state secure.
Before, behind, on either side her stand
Attornies, notaries,—a brawling band!
Hoole.

The figure of *Discord* is here formed upon the idea of her *being at variance with herself*. This is, however, carried much farther by Spencer, in a long description of the same personage under the name of ATE, framed in the most studied allegorical manner, and overcharged with emblem (F. Q. iv. 1.). Her dwelling is near the gates of hell, and has many ways leading into it, but none out again, since

Discord harder is to end than to begin.

The ornaments of her house are very poetically described as the relics of every thing great and flourishing, which Discord had in former times brought to ruin. Around, the ground is full of wicked weeds, which she herself had sown from the seeds of evil words and factious deeds. These yield a large increase of contentions and troubles; and *Ate* feeds on them as her daily bread. Her form is wonderfully strange and monstrous, being a compound of every thing ill-sorted and contra-

contradictory. Squinting eyes, a divided tongue and heart, feet and hands different, and acting in oppoſite directions, make up a figure that could not really exiſt, and which, therefore, offends againſt the rules of juſt perſonification. Poets may be allowed to combine forms and properties which nature never joined; but there muſt be no manifeſt incompatibility in the union.

The FURIES may certainly be regarded as allegorical perſonages; but the diſtinct office and character of each of the three are not clearly marked out by the poets. Sometimes they are the inſtruments of divine vengeance for dreadful crimes committed, in which caſe they repreſent horror and remorſe: frequently, being poſſeſſed by the Furies, ſignifies falling into a fit of frenzy. Univerſally, their agency is ſomething highly terrible and noxious to mankind; which is denoted by their ghaſtly countenances, their ſerpents, torches, and bloody ſcourges. I ſhall here only conſider a ſingle inſtance of this fiction, the celebrated appearance of *Alecto* in the ſeventh book of the *Æneid*.

Alecto, in this place may, I think, with perfect propriety be conſidered as the *demon of revenge or hatred* perſonified. The purpoſe of her miſſion is to inſpire Turnus and the mother of Lavinia with hoſtile rage againſt Æneas, whoſe arrival had diſconcerted the plan of union between the two families. No occaſion could be more likely to call forth a ſpirit of hatred, and thirſt for revenge, eſpecially in Turnus, whoſe deareſt hopes were thus fruſtrated by a ſtranger. The Furies are painted too much alike in their hurtful powers and inclinations to be readily diſcriminated; yet the character of Alecto, as given by Virgil, ſeems perfectly to agree with the idea of a Being whoſe office was to ſtir up all the furious paſſions of the human breaſt.

————Cui triſtia bella
Iræque, inſidiæque, & crimina noxia cordi
* * * * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * * *
Tu potes unanimes armare in prælia fratres,
Atque odiis verſare domos: tu verbera tectis
Funereaſque inferre faces: tibi nomina mille,
Mille nocendi artes.

This Fury fit for her intent ſhe choſe,
One who delights in wars and human woes.
'Tis thine to ruin realms, o'erturn a ſtate,
Betwixt the deareſt friends to raiſe debate,
And kindle kindred blood to mutual hate;
Thy hand o'er towns the funeral torch diſplays,
And forms a thouſand ills a thouſand ways.

The fiery and malignant ſpirit of revenge ſeems emblematically indicated by the means ſhe employs to effect her miſchievous purpoſes. She drives Amata to madneſs by throwing on her one of her ſerpents, which infects the queen with its venom,

————Vipeream inſpirans animam,

Breathing a viper's ſoul:

and, appearing to Turnus in his ſleep, ſhe hurls her torch at him, and fixes its black fires in his breaſt. She afterwards ſounds the horn which is to ſummon the ruſtics to arms.

ENVY is a perſonage frequently introduced by the poets, and we have ſeveral deſcriptions of her, all, indeed, formed on the ſame model, and copied from each other. The firſt of theſe is in Ovid's *Metamorphoſis*, Book II. where ſhe is employed, like a Fury, by Minerva, to infect the mind of Aglauros. The deſcription is partly natural, partly emblematical. She is repreſented as dwelling in a cave ſeated in a cold dark valley. She is found chewing the fleſh of vipers; which may be interpreted, feeding on malignant thoughts,

——Vitiorum alimenta ſuorum:

The aliment of her vices.

Her gait is ſluggiſh; her countenance pale; her body lean; ſhe looks aſkance: her breaſt is ſuffuſed with gall; and her tongue flows with poiſon. She never ſmiles, but at miſchief: ſhe is ſleepleſs through anxiety; ſhe pines at the view of proſperity, and ſuffers as much as ſhe inflicts. This is little more than the natural deſcription of an envious perſon, the bodily effects of which corroding paſſion are almoſt literally to envenom the juices, and cauſe a ſuperabundance of acrid gall. It is a ſtroke of nature too, when ſhe is repreſented as ſighing deeply at the view of Minerva's beauty and ſplendour; and ſcarcely forbearing to weep as ſhe paſſes over the flouriſhing and opulent city of Athens. Her thorny ſtaff allegorically expreſſed the perſonal ſtings belonging to envious affections. The blight and deſolation produced in the ſubjacent earth where ſhe takes her flight, denote the baleful effects of this paſſion.

————baculum capit; quod ſpinea totum
Vincula cingebant: adopertaque nubibus atris,
Quacunque ingreditur, floremia proterit arva,
Exuritque herbas, et ſumma cacumina carpit;
Amatuque ſuo populos, urbeſque domoſque
Pallum.

&c.

She takes her staff, with thorny wreaths begirt,
And, veil'd in murky clouds, where'er she goes,
Beats down the ripening corn, the verdant fields,
Withers, and every flowery summit crops;
And 'mid subjacent people, houses, towns,
Breathes foul contagion.

Her mode of infecting the unhappy Aglauros is by stroking her breast with her envenomed hands, and infixing her hooked thorns.

There are two descriptions of ENVY in the Fairy Queen; both of them loathsome and disgusting, and, though manifestly imitated from that of Ovid, less distinct and consistent as allegories. The only additional circumstance that I think worth remarking is, that the garment of Envy is painted full of eyes; an emblem, I conceive, of the sharp-sightedness of envious persons in discerning the faults of their neighbours.

Cowley, in his DAVIDEIS, gives a portrait of *Envy*, drawn with much strength, and with some novelty.

Envy at last crawls forth from that dire throng,
Of all the direfull'st; her black locks hung long,
Attir'd with curling serpents; her pale skin
Was almost dropt from the sharp bones within;
And at her breast hung vipers, which did prey
Upon her panting heart, both night and day
Sucking black blood from thence, which, to repair,
Both day and night they left fresh poisons there.
Her garments were deep stain'd in human gore,
And torn by her own hands, in which she bore
A knotted whip, and bowl, that to the brim
Did with green gall and juice of wormwood swim.

Garth has bestowed a good deal of labour upon a similar description, in his *Dispensary*; but with little or no improvement on the established imagery.

PRIDE is by Spencer represented as a queen, sitting on a gorgeous throne, and adorned with every circumstance of pomp and splendour.

So proud she shined in her princely state;
Looking to heaven, for earth she did disdain;
And sitting high, for lowly she did hate:
Lo! underneath her scornful feet was lain
A dreadful dragon, with a hideous train;
And in her hand she held a mirror bright,
Wherein her face she often viewed fain,
And in her self-lov'd semblance took delight;
For she was wond'rous fair, as any living wight.

Of grisly Pluto she the daughter was,
And sad Proserpina, the queen of hell;
Yet did she think her peerless worth to pass
That parentage, with pride so did she swell;
And thund'ring Jove, that high in heaven doth dwell,
And wield the world, she claimed for her sire,
Or if that any else did Jove excel;
For to the highest she did still aspire.

F. Q. i. 4.

The royal condition of Pride is an essential circumstance in the moral allegory to which this portraiture belongs. The description of her manners and disposition is the natural one of a proud character. Her mirror, indeed, and the delight she takes in viewing herself in it, may be thought more comformable to the character of *Vanity*, according to the usual distinction between those two kindred affections; but it must be acknowledged that an absolute difference between them can scarcely be established, and that self-admiration equally belongs to both. Spencer, afterwards, represents Vanity as the usher or master of the ceremonies to Pride, which seems to contain a very apt meaning. The dragon on which this lofty dame sets her foot, is emblematical of the high spirit of pride, which invites it to trample upon and subjugate the fiercest natures. It is the "debellare superbos" of the haughty Roman. Her transcendent beauty and splendour may denote the specious and dazzling appearance of actions inspired by a sense of superiority. Her parentage from the chiefs of the infernal powers, is conformable to the elevated, but dark and malignant character of this passion; which, in another mythology, derives its origin from the Prince of Darkness.

I. A.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING seen in your last Supplement an account of the present state of French and German literature, I should be glad to communicate to you an equally important notice respecting the state of the arts and sciences in Italy, since the invasion of the French. I have however observed, with regret, that no periodical work or any other literary pamphlet has been sent from that unfortunate country during the course of the year 1798. The very few records which I have been able to see concerning the new books published in Italy, during the year 1797, instead of exhibiting a satisfactory prospect of the exertions of the Italian literati, evince the rapid decay even of Belles Lettres for which the Italians have always been so remarkable. The following publications only

only are worthy of notice. Were it not for them, I should conclude that every department of literary exertion experiences a complete stagnation all over Italy.

DIVINITY—1st. The Rev. Mr. Revira in Rome, has published a large volume of *Memoirs respecting Infidels, both Jews and Turks.* This publication is interesting because no collection of the kind had yet been written in Italian in imitation of Barrolocci, Imbonati, Wolf, and many others who had treated the subject in Latin. The work of Mr. Revira is divided into three parts; the first containing an analysis of all the writers against Jews and Turks; the second, an account of all canonical and civil laws enacted against them; the third, peculiarly relates to the establishment of the Jews in Rome. Upon the whole, this work is highly beneficial to those who are anxious to learn the vicissitudes of the Jews and Mussulmen, without the knowledge of the Latin and the Oriental languages.

2d. The Rev. Mr. Calzoni, in Bologna, has published a philosophical *Catechism of the tenets and precepts of the Catholic Religion*, in five volumes. This is one of the first attempts ever made in Italy to introduce modern metaphysics into divinity, and to give a complete system of practical and sentimental theology so much neglected in that country, and perhaps, in the rest of the catholic countries.

CIVIL LAW—The Abbé Valeriani in Rome, has published in two volumes, *The Laws of the twelve tables examined according to the principles of public Law.* This is a truly classical work, and deserves a good translation into foreign languages. Numberless writers of the first rate had illustrated this part of the ancient Roman jurisprudence, and they had almost exhausted every article relating to erudition, to history, Roman laws, and Latin language. Nobody, however, had yet conceived the views of Mr. Valeriani, and nobody had given him the least hint on the subject. He has examined this part of the Roman legislation as a philosopher, *who*, as he says, *never likes to interrupt the calculations beneficial to mankind, in order to rush into the dust of antiquities.* He declares also that he has discovered *how by an examination of the antient legislations, we may, by the shortest way, arrive at the knowledge of the art whose object* is to repair political buildings, and promote the happiness of mankind.

HISTORY—The 20th volume of the *Collection of Essays*, upon *Ecclesiastical History*, by Mr. Zaccaria, and the 16th volume of the *Lives of the Italian literati of the 18th century*, by Mr. Fabroni, whatever may be their merit, being only a continuation of works already known, do not deserve notice in this place.

ANTIQUITIES—1st. The celebrated Abbé Seffini has published a curious *Illustration of an ancient coin belonging to Velletri.* Besides the name of the known antiquarian, this work deserves notice from its having given for the first time to Velletri the honour of a place in the *Numismatic Geography*: of the ancient Volscians, the medals of Aquino alone were known, and two only of Singia another Volscian city existed in the museum of Borgia.

2d. Mr. Cipriani has published in Rome *a Description of the Temple of the Cybil.* This is one of the most admired pieces of ancient architecture, if not for the greatness of the buildings, at least for the singular regularity of the proportions and for the uncommon elegance of workmanship. It is situated within the walls of Tivoli, facing the celebrated *cascata* of the *Anien* or *Teverone*.

VETERINARY—The Count Bonsi of Rimini has published the fourth volume of his *Dictionary of Theoretical and practical Farriery.* This is a good work, and if we can give credit to the Roman reviewers, the ecclesiastical states will no more have occasion to envy the improvements in this branch of natural history in the rest of Italy and in the other European states. Being, however, only a continuation of a work undertaken a great many years before, it can scarcely be considered as a literary production of the period in review.

PHYSICS—1st. Mr. Pasquali (a name now for the first time brought into public notice) has published in Naples a long dialogue on *Inoculation* for the small pox. It is dedicated to the ladies, inviting them to adopt more universally this method.

2d. Mr. Le Presti, a Sicilian, has published a treatise on the epidemical fevers to which the city of Girgenti is subject. The author has maintained a very singular opinion. He affirms, that the cultivation of the Kali, which has been so very widely spread of late, is the certain cause of these diseases.

HUSBANDRY—*The third volume of the Transactions of the Economical Society of Florence*, is scarcely deserving the name of a publication of the period under review;

view; it is only a continuation. It contains 35 memoirs upon as many important articles, the beſt of which, in my opinion, are the rules for the cultivation of cotton, practical obſervations upon marſh lands, upon the preſervation of lemon trees in winter, a method of preſſing olives like lemons, the means of preſerving wine for a length of time, and the method of curing the itch of the olive trees.

POETRY—A great many poems of every ſort were publiſhed in 1797, in that part of Italy which has fallen into the power of the French. They are all related to the revolution and war. The moſt diſtinguiſhed among theſe poetical compoſitions is an epic poem of the noted *improviſante* Gianni. It is intitled BUONAPARTE in Italia.

It will certainly be aſtoniſhing to your readers, to learn that no more than theſe few articles have been collected from Italian literature for the greateſt part of the year 1797. But beſides the unavoidable inconveniencies attending all revolutions and wars, the preſent ſtate of the Italians is quite unprecedented in ancient and modern hiſtory. That part of the country which is ſubject to the galling yoke of the French, is ſubjected to all the horrors of terroriſm; and that part which yet enjoys the bleſſing of tranquillity under the ancient governments is expoſed to a moſt ſevere inquiſition, rendered now ſo neceſſary for the ſupport of lawful authorities.

London, F. DAMIANI.
Aug. 25, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for May, a correſpondent, ſigning himſelf M. N. has noticed my communication reſpecting the Quakers (the object of which was to vindicate them from the charge of deiſm) admits that they are not deiſts according to the uſual acceptation of the term: but he divides the deiſts into two claſſes; 1ſt. Thoſe of natural religion. 2dly. Deiſts of Revelation, acknowledging one perfect and eternal God (not compoſed of different perſons, as the majority of chriſtians would perſuade themſelves); and believing that his will has been revealed to mankind at ſundry times, and through a number of individuals."

Now admitting this diſtinction, the ſecond claſs will include, not only the Quakers, but ſeveral other denominations of chriſtian profeſſors who may, with equal propriety as they, be termed deiſts of revelation.

If M. N. will take the trouble to examine the "*Summary View of the Doctrines and Diſcipline of the People called Quakers*," &c. publiſhed by the ſociety, he will find that they "acknowledge and aſſert the divinity of Chriſt, who is the power of God unto ſalvation." But your correſpondent ſays, that "this is allowing Chriſt's divinity in words, but the elucidation of the thing completely ſets it aſide, by conſtituting the *word of God* not a perſon, but an attribute of the deity, and his power exerted in a particular direction and to a particular end."

This diſcrimination involves the queſtion in difficulties, it becomes metaphyſical, and ſo truly abſtruſe, as to exceed the power of our faculties to inveſtigate; it is a point concerning which we have never been able to form any clear or preciſe ideas; and if our notions reſpecting any ſubject be confuſed or obſcure, the terms with which they are clothed muſt be indefinite and defective alſo.

May not the Quakers, in anſwer to M. N. obſerve, that their notions on this point of doctrine, are not the reſult of ſpeculation, but derived from ſcripture, which is the only ſource from whence they derive their doctrines and opinions.

The friends ſeem to reſt ſatisfied in the doctrine of the divinity of Chriſt, and, with becoming humility, to refrain from indulging in vain ſpeculations on ſo ſerious a point; obſerving, perhaps, that they have ſeldom any good tendency; on the contrary, inſtead of advancing the cauſe of chriſtianity, and promoting the practice of virtue, in the room of enlightening the underſtanding and improving the heart, have they not too frequently excited intemperate controverſy, and awakened the moſt dangerous and inordinate paſſions? inſtead of rooting out prejudice and bigotry, is it not to be feared that they have been the means of increaſing the one, and confirming the other?

If any thing further be neceſſary to convince us of the dreadful conſequences of the intolerant zeal with which theſe points have been debated, let the mournful page of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory be turned over, and there we ſhall find, that the principal combatants in theſe fields of controverſy, in their eager ſolicitude to

maintain

maintain thoſe ſyſtems and doctrines of religion which they had eſpouſed, loſt ſight of the mild and peaceful principles of the goſpel, and miſunderſtanding the meek and humble ſpirit of their divine maſter, contended in the wrathful ſpirit, and ſometimes with the weapons of this world.

From theſe conſiderations then, is it matter of ſurpriſe, that a ſociety, which believes that religion conſiſts in an obedience to divine commands and a conformity to the precepts of the goſpel, rather than in employing the mind in metaphyſical ſubtilties, ſhould decline for the moſt part to take ſhare in any ſuch diſcuſſions or controverſies, particularly as an implicit belief in any human ſyſtem, or mode of faith is not enjoined its members? This laſt circumſtance may, in ſome meaſure, account for that diverſity of ſentiment which M. N. obſerves that the writers among the Quakers have evinced in points of faith.

That the ſentiments of the friends reſpecting the ſcriptures have been either miſtated or miſrepreſented, is a circumſtance which they cannot but lament; inſtead of conſidering them but of little importance, or holding them in little eſtimation, it is a fact that they highly value them, and recommend them among themſelves for frequent peruſal and meditation. Obſerve their own words on this ſubject:---"To Chriſt alone we give the title of the word of God, and not to the ſcriptures, although we highly eſteem theſe ſacred writings, in ſubordination to the Spirit from which they were given forth; and we hold with the apoſtle Paul, that they are able to make wiſe unto ſalvation, through faith which is in Jeſus Chriſt."

If for want of better information on this ſubject, I have been betrayed into any errors reſpecting the opinions and ſentiments of a ſociety of chriſtians, for whom I entertain the higheſt eſteem and reſpect, I ſhall be happy to ſee them corrected by ſome enlightened member, who may deem the ſubject worthy of his attention. Your's, &c. J. N.

Briſtol, Auguſt 1, 1798.

On reperuſing the above, I find that I have omitted to notice a remark which M. N. has made, that the Quakers and Socinians nearly agree in their leading tenets.

This concluſion is not fairly deducible from the View which the ſociety has publiſhed of its doctrines and opinions, and which tract M. N. is acquainted with.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN anſwer to the enquiry of your correſpondent in your laſt Month's Magazine, reſpecting the ſituation of *Mohoz*. I find it thus deſcribed in an old "*Geographical Dictionary*," publiſhed the latter end of the laſt century, by John Auguſtine Bernard, Fellow of Brazen Noſe College, and Public Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, Oxon.

"Mohacz, Mohatz, a town in the lower Hungary, upon the Danube, between the river Sarwiza to the north, and the Drave to the ſouth; four German miles from either, ſix from Eſſeck to the north, and nine from Colocza to the ſouth. This otherwiſe ſmall place is memorable for two great battles here fought; the firſt between Lewis king of Hungary, and Solyman the magnificent, in 1526: in which that unfortunate Prince Lewis (being about twenty years old) with twenty-five thouſand men, fought three hundred thouſand Turks; when being overpowered by numbers, twenty-two thouſand of the chriſtian army were ſlain upon the place; five thouſand waggons, eighty great cannon, ſix hundred ſmall ones, with all their tents and baggage, were taken by the victors; and the king, in his flight over the brook *Curaſs*, fell into a quagmire, and was ſwallowed up: after which Solyman took and ſlew two hundred thouſand Hungarians, and got ſuch a footing in this kingdom, that he could never be expelled. This fatal battle was fought October 29. The ſecond in ſome part retrieves the loſs and infamy of the former. The Duke of Loraine being ſent by the emperor with expreſs orders to paſs the Drave and take Eſſeck, his highneſs, July 10, 1687, with great difficulty, paſſed that river, then extremely ſwelled with rains; but finding the Prime Viſier encamped at Eſſeck with an army of an hundred thouſand men, ſo ſtrongly, that it was not poſſible to attack him in that poſt without the ruin of the chriſtian army, he retreated, and repaſſed it the 23d of the ſame month; whereupon the 29th, the Prime Viſier paſſed that river at Eſſeck, and upon Auguſt 12th, there followed a bloody fight, in which the Turks loſt one hundred pieces of cannon, twelve mortars, all their ammunition, proviſions, tents, baggage, and treaſure, and about eight thouſand men upon the place of battle; beſides what were drowned in paſſing the river, which could never be known: after which victory, General Dunewalt, September 30th, found Eſſeck totally deſerted by the Turks, and took poſſeſſion of it."

I have been thus minute in copying the above particulars attached to the deſcription of this place, as they record two curious hiſtorical facts (one of which is alluded to by your correſpondent) which may

may prove intereſting to ſome of your readers.

Saltzbach, where the celebrated Marſhal Turenne was killed, I apprehend to be the place deſcribed in our geographical books and maps—ſpelt "Sultzbach—a ſmall town in Nortgow (a province of Germany) in the upper palatinate of the Rhine, one mile diſtant from Amberg to the ſouth-eaſt, which gives the title of a prince to ſome branches of the palatine family." The "*Encyclopedia Britannica*" gives the name of the place "Saſpach."

In our literary deſiderata, a true orthography ſeems particularly wanted in maps and geographical books, where the names are often ſo egregiouſly mis-ſpelt, as to make it difficult to recognize them as the places meant; and this error, eſpecially in maps, I ſuſpect to be principally owing to ſurveyors adopting the provincial pronunciation, which, in many inſtances, is quite foreign to the ſpelling.

There is too, a ſhameful neglect in the compilers of our modern gazetteers, which is that of copying the deſcriptions of places from former publications, without giving themſelves the trouble to enquire what alterations may have taken place in the courſe of time, what improvements may have been made in public buildings, trade, or manufactures, &c. or their decline; by which means error becomes perpetuated from one generation to another. Some curious ſpecimens of which might be ſelected, that would prove theſe otherwiſe uſeful publications to be, in general, mere catchpennies and the ſources of much miſinformation. I am, your's,

Norwich, Auguſt 9, 1798. S.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the following practical remarks on the ſea-ſickneſs, (a diſorder which, as far as my limited knowledge extends, has been little treated of) ſhould appear worthy of a place in your valuable miſcellany, I ſhall feel highly flattered by their inſertion.

Granting that the ſea-ſickneſs is not attended with fatal conſequences, and may even, in certain caſes, be beneficial to health, yet, during its continuance, few diſorders are more diſtreſſing and irkſome to the patient. There is, indeed, reaſon to believe, that the apprehenſion of this malady has frequently proved a ſerious obſtacle to the advancement of ſcience, eſpecially to the ſtudy of natural hiſtory, by deterring men of talents from embarking in thoſe reſearches to which the natural bias of their mind inclines them, and which, if purſued, might have been productive of great and intereſting diſcoveries. Thus the wide expanſe of ocean, with its infinity of inhabitants and productions, remains, comparatively ſpeaking, unexplored.

Medical gentlemen being themſelves equally expoſed to the effects of this diſorder with the reſt of the paſſengers, they have not been able to make exact obſervations on the ſymptoms which precede and accompany it, nor ſatisfactorily to aſcertain the reſult of their preſcriptions. It will not, therefore, it is preſumed, be deemed arrogance in the writer of the preſent article, to offer a few remarks on the ſubject founded upon experience and long acquaintance with the ſea.

The ſeas, in which this diſorder attacks the paſſenger with the greateſt violence, are thoſe where the waves have a long uninterrupted freedom of action; of courſe, bays, gulphs, and channels, may be navigated with leſs inconvenience, as the waves meeting with more frequent reſiſtance, and the repercuſſion being conſiderably ſtronger, the veſſel does not experience that gentle uniform vacillation, which ſickens the ſtomach, and renders the head giddy. By the ſame argument, a perſon feels leſs inconvenience from the diſorder on the wide ocean in a ſmall veſſel, on which the ſlighteſt motion of the waves makes a ſtrong impreſſion. He is likewiſe leſs expoſed to it in a *very large* veſſel, as in a ſhip of the line, or a large merchantman deeply laden; as the waves, in this caſe, ſcarcely affect the veſſel. It is in ſhips of the middling ſize, and which carry but a light cargo, that the paſſenger ſuffers moſt from the ſea ſickneſs. It has been obſerved, that this diſorder affects people in years leſs than young perſons; thoſe of a dark leſs than thoſe of a fair complexion, and that it ſeldom attacks infants. The duration is not limited to any fixed period of time; with ſome it laſts only a few days, with others weeks, months, and even during the whole courſe of the voyage. The ſooner it takes place after embarkation, the greater probability is there of its continuance. It does not always ceaſe immediately on landing, but has been known, in ſome caſes, to continue for a conſiderable time. Even the oldeſt and moſt ſkilful ſeamen have experienced a relapſe, eſpecially if they have quitted the ſea-ſervice for a long term of years.

In

* We thank M. I. for a ſimilar anſwer to the ſame enquiry.

In aſthmatic complaints this diſorder has been found highly conducive to the reſtoration of health; for which reaſon it is very cuſtomary in this country to recommend a voyage to Liſbon to patients labouring under conſumptive diſeaſes. Perſons affected with the gout, the rheumatiſm, whoſe habit of body leads to a cachexy, or to hypochondria, whoſe fibres are relaxed, or who labour under indigeſtion, experience the greateſt inconvenience and uneaſineſs from the ſea-ſickneſs.

The following may be recommended as the moſt efficacious modes of precaution for preventing, or at leaſt mitigating, the effects of the diſorder;

I. *Preventives.*

1. Not to go on board immediately after eating; and, when on board, not to eat in any great quantity at any one meal.

2. To take ſtrong exerciſe, with as little intermiſſion as conveniently can be done; for inſtance, to aſſiſt at the pumps, or any other active employment, as indolent and ſlothful paſſengers always ſuffer moſt from the diſorder.

3. To keep much upon deck, even in ſtormy and rainy weather, as the ſea breeze is leſs liable to affect the ſtomach than the ſtagnated air of the cabin, which is frequently rendered infectious for want of ſufficient circulation.

4. Not to watch the motion of the waves, eſpecially when ſtrongly agitated with tempeſt.

5. To avoid carefully all employments which harraſs the mind, as reading, ſtudy, meditation, and gaming; and, on the other hand, to ſeek every opportunity of mirth and mental relaxation.

6. To drink occaſionally carbonic acids, as the froth of ſtrong fermented beer, or wine mixed with Seltzer water, and fermented with pounded ſugar, or a glaſs of Champaign.

7. It will be found of great ſervice to take the acid of ſulphur dulcified, dropped upon lump ſugar, or in peppermint-water; or ten drops of ſulphureous ether.

With regard to eating, it is adviſeable to be very ſparing, at leaſt not to eat much at one meal. The proper diet is bread and freſh meat, which ſhould be eaten cold with pepper. All ſweet ſavoured food ſhould be carefully avoided, and the paſſenger ſhould refrain from fat, but eſpecially from all meat that is in the leaſt degree tainted. Even the odour of flowers is very pernicious; for which reaſon, it is not expedient to examine marine productions, as theſe generally have a nauſeating ſmell. The fumes of vinegar may be inhaled with great benefit. The drink ſhould conſiſt of tart wines, lemonade, or Seltzer water, but never of common water. The paſſenger would do well to drink little and often. As experience has proved, that an accidental diarrhea has frequently relieved the patient from the ſea-ſickneſs, it will be prudent to follow the clue of nature, and take a gentle laxative, or, if circumſtances will permit, a clyſter of ſalt-water and Venice ſoap, which is the more neceſſary, as ſea-faring people are liable to obſtructions. It will further be found uſeful to apply to the pit of the ſtomach a tonic anodyne antiſpaſmodic emplaſtrum, ſpread upon leather, and covered with linen. For this purpoſe, common treacle may be uſed, or the following receipt. *Empl. de galban. crocat. unciam unam. Camphoræ ſeſquidrachmam, Sal volat. cornu cervi Opii pur. ana, drachmam. Olei caieput guttas* 40. *M. D.*

Where the above preventives have not been employed, or have not ſucceeded in ſecuring the paſſenger from the ſea ſickneſs, he may, however, experience conſiderable relief from the following:

II. *Remedies.*

If ſymptoms of vomiting appear, they may frequently be remedied by the patient proſtrating himſelf in a horizontal poſition, upon the back or belly, and lying perfectly ſtill. We would recommend likewiſe a gentle compreſſion of the abdomen. But if the fits of vomiting are too violent to be repreſſed, in that caſe, it is beſt to promote them by a ſtrong doſe of ſalt-water, an expedient, however, which muſt not be too often repeated, as it tends ſtill more to weaken the ſtomach. When the emetic takes effect, let the patient bend his body, advancing his knees towards his breaſt, and ſupport his head againſt a firm and ſolid reſting-place. He muſt be particularly careful to untie his garters and cravat, as this precaution will ſecure him from the riſk of a rupture, and from the ill effects of the blood ruſhing violently towards the head and breaſt.

After the vomiting has ſubſided, its return may be guarded againſt by preſerving a ſtate of repoſe, and even keeping the eyes ſhut for a conſiderable time. Let the patient chooſe a cool, ventilated place, remembering to keep himſelf warm and well clothed, as perſpiration is highly ſalutary. But he muſt not indulge in too long ſleep during the day-time, as this induces torpidneſs. In the morning he

ſhould conſtantly take a gargle of ſugar diſſolved in vinegar. Let him eat often, but ſparingly, and if he can content himſelf with a diſh of chocolate, coffee, or ſtrong tea, he will reap ſtill greater benefit. He ſhould never drink water in its pure elementary ſtate, but mix it with brandy, vinegar or wine. In the morning, inſtead of brandy, he may take a glaſs of wine, with an infuſion of orange peel, gentian root, or peruvian bark *(quinquina.)* A glaſs of punch taken occaſionally will prove of very eſſential ſervice as it promotes perſpiration.

Perſons in the habit of ſmoking, will find a pleaſant and ſalutary companion in the pipe, but thoſe who are not accuſtomed to it will be ſufferers by taking to the practice.

In concluſion it is proper to add, that warm clothing, flannel ſhirts, trowſers, caps, &c. are efficacious remedies againſt exceſſive expectoration, and all other ſymptoms of this terrible diſorder.

NAUTICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR two correſpondents W. A. S. and Mr. DOWLING, have made ſome very proper obſervations upon the origin of punctuation; but having principally confined them to times ſubſequent to the invention of printing, they have neither exhauſted nor even ſufficiently elucidated the ſubject. I do not contradict the authorities of thoſe gentlemen, but ſhall be glad to have contributed in the leaſt to the illuſtration of that part of literature, by pointing to what ſome of the Greek and Roman writers have ſaid upon it.

Some ſpecies of pauſes and diviſions of ſentences in ſpeaking and writing muſt have been coeval with the knowledge of communicating ideas by ſound or by ſymbols.

Suidas * ſays, that the *period* and the *colon* were diſcovered and explained by Thraſymacus, about 380 years before the Chriſtian æra. Cicero† ſays, that Thraſymacus was the firſt who ſtudied oratorical numbers, which entirely conſiſted in the artificial ſtructure of periods and colons. It appears from a paſſage in Ariſtotle ‡, that punctuation was known in his time. The learned Dr. Edward Bernard *, refers the knowledge of pointing to the time of that philoſopher, and ſays, that it conſiſted in the different poſition of one ſingle point. At the bottom of a letter; thus, (A.) it was equivalent to a comma; in the middle (A·) it was equal to a colon; at the top (A·) it denoted a period, or the concluſion of a ſentence.

This mode was eaſily practiſed in Greek manuſcripts, while they were written in capitals. But when the ſmall letters were adopted, that is, about the ninth century, this diſtinction could not be obſerved; a change was therefore made in the ſcheme of punctuation. *Unciales literas hodierno uſu dicimus eas in vetuſtis codicibus, quæ priſcam formam ſervant, ac ſolutæ ſunt, nec mutuò colligantur. Hujus modi literæ unciales obſervantur in libris omnibus ad nonum uſque ſæculum.* Montf: Palæog. Recens. p. xii.

According to Cicero, the ancient Romans as well as the Greeks made uſe of points. He mentions them under the appellation of *librariorum notæ* and in ſeveral parts of his works he ſpeaks of "*interpunctæ clauſulæ in orationibus*" of "*clauſulæ atque interpuncta verborum*" of *interpunctiones verborum, &c*†.

Seneca, who died A. D. 65, expreſsly ſays, that Latin writers, in his time, had been uſed to punctuation. "*Nos* ‡, *cum ſcribimus interpungere conſuevimus.*" Muretus and Lipſius imagined that theſe words alluded to the inſertion of a point after each word; but they certainly were miſtaken, for they muſt neceſſarily refer to marks of punctuation in the diviſion of ſentences, becauſe in the paſſage in which theſe words occur, Seneca is ſpeaking of one Q. Haterius, who made no pauſes in his orations.

According to Suetonius in his Illuſt. Gram. Valerius Probus procured copies of many old books, and employed himſelf in correcting, pointing and illuſtrating them; devoting his time to this and no other part of grammar. *Multa exemplaria contracta emdare, ac diſtinguere et adnotare curavit; ſoli huic, nec ulli præterea, grammatices parti deditus.*

It appears from hence that in the time of Probus, or about the year 68, that Latin manuſcripts had not been uſually pointed; and that grammarians made

* Qui primus periodum et colon monſtravit. Suidas de Thraſymacho.

† Cicero Orat. § 33.

‡ Rhet. Lib. iii. c. 5.

* Bern. Orbis erud. Literat. tab. 30. edit. 1689.

† Cic de Orat l. iii. § 26, ibid. 7. Orat. pro Murena, § 25.

‡ Sen. Epiſt. 40

it their business to supply this deficiency.

Quintilian, who wrote his celebrated treatise on Oratory, about the year 88, speaks of commas, colons, and periods; but it must be observed, that by these terms he means clauses, members, and complete sentences, and not the marks of punctuation*.

Ælius Donatus † published a treatise on Grammar in the fourth century, in which he explains the *distinctio*, the *media distinctio* and the *subdistinctio*: that is, the use of a single point in the various positions already mentioned.

Jerom ‡, who had been the pupil of Donatus, in his Latin Version of the scriptures, made use of certain distinctions or divisions, which he calls *cola* and *commata*. It has however been thought probable, that these divisions were not made by the addition of any points or stops; but were formed by writing, in one line, as many words as constituted a clause, equivalent to what we distinguish by a comma or a colon. These divisions were called στιχοι or ῥηματα; and had the appearance of short irregular verses in poetry. There are some Greek manuscripts still extant, which are written in this manner ‖.

The best treatise upon punctuation I have seen, and from which these authorities are partly taken, was published some years since and dedicated to Sir CLIFTON WINTRINGHAM, bart. the name of the author I know not.

J. WARBURTON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MUCH has lately been said and done on the subject of detecting the forgery of bank-notes; but no plan has been adopted which can put an end to this species of fraud; indeed, I think so far on the contrary, that no art or contrivance can be employed entirely free from the possibility of being imitated; and so much imitated, as to preclude the public from at all discovering the imposition: while a secret mark is known only at the bank for its own security, the tradesman is open to the artifice of forgery, and thereby the private mark is invalid; except to the issuers of the bills; yet it is highly incumbent on them to encourage every artist who can produce a plan that may lessen the hazards arising from forged-paper. However this be, Mr. MOLINEUX, in your last number, endeavours to do away (in his imagination) the idea of loss attached to any bills, by writing on the back of them "the name of the person from whom it is received." This I admit to be practicably true, but under very few circumstances; and even with him who pays the very note he has counterfeited: how easy is it for such a person to issue it under a fictitious name? how easy for him to write (according to Mr. M.'s plan) a list of names, real or feigned, supposing his end to be accomplished of getting rid of his paper? And this is always to be done with facility, on the ground that a bill is apparently of more value with names upon it than without them. Where is the utility of Mr. M.'s characters? A forger is not to suffer more than one death, when detected in his crime; and if he be detected, his ignominy is not increased if he imitated a thousand hand-writings; and, perhaps, he thinks "it is as good to be hanged for a whole sheep as a half of one."

If Mr. M. writes a character for the name of him from whom he receives a bill, that name may be right or wrong, and the person lives no one knows where: if there be one or fifty characters on it, signifying the bill has passed through so many hands, yet it may be a forged one notwithstanding, and the last holder has no resource to which he can apply to get his money. If he do not know the person's name which a previous character represents, he is the sufferer; but if the name be written as is now done for endorsements, it is not unlikely he may find out one or other from the list; so that if any method be introduced as an alteration of the present mode among bill-coiners, I should recommend that *every one is to write his name at full length on all the bills passing through his hands*; and then it is probable that every morsel of paper-money may be traced to some responsible person or other; at least, the fraud is more easily guarded against, as it is apparent, that the description of bills endorsed, are not attempted to be forged in any degree equal to the quantity of notes "payable to Abraham Newland, or bearer, on demand." I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Exon, July 8, 1798. M. B.

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* Quint. Lib. ix. c. 4. † A. D. 340.

‡ Hieron. Præf. in Esaiam. Vide etiam. Præf. in Josuam, &c. tom. iii. p. 26.

‖ Vide Montf. Palæog. Græca, lib. iii, c. 4.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is ſomewhat extraordinary that a performance like the PURSUITS of LITERATURE, compoſed of verſes without *poetry*, and a *farrago* of Greek and Latin notes, without *erudition*, ſhould have produced ſo much emotion in the minds of men of real abilities.

It is equally aſtoniſhing that ſo much trouble ſhould be taken for the detection of an author or authors, who, when held up to public view, could only excite contempt. Had the poem poſſeſſed the poetical and energetic lines of POPE, and the notes, the elegant and cauſtic proſe of JUNIUS, ſome indulgence might be allowed to irritability, and a deſire of retaliation. But for *Giants* to complain of wounds from the bullruſhes of *Pigmies*, conſtitutes the *ne plus ultra* of the ridiculous. Since the rage for detection is not yet over, I ſhall (to end the farce) put the *purſuers* of the *purſuits* on a ſcent that may lead them to the vermin.

The Critical Review for September 1797, which with a juſt ſeverity attacks the Purſuits of Literature, aſcribes the performance to the author of two nearly forgotten things called the BAVIAD and MÆVIAD. How is it that this man has not been called on, to declare, not whether he wrote the *whole* or *not*, but whether he had not a hand in the pye. A *Greek-quoting* LORD probably too knows *ſomething* of the authors, and may have contributed a portion of his literary lead to form this monument of malignant weakneſs, and rancorous illiberality.

IMPARTIAL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE anonymous author of the *Purſuits of Literature*, among many other ſarcaſtical ſtrictures on the writers of the day, is pleaſed with great ſeverity to cenſure the extravagance of thoſe who print their works on wove and hot-preſſed paper, whereby they lay a heavy tax upon the public, and impede the progreſs of knowledge. See among other paſſages, p. 179, the lines immediately following thoſe ſo juſtly animadverted upon in your laſt number, about Dr. Parr, and Birmingham half-pence.

Well, if none *read* ſuch works, yet all admire—
The paper? Yes; ten ſhillings every quire:
The type is Bulmer's *juſt like* Boydell's plays:
So muſter Ha,ley ſhines in Milton's rays.

Hereupon follows this note. "Not Dr. PARR's paper, or printing, which in ſome of his works is ſometime ſcarce [for *ſcarcely*] legible; but I allude to and condemn the general needleſsly expenſive manner of publiſhing moſt pamphlets and books at this time. If the preſent rage of printing on fine, *creamy*, wire-wove, *vellum*, hot-preſſed paper *is* not [*be* not] ſtopped, the injury done to the eye from reading---[He had intimated above, that "none read ſuch works"]---and the ſhameful expence of the books, will in no very long time annihilate the deſire of reading, and the poſſibility of purchaſing. *No new work whatever* ſhould be publiſhed in *this* manner, or "literature will deſtroy itſelf."

This author, very conſiſtently has avoided the charge of printing his *new work* "in *this* manner." But he has not conſulted the good of his reader's "eyes," for the print in his notes, and eſpecially, his "notes upon notes" is ſo ſmall and indiſtinct that I have been almoſt blinded in reading them. No "paper or printing of Dr. *Parr's*" that ever I ſaw are half ſo bad, and few Grub-ſtreet publications are worſe. But the moſt extraordinary circumſtance of all is, that this frugal gentleman has no more conſulted the *pockets* of his readers than their "eyes;" for behold this ſame *new work* of his, one volume 8vo. containing juſt 381 pages, is charged in the firſt leaf in CAPITALS

PRICE EIGHT SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE IN BOARDS!!!

Query; what other author would have exacted more for the ſame work, on "wove paper, hot-preſſed," and a new legible type?

If we may credit this author himſelf, he is actuated by the nobleſt of all motives. P. 205, "I ſolemnly proteſt, I have NO OTHER OBJECT in view in what I have written but the GOOD OF MAN in all his beſt intereſts." I leave your readers, Sir, to their own reflections, and I leave this diſintereſted author in the hands of Dr. PARR, who will, doubtleſs, be able to apply ſome Greek quotation which "he will underſtand," the ſenſe of which may be beſt kept from the vulgar.

I am, Sir, &c. P. H.

P. S. I wonder that when the author was adminiſtering ſuch wholeſome chaſtiſement to his friend *Biſhop Horſley*, he did not call him to account for his Circular Letter to his Clergy, recommending the French eccleſiaſtics (to whom this gentleman expreſſes ſo ſtrong an antipathy)

thy) to their charitable regards, as "near and dear brethren in Christ, differing from themselves only in a few harmless ceremonies, &c."

Query: Will Mr. PITT greatly thank this author for his high-flown compliments, after reading that sentence in which he says, that he is possessed of one vice "by which the angels fell?"

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CONCEIVE, that the passages in Genesis and Exodus, remarked on by your correspondent M. R. Magazine for July, are easily reconcileable. God was known to the patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, by the *name Jehovah*, but not by the *thing it signified*, viz. the accomplishment of the promise made to Abraham, of being the peculiar God or special protector of his descendants, God's chosen people. Abraham and the other patriarchs had the promise, but not the thing promised. Heb. xi. 13. *Jehovah* is God's name of relation to that people, signifying *I will be your God*. The patriarchs knew he bore that name the promise was given in that name; but he did not manifest himself to them in the character, it implies, at least not so fully, as he did to their descendants, when, and after, he delivered them from Egypt. *I was not known to them by the name of Jehovah*, does not signify that they knew not the name, but that they knew not the accomplishment of the thing promised in that name; at least, not in any conspicuous degree. The mode of speech is not uncommon in the scriptures and other writings. The name *Jehovah* was understood by some jewish doctors (if not generally) to be a *name of relation* to the Israelitish race, as they were God's peculiar people. Of all the titles in scripture, ascribed to God, the name *El-shaddai*, signifying *all-sufficient*, or as we usually translate, *almighty*, is most properly *a name of Essence*; or that, which most properly denotes the nature of the supreme only true God. Bishop WARBURTON might have observed this. *Jehovah* was a name of distinction, respecting God's promise to be peculiarly the God of Israel. *El-shaddai* was not a name of distinction in the same respect; but a name of distinction it was with respect to inferior Gods: it distinguished completely the only true God, the God of Israel, from the Gods of Idolaters.

There is in one of the texts what will appear to some a greater difficulty than that which embarrasses your correspondent. *He builded an altar to Jehovah who appeared to him.* The appearance of God and Jehovah often occurs in scripture; and yet the Jews believed, that the Supreme God never literally *appeared*, or was *seen or heard* in his proper person. See the N. T. His appearance was that of an angel in his name. This is evident from the pentateuch and several passages in the books following. In this case, the language of scripture is not to be taken literally. The being, who personated God, was the *Logos, God the Word*, or *the Word* by whom *God* was personated, the angel in whom he put his name. See Philo. See Justin Martyr and several christian writers before the first nicene council. This was he, who, by assuming human flesh, became the Christ. He was the Lord, of whom David speaks---*The Lord said unto my Lord, sit thou on my right hand, until I make thine enemies thy footstool. This Lord* (says St. Peter, Acts ii. 36) *God hath also made the very Christ, even this Jesus whom ye have crucified.* So should the place be translated. To this correspond several places in the N. T. This Lord was often called *Jehovah*, or bore the name of the *real Jehovah*, as being his great representative. Under this notion the Jews understood two *Jehovahs*. In several places of scripture two are distinctly mentioned by that name, the one as the agent of the other. The pentateuch affords instances, and so do some of the other books. See Zech. iii. 2. also xiv. 9. and with the last compare 1 Cor. xv. 28.

JOSEPH WISE.

Poplar, Sept. 8, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is a circumstance no less singular than true, that mankind in general are more attentive to the most trifling and frequently insipid pursuits, than to those objects which are most immediately connected with their welfare and existence.

In a country which justly boasts of many benevolent establishments, of a degree of cultivation and public industry unequalled in the annals of Europe, and of *good* laws, if they were not, like all other human institutions so liable to ambiguous interpretation, it is somewhat surprising that a class of men, perhaps the most despicable in society, should still be suffered,

and

and as it were protected in their nefarious practices, when we find them nearly expelled, at least not publicly tolerated, in all other countries in Europe.

I do not here allude to the professors of Astrology and Divination, lurking in various corners of the metropolis;—not to the swindling Jews, who by way of pretext carry samples of mustard in their pockets, when travelling through the country, with a view to dispose of their counterfeit halfpence—not to the wholesale dealers in accommodation bills, which but too often keep *at*, and *above par* with other paper money, calculated at once to raise and destroy public credit.—All these things, however serious in their *moral* tendency, have little influence on our *physical* prosperity, as *individual citizens of a state aspiring to illumination of mind.*

The objects of the present investigation are of much greater consequence, both in a political and moral view, than the collective mass of other impostors; in as much as the dealings of the latter are not confined to home consumption, but have of late extended their deleterious trade to distant nations—to both Indies. Every judicious reader will, without difficulty, perceive that the question here relates to vile and artful practices of *Quacks*, and the numerous tribe of their attendants and coadjutors.

I hope in this paper satisfactorily to prove, that the subject under consideration has never been represented to the public, with that degree of calm dispassionate enquiry, to which it is so justly entitled. It is not, however, my intention to impeach the legislature of this country, for tolerating abuses than which none are more pregnant with mischief and calamity. With all due deference to the wisdom of the legislative powers, I shall avail myself of the liberty (not licentiousness) of the press, to pronounce my opinion upon professional subjects, although it should carry me so far as to disapprove of measures sanctioned by the highest authority. Yet from hence no conclusion ought to be drawn, that the legislature itself is the object of censure, when the shafts of criticism are directed solely against the vile arts, carried on under its tacit consent, or avowed approbation.

In this respect, we have little occasion to extol our own enlightened age, at the expence of those which are so frequently and justly termed *dark*. We daily see illiterate and audacious empirics sport with the lives of a credulous public, that seem obstinately to shut their ears against all the suggestions of reason and experience. It is a melancholy truth, that little more is required at present to impose upon the multitude, than some appearance of learning, a confidential address, and affected humanity, especially as there are no laws to check and prevent such fraudulent insinuations. The host of empirics and mountebanks to be found in our great cities, and the tinctures, essences, pills, drops, lozenges, elixirs, lotions, cordial balms, with which the stomachs of the credulous are assaulted; the not yet exploded impostors of animal magnetism, the prevailing indifference of all *dietetic* precepts, the tables of blood-letting and other absurdities of popular almanacks, sufficiently evince, that this is far from being the "Age of Reason;" that the temple of superstition is yet thronged with numberless votaries; that we are still slaves to the most tyrannical prejudices; and that there is no readier way to excite general attention and admiration, than to affect the mysterious and the marvellous.

It cannot be denied, that there prevails at present a very general rage for quackery in this country, and that this rage is not only highly prejudicial to the interests of medical science and learning in general, but at the same time incompatible with the *safety* of individuals. To justify these assertions, which to some may appear equally novel and bold, I shall be under the necessity of accompanying them with facts and illustrations.

Although there is but one state of perfect health, yet the deviations from it, and the *genera* and *species* of diseases are almost infinite. Hence it will, without difficulty, be understood, that in the classes of medical remedies, there must be likewise a great variety, and even some of them of an opposite tendency. So are both the warm and the cold bath, considered as medical remedies, though they differ altogether in their sensible effects. Each of them manifests its medical virtues, but in such a state of the body only, as will admit of using it with advantage.

It is evident, from these premises, that an universal remedy, or one that possesses healing powers for the cure of *all* diseases, is in fact a *nonentity*, the existence of which is physically impossible; as the bare idea of it involves a direct contradiction. How, for instance, is it conceivable, that the same remedy should be capable of restoring the tone of the fibres when they are relaxed, and likewise have the

the power of relaxing them when they are too rigid; that it ſhould moderate the nerves in a ſtate of preternatural ſenſibility, and again reſtore to them the proper degree of irritability when they are in a contrary ſtate? who will be ſo ſilly as to believe that it is poſſible for *one* medicine to cure the following liſt of diſeaſes, which, from a quack-bill now lying before me, is aſſerted to be *effectually* done: ſcurvy, king's-evil, cancers, gout, rheumatiſm, ſprains, bruiſes, diſeaſes incident to women, coughs, colds, fevers, conſumptions, complaints in the bowels, coſtiveneſs, venereal complaints, weakneſs, nervous affections, loſs of appetite, &c. &c. &c.

Indeed, the belief in an univerſal remedy, appears to loſe ground every day, even among the vulgar, and has been long exploded among people of ſenſe and education. Still, however, every newſpaper teems with advertiſements of a ſet of privileged charlatans, who impoſe upon the lower and leſs enlightened claſſes of the community. It is difficult to decide, whether the boldneſs, or the induſtry, with which theſe knaves endeavour to eſtabliſh the reputation of their poiſons, be the moſt prominent feature in their character. It was juſtly obſerved by the ſagacious and comprehenſive Bacon:

"That a reflecting phyſician is not directed by the opinion which the multitude entertain of a favourite remedy; but that he muſt be guided by a ſound judgment; and, conſequently, he is led to make very important diſtinctions between thoſe things, which only by their name paſs for medical remedies, and others which in reality poſſeſs healing powers."

I am induced to avail myſelf of this quotation, as it indirectly cenſures the conduct of certain medical practitioners, who do not ſcruple to recommend patent or quack medicines, the compoſition of which is carefully concealed from the public; ſo that the very men who preſcribe them, are ignorant of their component parts. Theſe noſtrums having acquired their ill-merited reputation by mere chance, and being ſupported by the moſt refined artifices to delude the unwary, we are unable to come at the evidence of perhaps nine-tenths of thoſe who have experienced their fatal effects, and who are now no longer in a ſituation to complain. The tranſition from *panaceas*, or univerſal remedies, to the *noſtrums*, or *ſpecifics*; ſuch, for inſtance, as are pretended to cure the *ſame diſeaſe* in *every patient*, is eaſy and natural. With the latter alſo, impoſitions of a dangerous tendency are often practiſed. It will probably be aſked, how far they are practically admiſſible, and in what caſes they are wholly unavailing? It is not very difficult to anſwer this queſtion. In thoſe diſeaſes, which in every inſtance depend upon the ſame cauſe, as in agues, the ſmall-pox, meaſles, and many other contagious diſtempers, the poſſibility of ſpecifics, *in a limited ſenſe*, may be rationally, though hypothetically, admitted. But in other maladies, the cauſes of which depend upon a variety of concurrent circumſtances, and the cure of which, in different individuals, frequently requires very oppoſite remedies, as in the dropſy, the various ſpecies of cholic, the almoſt infinite variety of conſumptions, &c. &c. a ſpecific remedy is an inſolent burleſque upon the common ſenſe of mankind.

Thoſe who are but imperfectly acquainted with the various cauſes, from which the ſame diſorders may originate in different individuals, can never entertain ſuch a vulgar and dangerous notion. They will eaſily perceive, how much depends upon aſcertaining with preciſion the ſeat and cauſe of the affection, before any medicine can be preſcribed with advantage or ſafety; even life and death are too often decided by the *firſt ſteps* of him, who offers or intrudes his advice upon a ſuffering friend.

The following inſtances will ſhew the danger attending the precipitate application of the ſame medicine, in ſimilar diſorders:—A perſon violently troubled with the cholic, took a glaſs of juniper-ſpirits, commonly called Hollands, from which he received almoſt inſtantaneous relief; as the affection proceeded from flatulency. Another, who found himſelf attacked with ſimilar pains, was induced by the example of his friend, to try the ſame expedient; he took it, and died in a few hours after. No wonder that the conſequences here were fatal, as the cholic in the latter caſe was owing to an inflammation in the inteſtines. A third perſon was afflicted with a cholic, ariſing from poiſonous muſhrooms he had eaten; the immediate adminiſtration of an emetic, and after it ſome diluted vegetable acid, reſtored him to health. A fourth perſon had an attack of this malady from an *encyſted hernia*, or an inward rupture: the emetic, which had relieved the former patient, neceſſarily proved fatal to the latter; for it burſt the bag of incloſed matter, poured the contents within the cavities

avities of the abdomen, and thus speedily terminated his existence. Again, another had, by mistake, made use of arsenic, which occasioned violent pains, not unlike those of a common cholic. A large quantity of sweet oil, taken internally, was the means of his preservation; whereas the remedies employed in the other cases would have been totally ineffectual. Here I willingly close a narrative, the recital of which cannot but excite the most painful sensations: to lengthen this illustration would lead me too far beyond my prescribed limits; since cases of this nature happen so frequently, that it would be easy to extend the account of them by a long catalogue of interesting but fatal accidents.

What is more natural than to place confidence in a remedy which we have known to afford relief to others, in the same kind of affection? The patient anxiously inquires after a person who had been afflicted with the same malady. He is eager to learn the remedy that has been used with success. His friend, or neighbour, imparts to him the wished-for intelligence. He is determined to give it a fair trial, and takes it with confidence. From what has been stated, it will not be difficult to conceive, that if his case does not exactly correspond with that of his friend, any *chance remedy* may be extremely dangerous, and even fatal.

The physician is obliged to employ all his sagacity, supported by his own experience, as well as by that of his predecessors; and, nevertheless, he is often under the temporary necessity of discovering, from the progress of the disease, what he could not derive from the minutest researches. How then can it be expected that a novice in the art of healing should be more successful, when the whole of his method of cure is either the impulse of the moment, or the effect of his own credulity? It may, therefore, be truly said, that life and death are often entrusted to chance.

From what has been premised, it may be confidently asserted, that a *nostrum*, or universal remedy, is as great a *desideratum* as the philosopher's stone, or as a perpetual and universal peace among men. This last, indeed, is not physically impossible; it only requires, that mankind be uniformly disposed in their moral feelings. But an universal medicine can only be expected to gain credit with the weak, the credulous, or the ignorant.

One of the most unfortunate circumstances in the history of such medicines is the insinuating and dangerous method by which they are *puffed* into notice. And as we hear little of the baneful effects which they must daily produce by being promiscuously applied, people attend only to the extraordinary instances, perhaps not one in fifty, where they have afforded a temporary relief. It is well known, that the more powerful the remedy is, the more permanent and dangerous must be its effects on the constitution; especially if it be introduced, like many patent medicines, by an almost indefinite increase of the doses.

There is another consideration, not apt to strike those who are unacquainted with the laws of animal œconomy.—When we intend to bring about any remarkable change in the system of an organized body, we are obliged to employ such means as may contribute to produce that change, without affecting too violently the *living powers*; or without extending their action to an improper length. Indeed, the patient may be gradually habituated to almost any stimulus, but at the expence of his palsied organs, and a broken constitution. Such are the melancholy effects of imposture and credulity! Were it possible to collect all the cases of sacrifices to this mysterious infatuation, it is probable, that their number would exceed the havoc made by the sword, and the bayonet.

A. F. M. Willich.

London, Aug. 13, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Am, in common with every true friend to science and the best interests of humanity, much pleased with the account given us in your last Magazine, of the present system of public instruction in France. I ardently wish that it may be productive of the greatest advantages which its most zealous friends can expect from it, and that by the diffusion of knowledge through every order of society, mildness of manners, and a genuine spirit of philanthropy, may pervade that great and powerful nation. The part of the system which seems to me the most important, is that also which is likely to be attended with the greatest difficulties; I mean the primary schools: and I should be greatly obliged to any of your correspondents who would answer me the following queries. Do the primary schools include both boys and girls? Under what penalties are parents obliged to send their children? And, in point of fact, has the law

TABLES for reducing Dates of the New French Calendar to Dates of the Gregorian Calendar.

TABLE I.

Of the New French Calendar compared with the Gregorian Calendar for 55 Years; *that is*, from 1791 to 1847.

Years of the Republic.	Gregorian Year.	Franciade.	Commencement of the French Year. Year.	Sept.	Autumnal Solstice.
0	1791 - 92 B.	1	1791	23	3 H. 18′ 11″ M.
1	1792 - 93	2 I	1792 B.	22	9 7 0 M.
2	1793 - 94	3	1793	22	2 55 49 A.
3	1794 - 95	4 S.	1794	22	8 44 38 A.
4	1795 - 96 B.	1	1795	23	2 33 27 M.
5	1796 - 97	2 II	1796 B.	22	8 22 16 M.
6	1797 - 98	3	1797	22	2 11 5 A.
7	1798 - 99	4 S.	1798	22	7 59 54 A.
8	1799 - 00 C.	1	1799	23	1 48 43 M.
9	1800 - 01	2 III	1800 C.	23	7 37 32 M.
10	1801 - 02	3	1801	23	1 26 21 A.
11	1802 - 03	4 S.	1802	23	7 15 10 A.
12	1803 - 04 B.	1	1803	24	1 3 59 M.
13	1804 - 05	2 IV	1804 B.	23	7 52 48 M.
14	1805 - 06	3	1805	23	0 41 37 A.
15	1806 - 07	4 S.	1806	23	6 30 26 A.
16	1807 - 08 B.	1	1807	24	0 19 15 M.
17	1808 - 09	2 V †	1808 B.	23	6 8 4 M.
18	1809 - 10	3	1809	23	11 56 53 M.
19	1810 - 11	4	1810	23	5 45 42 A.
20	1811 - 12 B.	5 S.	1811	23	11 34 33 A.
21	1812 - 13	1	1812 B.	23	5 H. 23′ 20″ M.
22	1813 - 14	2 VI	1813	23	11 12 9 M.
23	1814 - 15	3	1814	23	5 0 58 A.
24	1815 - 16 B.	4 S.	1815	23	10 49 47 A.
25	1816 - 17	1	1816 B.	23	4 38 36 M.
26	1817 - 18	2 VII	1817	23	10 27 25 M.
27	1818 - 19	3	1818	23	4 16 14 A.
28	1819 - 20 B.	4 S.	1819	23	10 5 3 A.
29	1820 - 21	1	1820 B.	23	3 53 52 M.
30	1821 - 22	2 VIII	1821	23	9 42 41 M.
31	1822 - 23	3	1822	23	3 31 30 A.
32	1823 - 24 B.	4 S.	1823	23	9 20 19 A.
33	1824 - 25	1	1824 B.	23	3 9 8 M.
34	1825 - 26	2 IX	1825	23	8 53 57 M.
35	1826 - 27	3	1826	23	2 42 46 A.
36	1827 - 28 B.	4 S.	1827	23	8 31 35 A.
37	1828 - 29	1	1828 B.	23	2 20 24 M.
38	1829 - 30	2 X	1829	23	8 9 13 M.
39	1830 - 31	3	1830	23	1 58 2 A.
40	1831 - 32 B.	4 S.	1831	23	7 46 51 A.
41	1832 - 33	1	1832 B.	23	1 H. 55′ 40″ M.
42	1833 - 34	2 XI	1833	23	7 24 29 M.
43	1834 - 35	3	1834	23	1 13 18 A.
44	1835 - 36 B.	4 S.	1835	23	7 2 7 A.
45	1836 - 37	1	1836 B.	23	0 50 56 M.
46	1837 - 38	2 XII	1837	23	6 39 45 M.
47	1838 - 39	3	1838	23	0 28 34 A.
48	1839 - 40 B.	4 S.	1839	23	6 17 23 A.
49	1840 - 41	1	1840 B.	23	0 6 12 M.
50	1841 - 42	2 XIII †	1841	23	5 55 1 M.
51	1842 - 43	3	1842	23	11 43 50 M.
52	1843 - 44 B.	4	1843	23	5 32 39 A.
53	1844 - 45	5 S.	1844 B.	22	11 21 28 A.
54	1845 - 46	1 XIV	1845	23	5 10 17 M.
55	1846 - 47	2	1846	23	10 59 6 M.
	&c.		&c.		&c.

B. signifies *Biſſextile*, or Leap-Year.
S. - - - *Sextile*, or French Leap-Year.
C. - - - Common Year of 365 Days.
M. - - - Morning. A. Afternoon.

† The French Decree does not determine the proper rule for fixing the Leap-year: the neceſſity for determining this rule will happen firſt in 1811. The moſt convenient method appears to be the common one, when after 7 Franciades of 4 years a Franciade of 5 years occurs: according to this regulation the 5th and 13th Franciades are of 5 years each. The *Bureau des Longitudes* will doubtleſs aſcertain this point with more accuracy.

TABLE II.

By means of which the firſt day of each month of the New French Calendar is made to correſpond with that of the Common Calendar.

Argument from Table I.	1 *Vendemiaire.*	1 *Brumaire.*	1 *Frimaire.*	1 *Nivôſe.*	1 *Pluviôſe.*	1 *Ventôſe.*	1 *Germinal.*	1 *Floréal.*	1 *Prairial.*	1 *Meſſidor.*	1 *Thermidor.*	1 *Fructidor.*	First Intercalary Day.
22	Septemb.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March. *	April. *	May. *	June *	July. *	Auguſt. *	Sept. *
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	— *	— *	— *	— *	— *	— *	— *
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	— *	— *	— *	— *	— *	— *	— *

When a Gregorian Leap-year occurs, one day muſt be ſubtracted from all thoſe days in the year which are marked with an aſteriſk.

TABLE III.

By means of which the firſt day of each month of the Common Calendar is made to correſpond with the firſt day of the French Calendar.

The Argument is always the firſt day of the French year, which falls in the preceding Gregorian year, taken from Table I.	When a Leap-year occurs, one day muſt be ſuperadded to each of the following days.									The Argument is here the commencement of the year in the foregoing Gregorian year.		
Argument from Table I.	1 January.	1 February.	1 March.	1 April.	1 May.	1 June.	1 July.	1 Auguſt.	1 September.	1 October.	1 November.	1 December.
22	Semptemb.	12 *Nivôſe.*	*Poſe.*	11 *Ventôſe.*	12 *Germinal.*	12 *Floréal.*	13 *Prairial.*	13 *Meſſidor.*	14 *Thermid.*	15 *Fructid.*	10 *Vendem.*	10 *Brumaire.*	11 *Frimaire.*
23	—	11 —	12 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	14 —	9 —	10 —	10 —
24	—	10 —	11 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	13 —	8 —	9 —	9 —

A TABLE, exhibiting the Prices of the various Neceſſaries of Life, together with that of Day-Labour, in Sterling Money, and alſo in Decimals, at different Periods, from the Conqueſt to the preſent Time, derived from reſpectable Authorities; with the Depreciation of the Value of Money inferred therefrom. To which is added, the mean Appreciation of Money, according to a Series of Intervals of 50 Years, for the firſt 600 Years; and, during the preſent century, at ſhorter Periods, deduced by Interpolation. By Sir GEORGE SHUCKBURGH EVELYN, Bart. F. R. S. and A. S.

[*Phil. Tranſ.*

THE PRICES OF VARIOUS ARTICLES AT DIFFERENT TIMES (in Money reduced to the preſent Standard and Value).

Year of our Lord.	Wheat per Buſhel.	Miſcellaneous Articles. Cattle in Huſbandry. Horſe.	Ox.	Cow.	Sheep.	Hog.	Poultry. Gooſe.	Hen.	Cock.	Butter per lb.	Cheeſe per lb.	Ale per Gallon.	Small Beer per Gal.	Mean depreciation from theſe 12 articles.	Beef & Mutton per lb.	Labour in Huſbandry per day.	Depreciation of Money, according to the Price of Wheat.	Twelve miſcellaneous articles.	Meat.	Day Labour.	Mean of all.	Mean Appreciation by Interpolation. A. D.
	s. d.	*£. s. d.*	*£. s. d.*	*£. s. d.*	*£. s. d.*	*£. s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*		*d. qr.*	*s. d.*						
1050	0 2¼	1 17 6 *89	0 7 6 20	0 6 0 37	0 1 3 29	0 2 0 36															1050 26
1100														42			10	42			26	1100 34
1150	0 4½	0 12 5	0 4 8¼		0 1 8	0 3 0		0 3								0 2						1150 43
1200	1 7¾	1 11 0	1 0 7	0 17 0	0 1 7		1 0	0 3	0 4½													1200 51
1250	1 10½	0 18 4 43	1 4 6 66	0 17 2 106	0 2 7 61	0 2 6 45	0 9 75	0 2 24	0 3¾ 31													1250 60
1300														56		0 3	100	56		75	77	1300 68
1350	1 5		1 15 8	0 15 6	0 4 11½	0 5 1	0 6¼									0 3¾						1350 77
1400																						1400 83
1450	1 10½	2 2 0 100	1 16 7 100	0 16 0 100	0 4 3¾ 100	0 5 6 100	1 0 100	0 8¼ 100	1 0 100	5 100	2 10	0 1½ 100	1 100	100	1 0½	0 4	100	100	100	100	100	1450 88
1500																						1500 94
1550	4 0½											0 4	2		1 2	0 6						1550 100
1600	4 11						2 0		1 6							0 6½						1600 144
1650	5 6																					1650 188
1675	4 6	5 10 0 250	3 6 0 184	2 17 0 345	0 11 0 256	0 14 0 254	3 0 300	1 3 182	1 3 125	4½ 90	2 100	0 8 530	2½ 250									1675 210
1700	4 9½													239	1 3½	0 7½	246	239	166	188	210	1700 238
1720	4 4½											0 10	3									1720 257
1740	3 8	10 0 0 476	8 0 0 437	7 7 0 784	1 6 0 602	1 15 0 634	3 6 350	1 6 218	1 6 150	9 180	3½ 175	1 0 800	3 300									1740 287
1760	3 9¾	14 0 0 667	8 10 0 465	7 0 0 874	1 7 0 626	1 15 0 634	5 0 500	1 10 266	1 10 183	10 200	5½ 262	1 2 930	3 300	434	3 0	0 10	197	434	266	250	287	1750 314
1780	4 5½																					1760 342
1795	7 10	19 0 0 904	16 8 0 890	16 8 0 2000	1 18 0 882	5 8 0 1960	3 0 300	1 6 218	1 6 150	11½ 230	5 250	1 2½ 969	2¾ 275	492	4 2	0 11	203	492	400	275	342	1770 384
																1 2						1780 427
																						1790 496
																						1795 531
														752	5 3	1 5¼	426	752	511	436	531	1800 nearly 562

* The lower Figures, oppoſite each period, denote the Price in Decimals, whereof thoſe for the year 1550 may be taken for the Integer, viz. 100.

Beſides moſt of the old Chronicles and Hiſtorians, the following Books were conſulted in conſtructing the above Table; viz. Biſhop Fleetwood's *Chronicon Preticſum*, 1ſt and 2d edit. *Liber Garderobæ*, in 1299. The Sketch of the Eſtabliſhment of this Kingdom, *temp.* Ed. III. *et ſeqq.* by J. Bree, 1791. Collection of Ordinances and Regulations of the Royal Houſehold, in divers Reigns, from Edw. III. to King William and Queen Mary, Lond. 1700. The 11th Volume of the *Archæologia*. An Enquiry into the Prices of Wheat and other Proviſions in England, from the Year 1000 to 1765, by Mr. Combrune, fol. Lond. by T. Longman, 1768. Dr. Smith's Wealth of Nations. Sir James Steuart's Political Œconomy; and Dr. Henry's Hiſtory.

law enacting the establishment of these schools been carried into effect universally, or even generally, throughout the republic? On the last of these subjects I am more particularly anxious for information, as I have heard it asserted, that the instruction of youth has been miserably neglected in France since the commencement of the revolution, and that these high sounding theories have been merely held out to amuse the people; in the same way as we have heard plans proposed in this country, for the amelioration of the state of the poor, without any intention whatever of carrying them into effect. C. B.

Bath, Sept. 11, 1798.

TOUR OF ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 25.)

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the poor. The Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

OCTOBER the 4th, I went from Petersfield to Portsmouth, in Hants, distance eighteen miles. A great part of this district is open, and naked; much of it is in pasture, and has a chalky soil, which is not remarkable for its fruitfulness. After passing an abrupt hollow, or what in Scotland is called a glen, the sides of which are covered with small trees and underwood, I ascended a chalky hill; the road then leads for a great number of miles over green hills, called Downs, or Commons: the country is extremely uneven. Some pretty seats and villages followed next, and then I passed through a large wood, or forest, but in which are few trees of value.

I had not left this wild forest many miles, before I came in sight of the English channel, and Portsmouth presented itself to my view when I was three miles from it. The Isle of Wight is also distinctly seen from end to end; between which and Portsmouth, an object most awfully grand struck my eye, the British fleet, under the command of Lord Howe, which was lying at anchor at Spithead.

Portsmouth stands close to the sea, on a low, naked, and pretty extensive plain, deeply indented in some places with the ocean. It is very strongly fortified with walls, ditches, gates, and drawbridges, one behind the other, quite round the town. On these great abundance of cannon are placed. The fortifications are just finished, and are said to have rendered the town almost impregnable. Portsmouth and Portsea, though connected together, are distinct parishes: the former is the ancient town, the latter of modern date. Gosport is separated from Portsmouth by an arm of the sea, nearly half a mile broad; and altogether the three places form a pretty large town. In many parts the streets are very narrow and dirty, particularly in Portsmouth old town and in Gosport; neither are the houses in general very good.

This place is almost wholly supported by the fleets and ships of war, which are almost constantly at anchor here, and the time of war is the harvest or jubilee of Portsmouth! At these times the wages of watermen, and artificers of all sorts, are exceedingly high, and tradesmen find a rapid sale for their commodities. *Peace* is the curse of Portsmouth, every thing being then in a dead state, and the people accordingly wear long faces; no sooner, however, do the flames of war rekindle, than their countenances light up in proportion to their probable duration.

Close to the shore is the signal post, which is continually making and answering signals to the fleet, the large ships of which lie in a long range at a little distance towards a naked point of land, called Spithead. Boats and small vessels are continually going and returning from the fleet. The old Royal George, which was overset here in the year 1782, has now quite disappeared, but the place where she lies is marked by two buoys, the one fastened to her head and the other to her stern: she is only a few hundred yards from the shore.

Upon the walls there are some very pleasant walks, particularly on the east-side, and near the sea, over which, and the adjacent country, there is a fine prospect. I was shewn through all the large dock-yards, where immense preparations for facilitating human destruction, were going on. Many hundreds of men are here employed in making cables, anchors, masts, &c. and building and repairing men of war. In passing along the place where the prodigious anchors are made, I imagined myself in the shop of Vulcan. The other vast works of this place must be equally surprising to those who have not been accustomed to them. The new

Royal George of 100 guns, in which Lord Bridport lately commanded, in an action with the French, was at this time under repair in the dry dock, along with a French 74, which he took in that engagement. The Royal George had ſeveral balls through her; the Frenchman, was, however, almoſt a wreck, her ſides being full of ſhot-holes, and in ſeveral parts balls were ſticking in the beams and planks; and although the decks had been cleaned, there ſtill remained diſmal marks of the tragical ſlaughter which took place during the action. Human gore, and even the brains of human victims, ſtill adhering to ſome of the beams, and other parts of the ſhip! Unaccuſtomed to ſuch dreadful ſpectacles, I retired to my inn, overwhelmed with horror at the folly and brutality of my miſled fellow-beings—the impreſſion will never be effaced from my memory!

In walking along the ſtreets of Portſmouth, particularly towards the Quay-ſide, it is very common to ſee the drunken votaries of Bacchus and Neptune conducting their no leſs intoxicated proſtitutes from one brothel to another; but the horror which ſuch objects naturally excite in the feeling mind, is changed to ſentiments of pity, by the wooden-legged, or one-armed tars, who are ſo numerous in this town.

October 9, I left Portſmouth, and went to Southampton, in Hampſhire, 22 miles. The ſurface is generally level; the ſoil is rather barren than otherwiſe. The incloſures are old, the fields ſmall, the hedges remarkably broad, and produce briers, ſloe buſhes, ſtunted oaks, &c. they are, I ſuppoſe, ſuffered to grow thus wild for the better preſervation of game!—The country has rather a woody appearance from its evenneſs and the number of trees in the hedges. The road is in ſome inſtances very bad. It croſſes two rivers, or rather little arms of the ſea, over which ferry-boats convey the paſſengers. The Iſle of Wight is in view the whole way; the ground thereon is high and woody, but is ſaid to produce a great deal of corn. The harveſt in this country was completely finiſhed; indeed I do not recollect ſeeing a field of corn uncut, nor even any grain in the fields from the time I left London. Much of the commons in this diſtrict are barren, and covered with heath and furze, very unlike the downs, which conſiſt of dry green hills.

SOUTHAMPTON is a neat, clean, and well-built town, with a population of about 9000; the principal ſtreet is very ſpacious. There is no manufacture of any conſequence; the inhabitants are chiefly ſupported by the ſhipping, and particularly by the tranſport ſervice. Every thing was very dear, and all the inns quite full. The innkeepers avail themſelves of this opportunity, and are amaſſing fortunes. The town ſwarms with officers of the army and navy, and with their friends, who are come to ſee them previouſly to their ſailing for the Weſt-Indies.

On a large common, about three miles from Southampton, 14,000 men were encamped; moſt of whom, I learnt, were to be ſent to the Weſt-Indies. I ſaw theſe Soldiers all turned out and reviewed one pleaſant evening; the different bands of fine muſic playing, the glittering of the armour, on which the ſun ſhone, and the regular figures and movements of this great body of men, formed altogether a ſcene of pleaſing grandeur. My plain underſtanding would, however, have felt much more gratified in ſeeing ſuch able-bodied men with ſpades in their hands cultivating the common they now uſeleſsly occupy. A large arm of the ſea runs up cloſe to Southampton.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN anſwer to the query in your uſeful and entertaining miſcellany for November laſt*, reſpecting the origin of the azote, which enters ſo largely into the compoſition of animal ſubſtances, permit me to offer a few obſervations, not with a view of entirely ſolving the difficulty, but of correcting an error into which your correſpondent has fallen, in denying the exiſtence of azote in ſuch vegetables as conſtitute the food of graminivorous animals.

Indeed, were this ſtatement true, we need not have recourſe to the animal œconomy for a proof of the fallacy of the Lavoiſerian ſyſtem, or might demand what becomes of the azote, which is ſo plentifully abſorbed by vegetables, and which conſtitutes one of their *nutritive principles*, according to the experiments of Prieſtley, Ingenhouz, and others. It is to this nutritive principle that we muſt aſcribe the flouriſhing ſtate of vegetation in the vicinity of large towns, where a greater number of ſuch ſubſtances as afford this

* This paper, and another by the ſame ingenious author, have been accidentally miſlaid.

gas

gas by their decompoſition, are preſented to the plants—ſuch as putrifying animal and vegetable matters—and hence, in part, the theory of the beneficial effects of manure.

The function which this ſubſtance (azote) performs on its introduction into the vegetable ſyſtem, is not clearly aſcertained; it enters into the compoſition of ſeveral vegetable matters, and re-appears in the gaſeous form when the plant undergoes decompoſition.

"When vegetables (ſays Chaptal, p. 275, vol. iii.) are heaped together, and their texture is ſoftened by the humidity with which they are impregnated, together with their own juices, the phenomena of decompoſition are the following: the colour of the vegetable is changed, the green leaves become yellow, the texture becomes lax, and the parts leſs coherent; the colour of the vegetable itſelf changes to black or brown; the maſs riſes, and perceptibly ſwells up; the heat becomes more intenſe, and is perceived on approaching the heap; and the fumes which ariſe have already a ſmell, which ſometimes is not diſagreeable; at the ſame time bubbles ariſe, and break at the ſurface of the liquid, when the vegetables are reduced to a magma. This gas is a mixture of *nitrogene* hydrogene and carbonic acid. At this epoch alſo an *ammoniacal gas* is emitted, which is formed in theſe circumſtances, &c."

The numerous diſcoveries with which chemiſtry has of late years been enriched, have exhibited a wonderful analogy between the vegetable and animal kingdoms, with regard to their conſtituent principles. Beccari was the firſt who made known this analogy, by his diſcovery of the *glutinous principle*, which, on account of its reſemblance to animal ſubſtance, was denominated by ſome chemiſts the *vegetable animal* ſubſtance. It is more particularly obtained from *gramineous* vegetables; the green fecula of plants likewiſe afford it, according to the experiments of Rouelle. It is likewiſe obtained from the expreſſed juice of *herbaceous* plants, and is in fact found in the ſubſtance of almoſt all. Without entering into a detail of experiments, I ſhall obſerve here, that this *vegetable gluten* is proved to be identical with the *muſcular fibre* and *fibrous part of the blood*, the only difference ariſing from the proportion of their conſtituent principles, one of which I need not ſtate, is *azote*. Fourcroy has alſo diſcovered another ſubſtance in the ſame plants, to which he has given the name albuminous, from its exhibiting the ſame properties as the white of eggs; and this too contains azote. The ammoniac which many plants, but moſtly the cruciform, afford by diſtillation, is another proof of the exiſtence of azote, which forms the baſe of volalkali; and though the compoſition of the other two alkalies has not been ſo clearly aſcertained as this of ammoniac, yet I think we have juſt reaſon to conclude, both from experiment and analogy, that azote likewiſe forms the baſe of them. I might extend theſe obſervations further, and point out ſeveral curious analyſes between the animal and vegetable kingdoms, but I fear to encroach on your limits. I hope the few particulars I have brought together will be ſufficient to put your correſpondent in a way of convincing himſelf that ſuch *vegetables* as were for the food of animals, *do* contain a portion of *azote*. That this is the only ſource from whence the animal œconomy derives this principle, I pretend not to affirm, but that it is not an inconſiderable one, I think, an examination of the ſubject will lead any one to conclude. I am, &c.

King-ſtreet, Cheapſide, ALKALI.
Dec. 8, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has been generally believed that Alchemy cannot be ſolidly proved to be more ancient than the time of the Emperor Dioclefian, and even its exiſtence as far back as that period has been ſuſpected by ſome critics, as it reſts upon the authority of Suidas alone. The following obſervations, however, prove, that it is of much higher antiquity than the æra of Dioclefian. Whether the art itſelf is a mere deception, or contains any thing of reality, I ſhall leave the chemiſts to determine.

In the firſt place then the Empreſs Eudocia, in her Greek Dictionary, p. 108, publiſhed by Villoiſon, obſerves as follows concerning the famous Golden Fleece: Διονυσος ο Μιτυληναιος, ανθρωπον φησι γεγενησθαι παιδαγωγον του Φρυξου, ονομαλι Κριον· και δηρας χρυσομαλλου, ουχ, ως ποιηλικως φερεται, αλλα βιβλιου ην εξ δερμασι γεγραμμενου, περιεχον οπως δει γενεσθαι δια χυμειας χρυσουν, εικοτως ουν οι τοτε λεγει, χρυσουν ωνομαζον αυτο δερας, δια την εξ αυτου ενεργειαν. i. e. "Dionyſius the Mitylenæan ſays, that a man whoſe name was Krius* was the Pedagogue of Phryxus, and that the ſheepſkin had a golden fleece, not conformable to poetic aſſertion, but that it was a book written in ſkins, containing the manner in which gold ought to be made according to the Chymic art. Juſtly, therefore, ſays he, did thoſe of that period denomi-

* This Word ſignifies a Ram.

na.e

nate the skin golden, through the energy proceeding from it."—This Dionysius, as Fabricius shews, lived somewhat prior to Cicero.

Again, Manetho in the 4th book of his Apotelesmatica, p. 66, has the following lines:

Και μουνη Κυθερεια συνη καλω φαεθοντι
Ρεκληρας χρυσοιο, και Ινδογενους ελεφαντος
Εργοπονους δεικνυσι.

i. e. "Venus alone, in conjunction with the beautiful Phaeton, (the Sun) points out MAKERS OF GOLD, and workers of Indian Ivory." This Manetho lived in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, to whom also he dedicates this work.

Your's, &c. THOMAS TAYLOR.

Manor-Place, Walworth.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR literary friend's Walpoliana have certainly afforded much amusement to the readers of your valuable Magazine. Some of them, however, may perhaps think the anecdotes should have been selected with greater care; for some are stale, others not quite decent; and one in your last, No. 94, reflects on the memory of a most amiable man, to whose industry, judgment, and candour, the world of letters is under the highest obligation, and who is not now capable of telling his part of the story. My present object, however, is to offer a remark on No. 97, in which Lord Orford charges Fontenelle's Plurality of Worlds with having made him an infidel. If his Lordship means, that the Idea of a Supreme Creator and Governor of the Universe leaving the direction of the vast machine of systems upon systems, to save, as he expressed it, "the hundredth part of the hundredth part of a fraction" of a single class of the inhabitants of this little point in creation, is ridiculous and absurd, we will readily agree with him. But the question is, whether this be Christianity; which will not, perhaps, be so readily allowed. Surely a man of Lord Orford's opportunities of information might have been more honourably, usefully, and wisely employed, in this important enquiry, than in following the example of those who reject christianity without examination. If he had weighed the evidence for the christian scriptures with half the patience of investigation which he applied to the genuineness or date of a picture or a coin, he would probably have found reason, with the venerable Lardner, to have admitted their authenticity: and if, after having settled the value of these original records, he had proceeded to take his ideas from them, and not from the creed of his nurse, or the catechism of his mother-church, it is probable that the same liberal spirit of enquiry which directed his researches into the history of Richard III. would have led him to discover that christianity also had been grossly misrepresented by interested men.

"ATHEISM" his Lordship justly "dislikes, as a gloomy, uncomfortable "system;" and as "requiring more "credulity than the belief that there are "marks of intelligence in this fair creation." But if this be the case, why it is "irreconcileable with a plurality of "worlds," or what greater stretch of "credulity is required, to believe" that the same gracious Being, of whose wisdom and goodness so many marks appear in this earth which we inhabit, inconsiderable as it is when compared with the universe, observing the mistakes and errors of his creatures (and that there are mistakes and errors among them, Lord Orford, I suppose, will allow) should raise up an excellent person among themselves, and invest him with extraordinary powers, to correct their errors, to instruct them in important truths, to exemplify these truths in a holy and unblameable conduct, and at length to lay down his life in their support; and, finally, to supply his followers with the most powerful motive to obedience, by ascertaining, in the fact of his own resurrection, the future resurrection of all men to a state correspondent to their proficiency in virtue. This is the view of Christianity which has been adopted, after serious and deliberate enquiry, by Locke, Newton, Haynes, Lardner, Lindsey, and the train of excellent men who have followed the last most amiable and worthy confessor in a strict compliance with the condition which Lord Orford has himself prescribed as the qualification of impartial judgment, by "laying down their preferments." "Self-interestedness" then, "and wealth," have nothing to do with their Christianity; the "arguments," therefore, of such men, ought, by his own rule, to have been of some "avail," even with such "wise" men as his Lordship; who, if he had afforded them an attention in any degree proportioned to their importance, would probably have been convinced that their religion is founded upon a rock, against which neither ridicule, nor serious opposition, can ultimately prevail; whatever may, in the mean time, become of any systems which may be built upon "fame, reward, or emolument."

V. F.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

BALLAD FROM THE GERMAN OF J. W. VON GOETHE.

According to the Edda, the Deuſes were divided into Deuſes of Fire (Muſpelthurs) and Deuſes of Froſt (Hrimthurs). Thoſe frozen to death were ſuppoſed to have been ſeized by the latter claſs of Evil Spirits. A remnant of this ſuperſtition appears to have ſuggeſted the following BALLAD.

WHAT journeys ſo late thro' the night and the blaſt?
A father who carries his child.
Cloſe, cloſe to his boſom he preſſes it faſt;
For chill is the froſt on the wild.

"My darling, why hideſt ſo fearful thine eyes?"
'The king of the deuſes is there:
I know by his crowner, his tail and his ſize,'
"Child, 'tis but a miſt in the air."

"My pretty, come with me, my garden is gay
All winter in ſpite of the cold:
Nice games my blithe ſiſter ſhall teach thee to play,
And dreſs thee in coatings of gold."

'Hear, father, doſt think that I really ſhall find
The fine things I am promis'd to ſee?'
"Be quiet, my darling, 'tis only the wind,
That blows the dead leaves o'er the lea."

"Sweet boy, wilt thou with me? my daughters ſhall bring
Freſh ſweetmeats from morning till night,
And dandle and dance thee, and prattle and ſing,
And rock thy new cradle till light."

'Look, father, and ſeeſt thou not dim on the wold,
His daughters, who lurk by the way?'
"My darling, thy phantoms full well I behold,
Thoſe are the old willows ſo gray."

"I love thee, I fancy thy delicate ſhape,
And willing or nilling thou'lt come—"
'My father, his talons I cannot eſcape—
The deuſe bears me off to his home.'

Then quak'd the poor father, and durſt not look back,
And hurried and worried his horſe,
In the dead of the night at his home to alight,
When lo! the ſweet child was a corſe.

ODE TO MR. PACKWOOD.

COME Muſe and ſeize the trump of fame,
To ſing great Packwoods growing name.
No king deſerves it louder—
Then ſwell your deep ſonorous voice,
To him who mortals bids rejoice;
And ſeek his ſtrap and powder!

Oh! had'ſt thou flouriſh'd in an age,
When ev'ry hero, ſaint and ſage,
Like modern Pſalmanazor,

Their hairy honours wore at length,
And ev'ry beard was gaining ſtrength,
For want of patent razor!

Then Barbaroſſa's fiery chin,
And Blue beards, ſo renown'd in ſin,
Had been as ſmooth as ſatin;
And odes that only now are ſung,
To praiſe thee in thy mother tongue,
Had then been made in Latin.

No more ſhall love-lorn Damon ſeek,
The dimples of his Chloe's cheek,
With beard like Neb'chadnezzar—
Since once he's had the lucky hap,
On Packwood's wond'rous chemic ſtrap,
To whet his dulleſt razor.

No more ſhall he with anguiſh grin;
No more ſhall ſmart his mangled chin,
Thanks to thy ſtrap ſo famous!
A ſtrap which gives the face ſuch eaſe,
Might e'en a mighty monarch pleaſe,
When ſhaved by *Billy Ramus!*

Could'ſt thou in France thy razors grind,
Thy talents there would ſurely find,
'Mongſt lawgivers a ſtation.
Smooth as thy ſtrap their chins would feel—
Thou'dſt ſharpen for the public weal
The razor of the nation!

Oh! could'ſt thou by a lucky hit,
Find out a ſtrap to ſharpen wit!
(Tho' high thy preſent ſtate is)
Then would'ſt thou make a monarch ſmile,
The ruler of a ſea-girt iſle,
And get a patent *gratis.*

Thus would the ſpreading voice of fame,
With Paracelſus rank thy name,
And other great gold finders.—
The long-ſought philoſophic ſtone,
Become without diſpute thy own,
Thou Prince of Razor Grinders!—

J. W. T.

SONNET

To a Poor Boy.—By R. ANDERSON.

MEEK child of want! I pity thy diſtreſs,
For I have learn'd to feel another's woe;
Yes, my heart pants, to make thy ſorrows leſs,
And dry the tear which mis'ry bids to flow.
Ye, whom nor cold, nor pining hunger preſs,
Nor frowning poverty's ſad anguiſh know,
What boots it that ye ſhine like inſects gay,
The vain, unthinking paraſites of pow'r?
How oft doth ſyren vice lead you aſtray,
How oft embitter pleaſure's gayeſt hour!
Tho' never thou enjoy'ſt the plenteous meal,
Tho' tatter'd thy coarſe weeds, yet poor forlorn!
Sooner thy keeneſt ſorrows would I feel,
Than be the Son of wealth that mocks thy woes with ſcorn!

Carliſle.

A TRANSLATION *of the Eighteenth* PSALM, *from the unpointed Hebrew Text.*

By STEPHEN WEAVER BROWNE.

I Will love thee, O Jehovah, my ſtrength!
Jehovah is my rock, and my fortreſs,
My deliverer, my God, and my ſtrength,
In whom I will take refuge;
My ſhield, the horn of my deliverance, and my high tower.
I invoked Jehovah, the glorified,
And from mine enemies was I ſaved.
The breakers * of death faced me,
And the torrents of iniquity diſturbed me;
The toils of the grave ſurrounded me,
The ſnares of death were before me.
In my affliction I invoked Jehovah,
And loudly cried to my God.
He heard my voice from his temple,
And my cry in his preſence entered into his ears.
The earth rocked and ſhook;
Yea, the foundations of the mountains trembled
And quaked, becauſe he was wroth:
Smoke deſcended from his noſtrils,
And a deſtroying fire from his mouth;
Coals were kindled by it.
He bowed the heavens, and deſcended;
Thick darkneſs was under his feet:
He rode on a cherub, he flew,
Yea, he flew on the wings of the wind.
He made darkneſs his covert;
The veil ſurrounding him
Was black waters, and the thick clouds of the air:
From the brightneſs preceding him
The thick clouds paſſed away,
And † became bright as fiery meteors.
Jehovah thundered in the heavens,
The Moſt High iſſued forth his voice;
He ſent forth his arrows, and ſcattered them,
He multiplied his lightnings, and deſtroyed them;
The channels of the waters were ſeen,
And the foundations of the world were made bare,
At thy rebuke, O Jehovah,
At the blaſt of the breath of thy noſtrils.
He ſent from on high, he took me;
He drew me out of many waters.
He delivered me from my powerful enemies,
From thoſe of greater might, who hated me.
They oppoſed me in the day of calamity;
But Jehovah was my ſupport.
He made me go forth into a broad place,
And delivered me, becauſe he delighted in me.
Jehovah requited me according to my righteouſneſs,
According to the purity of my hands he repaid me:
For I kept the ways of Jehovah,
And departed not impiouſly from my God.
His judgments were before me,
And I removed not from me his ſtatutes:
I was perfect with him,
And kept me from mine iniquity.
Jehovah hath rewarded me according to my righteouſneſs,
According to the purity of my hands before his ſearch.
With the merciful man thou wilt ſhew thyſelf merciful;
With the upright man thou wilt ſhew thyſelf upright;
With the pure thou wilt ſhew thyſelf pure;
But with the perverſe thou wilt contend.
Thou ſaveſt the afflicted people,
And makeſt the lofty looks humble.
Thou cauſeſt my lamp to burn clear;
Jehovah, my God, maketh my darkneſs light.
By thee have I run through the hoſt,
By my God I have leaped over a wall.
As for God, his ways are perfect;
The word of Jehovah is proved:
He is a ſhield to all who take ſhelter under him.
Who is a god, but Jehovah?
Who is a rock, except our God?

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* Upon comparing this pſalm with the twenty-ſecond chapter of the ſecond book of Samuel, I have preferred the reading of חבלי to משברי, as it agrees better with the context. See Street's "*Verſion of the Pſalms*," where משברי is tranſlated *billows*; but the word I have choſen preſerves the radical ſenſe of the original Hebrew, expreſſes the metaphor more forcibly, and is more aptly ſuited to the parallelism נחלי בליעל, which I have rendered *torrents of iniquity*.

† In the printed Hebrew text, "the fourteenth verſe of this pſalm is very irregular, having three hemiſtics, the laſt of which is not at all expreſſed in its correſponding verſe in Samuel; wherefore we may preſume ſuch a third hemiſtic is not original: and that it has been interpolated, ſeems to be certain; becauſe, *even in the pſalm*, it is not found in the Vatican, Aldine, Complutenſian, or Alexandrian copies of the Septuagint, though inſerted in Breitinger's edition of the latter, but in a leſs character, and with an * afteriſk, and not in the old Italic verſion publiſhed by Blanchini. This hemiſtic, then ſeems to have been inſerted into this verſe from the preceding, as Capellus ſuppoſes; and the *manner* of this inſertion is diſcovered to us by five manuſcripts, which have the pſalms in hemiſtics, with a vacant ſpace between them."—Kennicott's "*State of the printed Hebrew Text of the Old Teſtament conſidered*," vol. i. pages 465 and 466: Oxford, 1753. On this authority I have omitted the third hemiſtic of the fourteenth verſe in the tranſlation. I have alſo preferred the reading of ברן in 2d Sam. xxii. 13.

He

He is the God who girdeth me with ſtrength,
And rendereth my ways perfect;
Making my feet like hind's feet,
And cauſing me to ſtand firm on precipices;
Teaching my hands to war,
So that mine arm can draw a bow of braſs.
Thou haſt given unto me the ſhield of thy preſervation;
Thy right-hand hath ſupported me,
And thy condeſcenſion hath made me great.
Thou didſt enlarge my paths,
So that my ſoles ſlipped not.
I will purſue mine enemies, and ſhall overtake them,
And not return until they be deſtroyed.
I will pierce them through, that they ſhall not be able to riſe;
They ſhall fall under my feet.
Thou ſhalt gird me with warlike ſtrength,
And ſhalt cauſe thoſe who riſe up againſt me to bow down.
Thou haſt delivered to me the neck of mine enemies,
And I ſhall cut off thoſe who hate me.
Loudly ſhall they cry, but there will be no deliverer:
Unto Jehovah ſhall they cry, but he will not anſwer them.
As duſt flying before the wind, will I grind them;
As the mire of the ſtreets will I reduce them.
Thou haſt delivered me from the eagerneſs of the multitude;
Thou wilt make me the head of the nations.
A people I have not known ſhall obey me:
Every ear that heareth ſhall hearken unto me;
And the ſons of the ſtranger ſhall ſubmit *.
The ſons of the ſtranger ſhall diſappear;
They ſhall tremble in their hiding-places.
Jehovah liveth! Bleſſed be my rock;
And let God, who delivereth me, be exalted.
The God who giveth unto me vengeance,
And brought the people under me,
Thou art my deliverer from mine enemies;
Thou haſt ſnatched me from the man of violence:
Therefore I will celebrate thee, O Jehovah! among the nations,
And to thy name will I raiſe the pſalm.
A tower of ſafety is he to his king,
To his anointed he ſheweth kindneſs,
To David, and to his ſeed for ever.

* I have, in this place, preferred the Syriac verſion.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT CHARACTERS.

David, *the Republican Painter.*

WHEN ſublimity of imagination, greatneſs of conception, noble ſimplicity of compoſition, truth of expreſſion, accuracy of deſign, beauty of outline, warmth of colouring, harmony of tints—when all theſe properties are united in the works of a painter, we may ſafely aſſert that he is an artiſt of ſuperior ſtamp: and they are all found united in the finiſhed pieces of David. I think it unneceſſary to obſerve, that, among thoſe finiſhed pieces, I do not include his Death of Marat, however great may be the relative merit of the painter in that performance, and in other revolutionary ſubjects on which the pencil of David was employed:—I have not ſeen them.

It is to David and his pupils that the French School is indebted for her reſurrection from the low ſtate of decadency into which ſhe was fallen, for the revived attachment to the ſtudy of the antique, and for the combination of ideal beauty with the imitation of the beauties of nature. I have ſeen his Junius Brutus: I have ſeen his Horatii. How oft has my ſoul fed on the ſight! how oft has my heart been warmed by the radiant emanations of his genius!—But let me firſt ſay a few words reſpecting the man himſelf.

David received me with an engaging politeneſs, expreſſive of perfect confidence, and void of all pretenſions—ſuch as is not always experienced by foreigners from French artiſts, whether endowed with a ſuperiority or mediocrity of talents; and he often intruſted me with the key of his great painting-room, which I requeſted of him for the purpoſe of going to enjoy the contemplation of his Brutus or his Horatii, while he was at work in a diſtant apartment. David's brain is not yet wholly free from his political phrenſy, although he lives quite iſolated, and entirely devoted to his art. Sometimes, in the midſt of a converſation which had not the ſmalleſt reference to political ſubjects, he ſlightly glanced at them, then ſuddenly ſunk into a *ſombre* ſilence, from which it was difficult to awake him, in order to lead him back to the details of his art: but on thoſe occaſions he patiently ſuffered me to remind him that it was not for the *quondam* member of the convention, but for the artiſt, that my viſits were intended,—that his painting-room was, and ought ever to have been, the only theatre of his exertions.

The artiſt who ſteps beyond the circle which his talents have marked out to him, in order to throw himſelf into a different ſphere where he is, as it were, a ſtranger, is never in his proper element. We cannot, therefore, but lament the

misfortune of a man who, with a heated brain and a glowing imagination, ingulphs himself in the vortex of politics, and proceeds so far as to enlist under the banners of a revolutionary government, especially at a season when all the passions of the human heart are set free from every restraint, and engaged in tumultuous conflict: in such a situation his reason is bewildered.

The credulous David suffered himself to be deceived by the imposing mask which screened the hypocrisy of Robespierre: his untutored fancy, incapable of entering into cool examination, viewed him as the zealous patriot, the saviour of his country, the truely great man. How great his blindness! Robespierre, under the appearance of friendship, and with abilities well calculated to give him an ascendency over his partisans, was endeavouring to promote his own views by means of the friendship of David, whose superior talents rendered him a character of importance; and David fell into the snare laid for him by the crafty tyrant. Even his taste as an artist, which had formerly been so chaste and pure, became vitiated at this period, and degenerated into a colossal and ridiculous style. Every one is acquainted with David's monstrous projects for the monuments of liberty, and his tasteless plans for the national festivals. On every point respecting his art, his decisions were revered as laws; and in that sphere he reigned uncontrouled. He was hurried away by political fanaticism.

There is great truth in the observation of Rousseau, when he says in his "Confessions," that there are, in the life of man, certain moments of temporary alienation of mind, which are not to be considered as furnishing data, whence to pass judgement and condemnation on him. Why should we not apply this maxim in favour of David? At the time in question, he acted as a man under the influence of phrensy; but his conduct was not actuated by avarice, as was that of many other agents in the revolution. David is reproached with having placed himself at the head of the *Iconoclasts** through professional jealousy, with a view to destroy the antient master-pieces of art which surpassed his own abilities. This charge I look upon as ridiculous and void of foundation, so far, at least, as I have had opportunities of knowing the character and disposition of David, from whose mouth I have often heard encomiums bestowed on other artists, even on those of foreign birth: but it cannot be denied, that, by the exertion of his influence, he might have put an earlier stop to the rage of the Parisian Iconoclasts. Another accusation against him is, that he took a base advantage of the interest he enjoyed with Robespierre, for the purpose of keeping various artists confined to languish in dungeons, and even of causing several to be condemned to the guillotine. So, indeed, some people say; but not a single individual has ever yet been able to furnish me with convincing proofs in support of the enormous charge, when I called for them. The great superiority which David possesses as an artist, gives considerable pain to many of his fellow-inmates of the Louvre, who are not qualified to cope with him; and that jealous feeling on their part renders them the more pertinaciously industrious in blackening his character by the most odious aspersions. But it would be taking a disadvantageous ground, to attempt combating the opinions, whether true or false, which passion has excited against that man, who indeed has but too often laid himself open to the shafts of obloquy. I cannot venture to undertake his defence: wherefore I proceed to consider him only as the great painter, in which character I can speak of him with feelings of superior interest.

At first, David declined the honour conferred on him by the Directory in nominating him a member of the National Institute of Sciences and Arts, because he dreaded to find himself once more involved in the difficulties of a public employ; but being given to understand that no connection existed between politics and the fine arts, he accepted the appointment, and never missed a single sitting of the class to which he belonged. His talent and his pupils had screened him from the guillotine after the fall of Robespierre, and the only misfortune he experienced on the occasion, was that of imprisonment.

David's painting-room in the Louvre is the finest and most brilliant museum of the arts. The stucco walls, clouded in imitation of polished marble, are ornamented with basso-relievos, with busts, and antique ornaments.—All around, in apparent disorder, are placed casts of Grecian statues; and his two great historic pictures, the Brutus and the Horatii,

* *Image-breakers.*—The name was formerly given to a sect of Christians, who admitted no images in their places of worship.

tii, are placed oppoſite to each other. I cannot poſſibly find language to convey the ſenſations which I felt at the ſight of thoſe two admirable maſter-pieces: I ſhall only endeavour to develope the ſublime plan of the former of thoſe paintings.

The compoſition of the Brutus is in the higheſt degree poetic: never has Poëſy given more ſucceſsful aid to Painting; nor has the ſpectator ever been more powerfully enchanted by the charming union. The hero to whom the Roman republic owed her foundation, condemned to death his own ſons who were convicted of treaſon, offering them a ſacrifice for the ſalvation of Rome, and by that action, as father of his country, ſeeming to adopt the Roman people as his children *.—With that conſolatory idea, this judge, who had ſhewn himſelf inflexible in the caſe of his ſons, has, after the execution of the ſentence, withdrawn to his own houſe where he had left his wife and his two daughters†. This is the moment which David ſeized for his compoſition.

In the veſtibule of the houſe ſtands the guardian goddeſs of his country, *Dea Roma*, on whoſe altar he had ſacrificed the affections of a father, and ſworn to act in the ſole capacity of judge. He is ſeated, in a ſunk dejected attitude, on the pedeſtal of the ſtatue, his head in penſive mood ſupported by his hand, while his countenance breathes a maſculine ſeverity blended with ſtoic calmneſs. The ſpot where Brutus ſits retired is a corner on the right ſide of the veſtibule, and is but half lighted. Before the inner door of the houſe, accompanied by her two daughters, and arrayed in ideal beauty, ſtands the mother, who is come forth to learn from the father-judge the fate of her children: when ſhe beholds the lictors at the gate, carrying on a bier the bleeding corſe of one of her ſons.

This moment of action in the picture cauſes the beholder to ſhudder. Brutus, awaked from his profound meditations by the noiſe of the funereal train, has raiſed his head which was ſupported by his hand in the preceding act, and looks ſteadily forward. The whole attitude of his body betrays an internal ſtruggle. One of his hands, reſting on his knee, forcibly cruſhes the written decree of condemnation which is half unrolled; his legs are croſſed and drawn backwards in a convulſive motion. As, in the Laocoon ſtruggling with death, his painful ſufferings are viſible even in the toes, which are contracted and bent backward; ſo, in Brutus, all the apparent muſcles of the body diſplay the violent effort he makes to ſubdue the deep ſorrow which penetrates his ſoul. The female group forms an admirable contraſt with the ſublime expreſſion of the man. The mother, ſeeming to utter a ſhriek at the ſight of the funereal proceſſion, extends her right hand towards the lictors, as if entreating them to ſtop. She leans forward in an advancing attitude: but her daughters arreſt her ſteps. They are both cloſely preſſed againſt her: the younger of the two falls in a ſwoon, and is ſupported by her mother's left hand placed under her arm. The elder, leaning back on her mother, and caſting a ſideling look, places her hands, turned upwards, before her face, which is directed towards the bloody ſpectacle. David has pourtrayed the ineffable grief of the mother of the unfortunate youth, and the terror of his ſiſters, with the moſt eloquent, the moſt ſublime expreſſion. The *tout-enſemble* of this admirable group—the accurate deſign of the naked parts, eſpecially the hands and feet—the correct flow of the drapery—the beautiful ſimplicity in the architecture of the houſe—the happy diſpoſition of the lights—every thing conſtitutes it a maſter-piece of art. In the captivating figure of the mother ſupporting her fainting daughter, the artiſt ſeems to have had an eye to the group of Niobè, although the attitude is different.

Ten years ago David painted the Oath of the Horatii, at Rome, where it was exhibited to the admiration of artiſts, in the Academy of France. The ſimple and ſublime compoſition of that piece is well known from ſeveral deſcriptions which have been given of it. The greateſt enthuſiaſm is expreſſed in the father, who adminiſters the oath to his ſons, and conſecrates to the father of the gods the three ſwords which he holds brandiſhed on high: courage, ſtrength, and reſolution, are the characteriſtics of the three ſons, who ſwear either to conquer, or to die for their country. The contraſt of the women immerſed in grief, and of the children careleſsly playing, excites emotion. The *ordonnance*, the expreſſion, the compoſition,

* Quippe quum ſtudere revocandis in urbem regibus liberos ſuos comperiſſet, protraxit in forum, et concione mediâ virgis cecidit, et ſecuri percuſſit; ut plane publicus parens in locum liberorum adoptaſſe ſibi populum videretur. *Florus*, lib. i. cap. 9.

† As ſeveral paſſages of Roman hiſtory make mention of the poſterity of Brutus, the painter has given him daughters.

poſition, are truly great, and beſpeak the hand of a maſter.

In the houſe of a private individual, was a large picture by David—Beliſarius aſking alms—which he had painted previous to his ſecond journey to Rome. It was expoſed for ſale, and the price demanded was eight thouſand livres* in ſpecie. Its compoſition equals that of his other pieces in point of noble ſimplicity. Beliſarius, blind, and in a ſittting poſture, has before him a child, who holds the hero's helmet turned upwards to receive the alms. There is conſiderable expreſſion in the head of the aged chief, and the figure of the child beſpeaks innocence and ingenuous cordiality. A Roman lady is ſeen approaching with mingled veneration and ſympathy in her countenance, to throw a piece of gold into the helmet; and behind her ſtands a hoary warrior, whoſe face betrays (in ſomewhat of the common-place ſtyle) his painful aſtoniſhment on recogniſing his former general.

The great picture of the Oath of the Conſtituent Aſſembly in the tennis-court of Verſailles (commonly called the oath of the tennis-court), which David had been commiſſioned to paint for the nation, remains unfiniſhed. I have ſeen the deſign of it in that artiſt's apartment. The *ordonnance* is chaſte; and the whole aſſemblage, which includes above four hundred figures, is happily diſpoſed. The moſt celebrated of the deputies, drawn from nature, are grouped in diverſified and characteriſtic attitudes; and their action is full of life and energy. On the ſides and in the back ground of the picture, the heads are neceſſarily thrown together in great maſſes: yet, as a proof of the ſuperior talents of the artiſt, no part of the picture is void of motion; no head void of expreſſion.

David's great work, on which I have ſeen him employed, is the war between the Romans and Sabines. He has choſen the intereſting moment when the Sabine women, now Roman wives and mothers, ſeparate the warring hoſts. The countenances of the Sabine warriors breathe vengeance of their wrongs; while undaunted courage animates the Romans, who dart forward on their enemies, and defend their wives and children in the foreground of the picture. A woman of captivating figure, and half naked, ſeparates with her body and her extended arms, two troops that are ruſhing againſt each other: before her, lies on the earth her new-born babe. This ſpectacle ſeems to diſarm the rage of the combatants. "In this picture," ſaid David to me, "I wiſh to make hiſtory ſpeak to my country, that ſhe may ceaſe to ſacrifice her ſons to the horrors of war."

I unfortunately loſt the opportunity of ſeeing his Death of Socrates, which is talked of at Paris with *univerſal* admiration: for certain perſons of *delicate* mold think his Brutus and his Horatii too much in the revolutionary ſtyle.

All the revolutionary pieces which David compoſed in the ebullition of his intemperate zeal for liberty (of which his Death of Marat, and that of Pelletier, were long expoſed to view in the hall of the convention) have ſince vaniſhed; nor can the inquirer learn how or whither. He has himſelf refuſed to give me any information that could lead to the diſcovery of them. On my requeſting him to do me that favour in order that I might gratify my curioſity reſpecting the political epiſodes of his art—"Go," ſaid he to me in the tone of frankneſs and reſignation—"rather go and ſee my Horatii, and my Brutus, which I compoſed more at my leiſure, and in more tranquil times. When I am no longer able to paint," added he, "I will have thoſe two pieces engraved under my own eye, together with the beſt among my other productions."

For the advantage of the art, it is to be wiſhed that the period may be yet far diſtant when David ſhall be obliged to lay aſide his pencil: but he already ſuffers ſeverely from the diſordered ſtate of his eyes. In talking of Vien, who ſtill practiſes his art at the age of eighty, and whom the Pariſian painters ſtyle their father, he ſaid to me with an air and tone of the moſt profound veneration, "To him we are indebted for the glory of the revival of the art in France." He ſpoke with the higheſt reſpect of ſeveral German artiſts whom he had known at Rome, eſpecially of Fuger at Vienna, and Riſchbien at Naples. He ſhewed himſelf affected with all the tenderneſs of paternal ſympathy for the premature death of his pupil Drouais, of whom he kept a miniature likeneſs in his pocket-book. In that beautiful portrait the genius of the artiſt is fully diſplayed.

The Sculptor HOUDON.

IN the heads of his ſtatues, HOUDON does not ſoar to ideal beauty, but repreſents nature as he finds her, with wonderful preciſion and energy, and always ſeizing

* Three hundred and thirty-three pounds, ſix ſhillings and eight pence, ſterling.

ſeizing the moſt happy moment of reſemblance. He catches the genius and character of the perſon, and gives ſpeech to the marble. The abilities of this artiſt are evinced by his buſts of Voltaire, Rouſſeau, Gluck, Diderot, Caglioſtro, Barthelemy, Franklin, and WASHINGTON. His whole-length figures, without poſſeſſing any thing of the ideal, have alſo their merit. His naked Diana in her light courſe—the little chilly girl, and the young maid full of graces and crowned with flowers, repreſenting winter and ſpring—his young Veſtal, whoſe features beſpeak perfect ſerenity of ſoul—are known even in Germany.

HOUDON has finiſhed a ſtatue of General WASHINGTON, in marble, for the commonwealth of Virginia. At the time of my viſit to Paris, it had already been ſent forward to the place of its deſtination, Richmond, where it is to be erected. To execute that likeneſs, the artiſt had repaired to Philadelphia, and lived ſix months in WASHINGTON's family. I have ſeen the model of that ſtatue in HOUDON's work-ſhop. The character and attitude of the founder and defender of American liberty—of the repreſentative of a happy and peaceful nation—of the protector of agriculture, that abundant ſource of national wealth—are happily imagined, and as happily executed, in his performance. It was particularly this laſt-mentioned character, the agricultor, that HOUDON had in view. The ſimple *coſtume* of the figure, expreſsly choſen with that view, has been much criticiſed in America, where taſte is yet in its infancy. The Americans wiſhed to contemplate a Roman hero decorated with all the attributes of a conqueror: whereas HOUDON, on the contrary, aimed to repreſent the protector of the arts, of peace, and of liberty. It was the interpoſition of WASHINGTON himſelf which decided in the general aſſembly the execution of the artiſt's idea.

The figure is arrayed in the ſimple and noble dreſs of a man in rural life, a light plaited veſt half buttoned, ſandals on his feet, with a cloak faſtened on his breaſt and flowing over his ſhoulders and back, ſuited to protect an agricultor from the inclemency of the weather. One hand is ſupported by a ſtaff; the other reſts on the republican *faſces* crowned with a cap of liberty. At his feet is a plough.

HOUDON was indebted to his excellent and amiable wife for his preſervation from the hands of Robeſpierre and his adherents, who had conſpired againſt all who had any pretenſions to genius. The annals of that diſaſtrous æra contain numerous examples of truly Roman greatneſs of ſoul diſplayed by French wives who either became bound for or ſaved their huſbands. An enumeration of thoſe heroic deeds would ſupply a rich theme for a poem, and would furniſh the fineſt eulogy of the moſt noble portion of the women of the preſent age. Thoſe *traits* of heroic virtue and fortitude have as powerful a claim to our homage, as the domeſtic virtues of our wives, their ſubmiſſion, their affectionate attachment, have to our admiration and gratitude.

During the moſt violent ſtorms of the revolution, numbers of French wives, animated with intrepidity, and forgetful of their own perſonal dangers, inſeparably adhered to their huſbands, and in their company participated all the horrors of their fate. Foreſeeing the peril which threatened them, they averted it with prudent dexterity, or advanced to meet it with undaunted courage: and, their weakneſs at length yielding to the violence of the aſſaſſin horde, they fortified their boſoms with angelic reſignation, and followed their dearly-beloved lords to the ſcaffold and the grave.

The hatred and perſecution which *the dictator* levelled againſt genius, penetrated into the peaceful abodes of the artiſts who inhabited the Louvre. In his eye they were all ariſtocrats, conſpirators againſt that liberty which himſelf was labouring to cruſh, and againſt their country which he was daily ravaging. The tyrant's myrmidons had the audacity to proclaim aloud—"when the blood of all the *quondam* great and rich, of all the prieſts, and all the artiſts, ſhall have been ſhed, then the republic may enjoy ſecurity and peace." The nocturnal arreſts, the threat of the guillotine, were the order of the day with the terroriſt government, even for the artiſts of the Louvre, who had reluctantly conſented to the abolition of the former academy of ſciences.

HOUDON was one of their number; and ſuſpicions were entertained of the patriotiſm of that peaceable, irreproachable, and worthy citizen. It was imputed to him as a crime, that he had not yet preſented any patriotic production of his art—an omiſſion which was conſtrued to imply, beyond a doubt, that he entertained counter-revolutionary views. He was threatened with impriſonment; nor would the numerous ſtatues and buſts of his workmanſhip, which repreſented the luminaries

luminaries of philoſophy (as, for inſtance, Rouſſeau and Voltaire) have been ſufficient to inſure his ſafety: for thoſe men, too, had died in the boſom of ariſtocracy.

He was ſaved by the preſence of mind and the reſolution of his exalted wife. Houdon had finiſhed a marble ſtatue of a female ſaint, which had, ſome years previous to the revolution, been beſpoken of him for a convent in Paris. That ſaint was repreſented in a very ſimple ſtyle, without any myſtical attributes, and reſembled a ſtatue of Philoſophy, holding an open book in her hand. Madame Houdon turned this circumſtance to advantage: knowing that her huſband was threatened, ſhe repaired to the committee of public ſafety, under whoſe iron rod all France bowed the neck. She there met Barrere, who inſtantly reproached her that her huſband was a bad republican, ſince he had not yet produced any patriotic work. "HOUDON," replied ſhe calmly, "has executed a ſtatue of Philoſophy: come and ſee it in his work-ſhop. Philoſophy levelled the road for the revolution: ſhe therefore claims her ſtation by the ſide of Liberty in the Temple of the Law."—Barrere co-incided with her idea. "'Tis a good thought:" ſaid he: "I approve your motion, and will immediately communicate it to the committee." Accordingly that eccentric mortal, who flattered the ruling party—who poſſeſſed no energy, no will of his own—who was ever in contradiction with himſelf, but who was nevertheleſs ſuſceptible of ſome laudable impreſſions—ſupported the propoſition with eager zeal. The ſtatue of the quondam ſaint, now ſuddenly converted into the figure of Philoſophy, was conveyed from HOUDON's work-ſhop, and placed in the outward hall of the Convention (now the Council of Antients), where it yet ſtands: and thus HOUDON was ſaved.

Extracts from the Port Folio of a Man of Letters.

MOLIERE.

IN Moliere's comedy "*Le Medecin malgré lui*," Sganarelle ſings a ſtanza in praiſe of his bottle. The preſident Roſe being one day in company with Moliere at a large party, accuſed him, with a ſerious air, of plagiariſm, in having appropriated to himſelf this ſtanza, and not having acknowledged the real author. Moliere ſtrongly perſiſted that it was his own; Roſe replied, that it was merely a tranſlation of a Latin epigram, which was itſelf an imitation from the Greek. Moliere defied him to produce this epigram: Roſe recited immediately one that he had made. The latinity of it had ſufficient of the ancient ſtyle, to deceive the greateſt connoiſſeurs in this kind of writing. Moliere was confounded; and his friend, after having enjoyed for a moment his embarraſſment, avowed himſelf to be the author of the epigram.

The following are the ſtanza and the tranſlation:

Qu' ils ſont doux,
Bonteille jolie,
Qu' ils ſont doux
Vos petits glou-gloux!
Mais mon fort feroit bien des jaloux,
Si vous etiez toujours remplie;
Ah! bouteille m' amie,
Pourquoi vous vuidez vous?

Quam dulcis,
Amphora amæna,
Quam dulces
Sunt tuæ voces!
Dum fundis merum in calices,
Utinam ſemper eſſes plena!
Ah! cara mea lagena,
Vacua cur jaces?

A ſimilar anecdote is related of Pope and Parnell, in the life of the latter; but as it is ſufficiently known, it need not be here related. S. E.

JOHN AUBREY

Was a native of Eaſton Piers in Wiltſhire, and was educated at the grammar-ſchool, at Malmeſbury. In the year 1642, he was entered a gentleman commoner of Trinity college, Oxford, and ſoon became acquainted with Anthony Wood, to whoſe compilations reſpecting that univerſity he afforded conſiderable aſſiſtance. In 1646 he was admitted a ſtudent of the Middle Temple; but being involved in ſome law-ſuits, in conſequence of the death of his father, who had eſtates in ſeveral counties, he left off the ſtudy of the law as a profeſſional man, but proſecuted with conſiderable ardour the ſtudy of antiquities. In 1660, he went to Ireland, and three years after he ſpent a ſhort time in France. He was one of the earlieſt members of the royal ſociety. The expenſive law-ſuits, in which he was involved, at length reduced him even to a ſtate of indigence. The time of his death is not exactly aſcertained; but it appears to have been in the year 1700, on the road,

road, when he was travelling to Oxford. He was a man of considerable reading, and of great knowledge in antiquities; but he was deficient in judgment, and had much faith in apparitions, in lucky and unlucky days, in magic, in omens, and in dreams. This appears from his Miscellanies upon various subjects, first published in 1696, and afterwards reprinted in 1721 and 1784. He left sundry manuscripts behind him; and his "*Perambulation of the County of Surrey*," was published some years after his death, in 1719, in five volumes, 8vo.

Some of Aubrey's manuscripts are at Oxford, in the Ashmolean Museum; and, among others, there is one, which contains "an account of English writers, with many of whom Aubrey was intimately acquainted, and contains several new and curious anecdotes of their lives." Mr. Warton, in his "*Life of Dean Bathurst*," has transcribed the following as a specimen.

"Mr. Edmund Spenser was of Pembroke-hall, in Cambridge. He missed the fellowship there, which Bishop Andrews got. He was an acquaintance and frequenter of Sir Erasmus Dryden: his mistress Rosalinde, was a kinswoman of Sir Erasmus's lady. The chamber there, at Sir Erasmus's, is still called *Spenser's chamber*. Lately in the college, taking down the wainscot of his chamber, they found abundance of cards, with stanzas of the Fairy Queen written on them. *From John Dryden, poet laureat.* Mr. Beeston says, he was a little man, wore short hair, and little band, and little cuffs."

Aubrey was intimately acquainted with Thomas Hobbes, and wrote some account of his life.

Mrs. F's DELIGHT, composed by her HUSBAND, T. F.

The following old Scottish Song is from a M. S. collection of poems written and collected by Andrew Sympson, Schoolmaster at Stirling, A. D. 1690.

Some men they do delight in hounds,
And some in hawkes take pleasure;
Some do rejoice in war and wounds,
And thereby gain great treasure.

Some men do love on sea to sail;
And some rejoice in riding.
But all their judgments do them fail—
Oh! no such joy as chiding.

When in the morn I ope mine eyes
To entertain the day,
Before my husband e'en can rise,
I chide him—then I pray.

When I at table take my place,
Whatever be the meat,
I first do chide—and then say grace,
If so dispos'd to eat.

Too fat, too lean, too hot, too cold,
I ever do complain,
Too raw, too roast, too young, too old—
Faults I will find or feign.

Let it be flesh, or fowl, or fish,
It never shall be said,
But I'll find fault with meat, or dish,
With master, or with maid.

But when I go to bed at night,
I heartily do weep,
That I must part with my delight—
I cannot scold and sleep.

However this doth mitigate,
And much abate my sorrow,
That tho' to-night it be too late,
I'll early scold to-morrow.

ASIATIC PETITION.

The following is a translation of a curious and affecting Petition sent by the Wife of ALMAS ALI CAWN, who some years since was put to death in India.

To the high and most mighty Servant of the most powerful Prince, GEORGE KING OF ENGLAND, *the lowly Slave of Misery comes praying for mercy to the Father of her Children.*

Most Mighty Sir,

May the blessings of thy God ever wait on thee, may the sun of glory shine round thy head, and may the gates of plenty, honour, and happiness be always open unto thee and thine. May no sorrow distress thy days, may no strife disturb thy nights, may the pillow of peace kiss thy cheeks, and the pleasures of imagination attend thy dreams; and when length of years makes thee tired of earthly joys, and the curtain of death gently closes round the last sleep of human existence, may the angels of God attend thy bed, and take care that the expiring lamp of life shall not receive one rude blast to hasten its extinction.

O hearken then to the voice of distress, and grant the petition of thy servant! O spare the father of my children, save the partner of my bed, my husband, my all that is dear. Consider, O mighty Sir, that he did not become rich by iniquity, and that what he possessed was the inheritance of a long line of flourishing ancestors, who, in those smiling days, when the thunder of Great Britain was not heard on the fertile plains of Hindostan, reaped their harvests in quiet, and enjoyed their patrimony unmolested. Think, O think, that the God thou worshippest delights not in the blood of the innocent. Remember thy own commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," and by the order of Heaven, give me back my Almas Ali

Cawn, and take all our wealth, ſtrip us of all our precious ſtones, of all our gold and ſilver, but take not the life of my huſband. Innocence is ſeated on his brow, and the milk of human kindneſs flows round his heart.

Let us wander through the deſerts, let us become tillers and labourers in thoſe delightful ſpots of which he once was lord and maſter! But ſpare, O mighty Sir, ſpare his life! Let not the inſtrument of death be lifted up againſt him; for he has not committed any crime. Accept our treaſures with gratitude, thou haſt them at preſent by force; we will remember thee in our prayers, and forget that we were ever rich and powerful. My children, the children of Almas Ali, lend up their petition for the life of him who gave them birth. They beſeech from thee, the author of their exiſtence, from that humanity which we have been told glows in the breaſt of European love lineſs. By the tender mercies of enlightened ſouls of Engliſhmen, by the honour, the virtue, the honeſty, and the maternal feelings of the great Queen, whoſe offſpring is ſo dear to her, the miſerable wife of thy priſoner, beſeeches thee to ſave the life of her huſband, and reſtore him to her arms.

Thy God will reward thee, thy country muſt thank thee, and ſhe now petitioning will ever pray for thee, if thou granteſt the prayer of thy

Humble vaſſal,

ALMASSA ALI CAWN.

VARIETIES,

LITERARY *and* PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE ſecond edition of Dr. ROLLO's work on the "*Diabetes Mellitus*," with the Reſults of the trials of various acids and other ſubſtances, in the treatment of the lues venerea, containing many additional facts and illuſtrations, is in the preſs, and will be ready for publication early in November next.

An Engliſh tranſlation of the late Dr. STEWART's "*Propoſitiones Geometricæ more veterum Demonſtratæ*" is announced for publication. It conſiſts of a ſeries of geometrical theorems, moſtly new, inveſtigated firſt by analyſis, and afterwards ſynthetically demonſtrated by an inverſion of the ſame analyſis. The utility of ſuch a work is evident, and the celebrity of the original, which is now ſcarce, will render the preſent tranſlation more valuable.

There is printing at the Glaſgow Univerſity Preſs, a ſmall impreſſion (to complete ſets) of "*Clarke's Homer's Odyſſey.*" the text of which is accurately compared by the Glaſgow folio Homer, and the notes, &c. by the quarto edition of Dr. Clarke's Homer.

Mr. PRATT is variouſly occupied, being gradually proceeding on three compoſitions, the one "*Gleanings in England*;" the ſecond, a novel, under the title of "*Great and Little Folks*;" and a third, to be called "*Recollections of Eudoſius*; the Man of one Hundred and one: being Views retroſpective of the Four Seaſons of Life."

Dr. MAVOR, of Woodſtock, has in the preſs a ſmall, though very important Biographical Work, deſigned for the uſe of Schools. It is matter of great ſurprize and aſtoniſhment that there has never exiſted in the Engliſh language a portable ſchool-book of Britiſh Biography, to ſerve as a mirror to our youth, as a model by which to excite their emulation. This very promiſing ſchool book will have for its title "*The Mirror, or ſelect Lives of illuſtrious Britons, who have been diſtinguiſhed for their virtues, talents, or remarkable progreſs in life, with incidental and practical Reflections.*

Mr. BLAIR, Surgeon of the Lock Hoſpital, &c. is upon the eve of publiſhing *another* Collection of Caſes and Obſervations on the Effects of the New Anti-Venereal Remedies, which have been propoſed by various medical gentlemen in the treatment of Syphilis.

On Monday, October the 8th, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, Mr. JOHN PEARSON will commence, in Golden-ſquare, his autumnal courſe of Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

A curious and moſt eloquent Epiſtle has been addreſſed by the famous LAVATER to the French Directory, dated "*Zurich, May* 10, 1798, *in the firſt year of Helvetic Slavery.*" It is written with the uſual energy and eccentricity of that celebrated writer. A tranſlation has appeared in London.

The

The ſecond volume, which completes the account of the "*late Dutch Embaſſy to Pekin*" has juſt made its appearance at Paris. This authentic work, which may be at once conſidered as a ſupplement and appendage to that of Sir GEORGE STAUNTON's, nearly perfects the knowledge of an immenſe empire, of which the only accounts publiſhed before them were diſfigured by prieſtcraft and ſuperſtition. The Dutch Embaſſy, as a ſource of new and curious information, poſſeſſes the peculiar advantage, that it was undertaken at the expreſs requeſt of the Chineſe Government, which deſired the gratification of having Ambaſſadors from foreign nations preſent at the grand and remarkable feſtival of the ſixtieth anniverſary of the Emperor's acceſſion to the throne. VAN BRAM, the ſecond perſon in the embaſſy, and its hiſtorian, reſides at preſent near Philadelphia, and his works had the ſingular recommendation of being patronized by the American and French governments; it is dedicated by permiſſion to General Waſhington, and the numerous drawings, extenſive collection of natural hiſtory, &c. have been purchaſed by the Directory, by whom, at ſome future time they may be ſplendidly publiſhed.

Mrs. WAKEFIELD has juſt completed a ſecond volume of her "*Juvenile Anecdotes founded on Facts.*"

A new and improved tranſlation from the French of that highly-eſteemed work "*The Studies of Nature,*" of BERNARDIN SAINT PIERRE, will be publiſhed early in October, in 3 vols. octavo.

The Heavens in the firſt 20 days of October, before ſun-riſe in the morning, will exhibit an uncommonly rich treat to the curious in aſtronomy. On Saturday and Sunday, the 13th and 14th, there will be a viſible conjunction at only one degree diſtant of Venus and Mercury, at which time they will riſe full eaſt about 10 minutes before five in the morning. On thoſe mornings, and on ſeveral which precede and follow, at 15 and 20 minutes paſt five, thoſe planets will be viſible ſeveral degrees above the horizon, nearly eaſt. Saturn, much higher in the heavens, will be viſible South by Eaſt, in a line with Caſtor and Pollux, two famous ſtars of the firſt magnitude, and juſt below them. Half way between Venus and Saturn, directly in the line of the ecliptic, is Regulus, another ſplendid fixed ſtar. Jupiter, about the ſame height as Regulus, but almoſt due weſt, will eclipſe by his ſplendour the Pleiades, or ſeven ſtars, on the one hand, and the fiery Aldeberan on the other. Full South will ſparkle Sirius, the moſt ſplendid of the fixed ſtars; and a little to the right, or weſt, the magnificent claſſical conſtellation of Orion will preſent itſelf. All perſons in poſſeſſion of teleſcopes of moderate power will doubtleſs avail themſelves of this opportunity to obſerve the horned phaſes of Venus and Mercury, the moons of Jupiter and Saturn, the ring of the latter, and the nebulous appearance in the ſword of Orion. The Uranus or Herſchel, which is ſituated half way between Regulus and Venus, will alſo be viſible through a teleſcope.

The following has been ſubmitted as an outline of a plan for the Improvement of the Port of London:

1ſt. A dock to be excavated in Wapping, which will contain between 400 and 500 ſhips.

2d. London-bridge to be taken down, and a new one to be built about 200 yards above where the preſent ſtands, which will provide a commodious ſtation for the coal and timber trade, near the heart of the metropolis.

3d. Government is to purchaſe the preſent legal quays, and the range of buildings which it may be neceſſary to convert into warehouſes: new quays are to be conſtructed from Tower-hill to Fiſh-ſtreet-hill, in the centre of which the Cuſtom-houſe is to be built: capacious warehouſes are to be erected over the quays, on the margins of the dock.

This plan is ſaid to be the production of Sir FREDERICK MORTON EDEN.

A German Phyſician, of the name of MARK, has diſcovered that acorns may be uſed with advantage as a ſubſtitute for coffee. Conſidering the dearneſs of this article, it will prove a diſcovery of great importance.

Dr. FREDERICK HIRSCH, Dentiſt to ſeveral German courts, has lately publiſhed the following account of an approved "*Remedy for the Tooth-ache:*"

"In the practice of my profeſſion of a Dentiſt," he ſays, "I have particularly turned my attention to the Cure of the Tooth-ache, and I learned from a celebrated German Phyſician, as well as from the *Journal der Erfindungen, &c.* "Journal of inventions, theories, and contradictions, in natural philoſophy and phyſic," No. xiv, p. 135, that among other inſects the well known Ladybird, *Coccinella ſeptempunctata*, poſſeſſed a peculiar virtue againſt the Tooth-ache; I was induced to collect ſome of theſe inſects. On repeated trials I found it to

exceed

exceed my expectations, and I was ſo happy as to cure ſeveral perſons ſpeedily and completely with this ſmall inſect, finding myſelf obliged to repeat the remedy only in the caſes of a few female patients. My method of proceeding was as follows: I cruſhed the inſect between my thumb and fore finger, and rubbed it between them till their points grew warm. With the fore finger and thumb thus prepared, I then rubbed both the affected part of the gum, and the aching tooth; upon which the pain, in every inſtance, except in the caſes mentioned above, completely ceaſed; I found, likewiſe, that the medicinal virtue of this inſect was ſo powerful and durable, that my fore finger was capable of removing the Tooth-ache for ſome days after, without cruſhing an inſect on it afreſh. It is not to be expected, however, that this inſect, when preſerved dead, ſhould produce the like effect; as then its internal parts, in which its virtue may be preſumed chiefly to reſide, are wholly dried up, leaving nothing but the wings and an empty ſhell. I could wiſh, therefore, that ſome ſkilful phyſician would impart to me, from his own experience, a method of preſerving the virtue of this inſect, ſo that its efficacy may be in full vigour throughout the year." The readers of the Monthly Magazine will doubtleſs recollect a valuable communication of Dr. BEDDOES on this ſubject, in p. 722, for Nov. 1796.

The celebrated French Aſtronomer, LALANDE is about to publiſh a "Hiſtory of the Heavens," *Hiſtoire Céleſte.* The work is at the preſs, and in a ſtate of conſiderable forwardneſs. He is alſo buſied in preparing for the preſs a "Bibliography of Aſtronomy," *Bibliographie Aſtronomique.*

Mr. BORDA's Tables of Sines for the centeſimal Diviſion of the Quadrant, for every ten thouſandth part of a centeſimal degree, are already printed; and the Logarithms of theſe ſines are in the preſs.

The grand meaſurement of an Arc of the Meridian by the French Aſtronomers, with DELAMBRE and MECHAIN at their head, which has been carried on with wonderful perſeverance and exertion, is nearly finiſhed. Father PIAZZI, the Aſtronomer, of Palermo, is alſo about to meaſure a degree in Sicily.

Baron RACKNITZ is publiſhing a very ſplendid work at Leipſic, intended to exhibit the different ſtyles of ornamenting the interior parts of edifices, in different countries, and in different ages. Each number, of which three have already appeared, contains ſix folio coloured plates of inſides of buildings, and as many of appropriate furniture. With the letter-preſs of each, about 100 pages quarto, are 12 ſuitable vignettes. The price eight gold frederics, or 7l. ſterling. The plates do honour to the Baron's taſte, and are executed in a ſuperb ſtyle; and the diſſertations accompanying them are of equal merit.

Mr. HUMBOLT has made ſeveral experiments on the ſubject of the germination of ſeeds in the oxy-muriatic acid, and has found that this acid has a remarkable effect in accelerating the progreſs of vegetation. The ſeeds of garden creſſes, when thrown into the fluid at the temperature of 88, ſhewed germs in three hours, while none were ſeen in water in 26 hours. Profeſſor POHL, at Dreſden, produced in this manner vegetation from dried ſeeds in a collection of plants 120 years old, and Meſſ. JACQUIN and VANDER SCHOTT, at Vienna, have cauſed the growth of old ſeeds in the botanical garden, which had reſiſted every other method.

Mr. VAAQUELIN has made a new analyſis of the red lead ore of Siberia, and aſſerts that it contains a new metallic acid, to which he gives the name of *Chrome*, on account of its property of colouring every ſubſtance combined with it.

The NATIONAL INSTITUTE has propoſed the following queſtions:

What are the grand revolutions which have taken place on the globe, and which are either indicated or proved by hiſtory?

The prize, a gold medal of five hectogrammes.

What are the inſtitutions beſt calculated to eſtabliſh the morals of a people?

The prize, the ſame as the above.

The claſs of the Mathematical and Phyſical Sciences had propoſed in 1792, as a prize queſtion, "the uſes of the "Liver in different claſſes of animals;" but not having received any ſatisfactory memoir on this head, it now divides this queſtion into two branches, each of them prize queſtions: the firſt, an accurate anatomical and phyſiological deſcription of the Liver in different animals, and the parts connected therewith; the ſecond, an analyſis of the hepatic and cyſtic Bile in the above animals.

The ROYAL ACADEMY of MEDICINE at BARCELONA has propoſed the following queſtion: Whether Cold Baths are uſeful or prejudicial in diſorders in the breaſt, and what their effects, according to circumſtances?

The

The ROYAL SOCIETY at COPENHAGEN has propoſed the following prize queſtions:

What nations diſcovered America, and kept up an intercourſe by ſea with that country before the Norwegians, and how far did the diſcoveries of the latter extend towards the ſouth? the proofs of ſuch conjecture muſt be drawn partly from written documents, and partly from monuments now exiſting, ſuch as monuments, edifices, languages, &c.?

What will be the data for eſtimating the quantity of heat produced in different circumſtances, and by different combuſtible materials uſed in œconomical purpoſes, ſuch as wood, turf, foſſil and pit-coal of every ſpecies? Theſe muſt be calculated at leaſt for four different caſes. 1ſt, Where the fuel is burnt in a ſtove, in order to heat a given quantity of air, as in a chamber: 2d. When employed for boiling any liquid: 3dly. When uſed for hardening any ſoft ſubſtance, as in baking bricks: 4thly, When employed for melting any hard body, as in fuſing metals in an aſſaying or melting furnace. Theſe experiments muſt be ſo inſtituted, that from them may be computed both the proportional effects of each method of applying heat, and the œconomical advantages of each ſpecies of fuel.

What is the higheſt degree of heat that the ſteam of water can communicate to other bodies? Can that part of the water in Papin's digeſter, which is not in the form of vapour, acquire a greater heat than 212 of Fahrenheit?

What are the moſt remarkable ſteps in the progreſs of practical philoſophy, from the time that it was firſt brought to a regular ſyſtem down to the preſent period?

AGRICULTURE. Modern huſbandry has introduced many important improvements in the rotation of crops, but perhaps few more advantgeous than the late one of ſowing turnips after flax, hemp, and crops of that kind, as is done in ſeveral different counties.

Many uſeful diſcoveries have unqueſtionably been gradually introduced in the feeding of domeſtic animals by different Engliſh farmers; but there are many roots that have been but little attended to in this point of view in this country: of this kind is the *parſnip*, which from its containing a large portion of the ſaccharine principle muſt be highly nutritious: on trial, it has indeed been found both in Guernſey and Jerſey, where it is cultivated on a large ſcale, to be extremely profitable for fattening hogs and different kinds of poultry.

Another improvement of this ſort is much leſs attended to by practical farmers than its importance ſeems to require. This is the bruiſing and proper reducing of corn before it is employed in the feeding of animals. If this be properly performed, the writer of this article is convinced, from a variety of trials, that a ſaving of at leaſt one third of the grain may be effected. The principal objections to this mode of feeding are the trouble of performing the operation, and the expence of the utenſils. The latter might perhaps be much obviated by an alteration of conſtruction, and the former cannot be of much conſequence in many ſituations. The ſubject, at leaſt, in every point of view, deſerves more conſideration.

Though modern chemiſtry has certainly thrown great light on the operation of lime applied as a manure, the ſubject is not yet free from difficulties. The chief way in which it effects uſeful changes in lands, is however moſt probably by promoting the putrefactive proceſs, and thereby increaſing the quantity of carbonaceous matter, and rendering new combinations favourable for vegetation more eaſy.

NEW PATENTS

Enrolled in the Month of Auguſt.

Mr. DUPE's, FOR A METHOD OF LAYING BARS OF IRON AND STEEL FOR DOUBLE BARRELLED GUNS.

LETTERS patent have been granted to Mr. W. DUPE, of Hammerſmith, gun-maker, for a new method of laying and manufacturing bars of iron and ſteel for double barrelled guns.

The invention conſiſts in taking two rods of iron of a leſs diameter than the intended calibers of the barrels, laying them parallel to each other and ſurrounding them with ſteel, or a mixture of ſteel and iron, to an equal thickneſs with the bars, and then over the whole applying an iron coating, and welding the whole together completely. When the barrels are bored, the inner rods are cut out (being of leſs diameter than the calibre of the barrel) and the outſide iron, which ſerved

ſerved as a coating for the ſteel during the welding is alſo worked off by the file, leaving the ſteel of the barrels of the requiſite thickneſs.

Mr. DOCKER'S, FOR MAKING PIPES, OR TUBES, OF BLOCKS OF STONE, FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF WATER.

A patent has been granted to Mr. W. DOCKER, of Birmingham, ſlate-merchant, for making pipes, or tubes, out of blocks of ſtone, to ſerve for the conveyance of water, ſteam, or any other fluid.

The ſtone is bored in the uſual manner, and the invention of the patentee conſiſts in the contrivance of different methods of cloſe adaptation of the one pipe to the other, ſo that no projecting part be left at the ſeams, which may be cloſed with paint.

Mr. STATON'S, FOR A CONTRIVANCE FOR RAISING ALE, &c. OUT OF CELLARS.

A patent has been obtained by T. STATON, Caſtle-ſtreet Park, Southwark, machine-maker, for a contrivance for raiſing ale, ſpirits, oils, &c. out of cellars, which is effected by taking advantage of the elaſticity and preſſure of air in different circumſtances.

This is a complicated apparatus, but the principle of the invention is as follows: a large barrel, perfectly air-tight, is placed in a ſituation lower than the caſks to be emptied; a pipe enters the lower part of the barrel which communicates with a ciſtern of water, and by means of a forcing pump the water is ſent into the barrel through a tube, which enters the under part, conſequently the air in the upper part of the barrel is compreſſed. There is alſo a contrivance for returning the water of the barrel into the ciſtern, and renewing the preſſure of the encloſed air. An horizontal tube goes from the air-barrel, which has lateral pipes, with ſtop-cocks that are made to communicate with the upper part of each of the veſſels which are to be emptied, and the liquor is thus, by the preſſure, communicated from the air-barrel, made to empty its contents through another opening at the bottom of each veſſel, to which a tube is adapted which conveys it to the deſired place. There is, beſides, a mercurial tube hermetically ſealed into the top of the air-barrel, after the manner of a barometer, which has a graduated ſcale, indicating the degree of condenſation of the confined air.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of Auguſt to the 20th of September.

ACUTE DISEASES.	*No. of Caſes.*
PERIPNEUMONY	2
Typhus Mitior	4
Small Pox	3
Dyſentery	7
Cholera	4
Hectica	2
Acute Rheumatiſm	4
Gout	2
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Cough	5
Dyſpnœa	4
Hæmoptyſis	2
Pulmonary Conſumption	5
Hydrothorax	2
Aſcites	5
Anaſarca	4
Hepatitis Chronica	1
Bilious Vomiting	6
Gaſtrodynia	7
Enterodynia	6
Diarrhœa	26
Hæmorrhois	7
Fluor albus	4
Menorrhagia	6
Prolapſus Vaginæ	1
Chloroſis	5
Worms	2
Dyſuria	4
Nephralgia	1
Icterus	3
Scrophula	7
Hypochondriaſis	5
Hyſteria	4
Cephalalgia	4
Herpes	6
Prurigo	5
Chronic Rheumatiſm	12
PUERPERAL DISEASES.	
Menorrhagia lochialis	2
Maſtodynia	5
Mammary abſceſs	1
INFANTILE DISEASES.	
Aphthæ	4
Diarrhœa	7
Ophthalmia purulenta	1

During the laſt few weeks diſorders of the ſtomach and bowels have been very frequent. Diarrhœa, dyſentry, and cholera, have prevailed in an uncommon degree. The firſt of theſe diſeaſes has, in many inſtances, been ſo mild as not to require any medical attention. It has proved to be nothing more than a ſalutary effort of the conſtitution to throw off ſome offending matter. In other caſes, how-

ever,

ever, it has been found to be a troubleſome and obſtinate diſeaſe. This circumſtance has often been occaſioned by an attempt too haſtily to check the diſcharge by the uſe of aſtringents and opiates; which might more ſafely have been promoted by the uſe of gentle eccoprotics, and the unpleaſant irritation of which might have been alleviated by plentiful dilution, or the employment of ſome demulcent remedies.

The dyſentery is a diſeaſe of a more alarming kind, and, though it reſembles the diarrhœa in ſome of its ſymptoms, is ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed by others, and is to be traced to a very different cauſe. In this diſeaſe, though the ſtools are frequent, they are generally in a ſmall quantity, and conſiſting rather of mucus, ſometimes mixed with blood, than of natural fæces. They are alſo for the moſt part, accompanied with ſevere gripings, and followed by teneſmus. This diſeaſe is ſometimes preceded and generally accompanied by febrile ſymptoms, and oftentimes proves contagious, particularly in camps. Sir JOHN PRINGLE, in his treatiſe on Diſeaſes of the Army, has remarked, that the contagion aroſe frequently from dead bodies unburied in the field of battle, or ſometimes from the effluvia of marſhes, and at other times from crouded jails and hoſpitals. Diſſections have proved, that the ſeat of this diſeaſe is in the larger inteſtines, and pathologiſts have referred its proximate cauſe to a ſpaſmodic ſtricture of the colon and a detention of hardened fæces: the cure, therefore, muſt conſiſt in the removal of ſtricture and the evacuation of fæces. Fomentations of the abdomen, and the application of a bliſter, have ſometimes ſucceeded in the removal of ſpaſm. If opium be adminiſtered, it ſhould be followed by the exhibition of cathartic remedies, as it can only be uſeful by abating the irritation of the ſtomach, removing ſtricture in the large inteſtines, and thus promoting the operation of the cathartic remedies, and the evacuation of the inteſtines. If medicine adminiſtered by the mouth is rejected by the ſtomach, the uſe of glyſters becomes particularly neceſſary. The diſeaſe now deſcribed, has not aſſumed its worſt form in the inſtances referred to in the liſt. Moſt of the caſes of cholera morbus have been attended with a mild train of ſymptoms, which have yielded to the diluting and demulcent plan of treatment; though, in ſome inſtances, there has been occaſion for the uſe of opiates.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

CAMBRO-Britons, an hiſtorical Play, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket. The muſic by Dr. Arnold. 8s.

Longman and Broderip.

The overture to the Cambro-Britons conſiſts of four movements; the firſt of which opens in a bold and martial ſtyle, and proceeds with conſiderable energy of effect: in the ſecond, third and fourth Dr. Arnold has judiciouſly availed himſelf of the Cambrian inſtrument; and in the ſecond, where he employs two harps in ſeparate parts, the idea of which was happy, he has been particularly ſucceſsful.

The vocal part of the work is not bulky, but the excellence of ſome of the airs, &c. well compenſates the lack of quantity. "When the rude voice of war," ſung by Mrs. Bland, is pleaſing, novel, and highly characteriſtic. "King Arthur kept at merry Carliſle," ſung by Mr. Johnſon, Mr. Suett, and Mrs. Bland, is a pleaſant trio; and the ſemi chorus of Angels is productive of a powerful and melliſluous effect. The march introduced after the ſong, "The ſunwas ſet," ſung by Mrs. Bland, moves with dignity, and exhibits a conſummate knowledge of the orcheſtra. With the "Chorus of Bards" we are peculiarly pleaſed: the verſes of Gray, "Ruin ſeize thee, ruthleſs king!" were moſt happily adopted by the author; and the compoſer has been equally fortunate both in the harmony with which he has accommodated them, and in the accompaniments with which he has heightened and characteriſed that harmony. The *finale*, which commences with a duet, is of ſlight conſtruction, but agreeably melodized, and concludes the piece with much *eclat*.

A favourite Air, adapted with variations for the piano-forte, by W. A. Moyart. 1s. 6d.

Preſton.

Mr. MOYART has given nine variations to this theme, ſome of which are in the ſame time with itſelf, viz. $\frac{3}{4}$, while others are in $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$. They exhibit an ingenious effort of fancy, are progreſſive in point of execution, and are calculated both to engage and improve the practitioner on the inſtrument for which they are deſigned.

A grand

A grand March, composed and dedicated to Col. Ackers of the Loyal Manchester and Salford Volunteers, by T. Haigh. 1s. *Preston.*

This march takes a respectable rank among the numerous modern productions of this kind. It possesses some novelty, with marks of a vigorous imagination; and if performed by a band, would be found to produce an effect truly military.

"Hope and Fear," as sung by Miss Griffiths, introduced in the Opera of Lionel and Clarissa, composed by Michael Kelly. 1s. *Corri, Dussek and Co.*

This air is not without merit: it possesses expression, and the accompaniment in the second movement strengthens the general effect; but it fails in originality, and wants that design and scientific decorum which are always discoverable in the productions of a real master.

Overture to Harlequin Highlander, or Sawney Bean's Cave, as performed at the Royal Circus, composed by J. Sanderson. 2s. *Riley.*

Mr. SANDERSON has displayed much novelty and variety of fancy in this overture. The first movement which, perhaps, would bear *cutting*, opens with spirit, and is conducted in a masterly style: the remaining four are ably contrasted, and by supporting the national character of the highland muse, anticipate the scenery of the piece.

Conscious Innocence, a ballad, composed, with an accompaniment for the piano-forte or harp, by M. Camidge. 1s. *Preston.*

Some of the passages in this ballad are pleasing; but they are defective in originality, and in connection. The introductory symphony is fanciful, and the harp accompaniment forms a considerable embellishment to the melody.

An answer to the favourite Song, sung by Mrs. Bland in the Stranger, written by Mr. Graham; *the music by Mr.* Suett. 1s. *Preston.*

We are sorry we cannot augur that this song will become as great a favourite with the public, as that to which it forms a response. The air, if the vocal part of the composition can be said to merit such an appellation, is meagre and inexpressive: its best passage is borrowed; the first symphony is one bar short of its due measure, and the bass is frequently ill chosen.

"Croppies lie down," arranged as a rondo for the piano-forte, by C. G. Zierlein. 1s. *Preston.*

"Croppies lie down," as arranged by Mr. Zierlein, forms an agreeable and improving exercise for the piano-forte practitioner. The digressions are in general very happy, especially where the minor of the original key is introduced, in which are exhibited much taste and professional learning.

"Love in Marcella's Eyes," a song; the subject taken from Handel's eleventh concerto. 1s. *Longman and Broderip.*

The music of "Love in Marcella's Eyes" is partly from Handel, and partly new. The selected bars apply to the sense of the words, and give them a happy and striking effect; but the novel part of the melody, though not altogether unpleasing, nor destitute of expression, is somewhat crude and unmetrical, and evidently the production of a *tyro* in the harmonic science. The author has to learn that a *syncopation* like that which he has employed in the third line of the second page, requires to be marked by intervening notes in the bass, or the accompaniments; that when notes eccentric to the *key* are introduced, as in the second and fourth lines of the second page, it is by no means indifferent whether they be considered as a flat to the half-tone above, or a sharp to the half-tone below; and that by such a division of the bar as is given in the last line of the third page, to the words "o'er her snowy breast," the accent is rendered false, and unintelligible. These remarks, however, are not meant to discourage this young composer (for young we suppose him to be), but to enable him to avoid such errors in his future efforts, and to give a fairer display of those talents which we are confident he possesses.

British Blood, a national song, by the author of the Tipling Deities. 1s. *Goulding.*

The music applied to the words of this song is from a fine old melody, and judiciously selected. The simple boldness of its style perfectly accords with the poet's sentiment, and fills the mind with that martial dignity which is the true concomitant of patriotic courage.

John Bull, a national cantata. 1s. *Goulding.*

John Bull is a cantata, made up of some good recitatives, which are new, and the two old airs of "Roast Beef," and "Britons strike Home." The plan of the whole is to extol that liberty of which the English so proudly boast, and to ridicule the constitution which at length a neighbouring nation enjoys. Of the compiled part of the publication, the musical community have long fixed their opinion, and of the words we can only say that they are replete with that common-place balderdash which too many of our countrymen are in the habit of levelling

ng at every thing in politics, which is not directly consonant with their own ideas of perfection.

Country and Town, sung by Mr. Dignum at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, with great applause; being an answer to Capt. Morris's Town and Country. 1s.

Longman and Broderip.

The words of "Country and Town" are written to the tune of Derry Down Derry. The verses, of which there are eight, are marked with considerable humour and hilarity, and the air is in perfect consonance with the subject.

Apollo et Terpsichore, No. 7. 1s. 6d. *Rolfe.*

This little periodical publication continues to be conducted with taste and judgment. Selections from some of the best modern productions occasionally ornament the work, and justify its encouragement. In the present number, among other eligible compositions, we find "Loud rav'd the blast" in Blue Beard, the much admired rondo in Steibelt's Coquette, and "At Lucy's door, &c." by Haydn.

Three Sonatas for the piano-forte, with an accompaniment for a violin or flute, and violoncello, composed and dedicated to the Arch-Duchess of Este, by Wincesłaus Pichl, *Professor of Music in Milan.* 7s. 6d. *Preston.*

Each of these Sonatas comprises three movements, and in each the introductory movement is spirited, variegated, and laid out in a masterly style. The *second* movements are graceful and melodious, but the concluding ones are less happily conceived; the subjects of the rondos are insipid, and their digressive matter injudiciously conducted. But though we feel ourselves obliged to point out some defects, we at the same time discover in this twenty-sixth work of Mr. Pichl so much *general* merit, and so many *particular* marks of real genius and science, that we are solicitous not to be understood to place it in the rank of mediocrity: its pretensions give it a much higher station, and will, we trust, ensure it a favourable reception with the musical public.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers who desire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

AGRICULTURE.

REFLECTIONS on Calcareous Manure, and on the importance of Elastic Fluids in Vegetation, and on the Preservation and Application of Fold-yard Manure, read to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, and published at their request, by *John Ralph Fenwick*, M. D.

Practical Observations on the British Grasses; new edition, with additions, 3s. plain, 5s. coloured. White.

ARCHITECTURE.

Principles of Architecture, containing the fundamental Rules of the Art, in Geometry, Arithmetic, and Mensuration; with the Application of those rules to practice; also the true method of drawing the Ichnography and Orthography of Objects; Geometrical Rules for Shadows; various Examples of Grecian and Roman Antiquities, and many useful and elegant Ornaments, with the Rules for projecting them, illustrated with 200 plates. By *Peter Nicholson*, Architect, 2l. 10s. in Numbers, or in three vols. 2l. 14s. 6d.

T. Gardner.

BOTANY.

Menthæ Britanniæ; being a new botanical Arrangement of all British Mints hitherto discovered; illustrated with Copper Plates. By *W. Sole*, folio, 1l. 1s. boards. White.

BIOGRAPHY.

Anecdotes of the Founders of the French Republic, and of other eminent characters connected with the events of the Revolution, decorated with a view of the attack upon the Thuilleries, and with a complete map of the French Republic, *volume the second*, 5s. bds.

Johnson.

EDUCATION.

Exercises on the Globes, interspersed with some Historical, Biographical, Chronological, Mythological, and Miscellaneous Information, on a new Plan: designed for the Use of young Ladies; price 4s. 6d. bound; by *William Butler*. T. Conder.

The Family Book; or Children's Journal; containing Moral and Instructive Tales, &c. upon subjects which generally occur in familiar society. Translated from the French of Mons. *Berquin*, 3s. 6d. Vernor and Hood.

GEOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, &c.

Second Edition of Savary's Letters on Egypt, illustrated with a Map, in which the supposed Route of Buonaparte is accurately delineated. Two large volumes 8vo. 14s. boards. Robinsons.

Second Edition of Travels through Syria and Egypt, in the years 1783, 1784, 1785. By *M. C. F. Volney*, 2 vols. 8vo. 14s. bds. Robinsons.

LAW.

Lectures on Civil Law, by *Arthur Browne*, Esq. Professor of Civil Law in the University of Dublin, and M. P. *volume the first*, 8s. boards.—To which will be added a Sketch of the Practice of the Ecclesiastical Courts, with

Cases determined therein, and some useful Directions for the Clergy. Butterworth.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Loughborough, Lord High Chancellor, from *Richard Wilson*, M. P. on the Subject of his Bill of Divorce from the Hon. Ann Wilson, presented on the last Session of Parliament to the Lords. 18s. Chapple.

MEDICINE.

Medical Extracts on the Nature of Health, and the Laws of the nervous and fibrous System, with practical Observations. By *Robert John Thornton*, M. D. in four vols. 11. 8s. boards, 3d edit. Johnson, Symonds, and Edwards.

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STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In September, 1798.

FRANCE.

THERE has exiſted in Paris for a conſiderable time paſt a warm contention reſpecting the ſhutting of ſhops upon the decadis, and opening them upon Sundays. By the conſtitution the Mahometan is allowed to pay his devotions to the Prophet on a Friday, the Jew to keep his ſabbath on a Saturday, and the Chriſtian to go to his place of worſhip on a Sunday as heretofore; but all are moſt abſurdly and inconſiſtently with this profeſſed toleration compelled to ſhut their ſhops upon the decadis, and to open them upon their reſpective ſabbaths, as an exterior obedience to the laws.

The ſubject has undergone ſeveral diſcuſſions in the legiſlative aſſemblies; and it was at length determined to ſupport the law, becauſe it was aſſerted (for it could not be proved) that the oppoſition to it aroſe more from political and factious motives, than from any ſcruples of conſcience in thoſe who complained.

In the Council of Five Hundred on the 23d of Auguſt, BOULAY PATY, the Reporter of the Committee of Marine, after urging the neceſſity for increaſing the navy, proceeded to ſay, "If on the one ſide, Alexander formerly traced out the route of an army by land to the Indies; if Sileucus Nicanor marched to the Ganges; if even ſpeculations of Indian commerce point out a courſe of glory to the armies of liberty; if at this moment Egypt, Arabia, and Perſia behold the Gauls carrying liberty to the two Indies, by giving freedom to Bengal; on the other ſide twenty barbarous nations point out the route to England, and by their ſucceſs, the various places for a deſcent upon the Britiſh iſles." He concluded

cluded with moving, that 125,000,000 livres be granted to the Minister of Marine for the service of the seventh year.

In the sitting of the 18th of August, PORTE spoke upon the plan for recruiting the army, presented by Jourdan. The Council adopted several clauses, the substance of which was, that whenever the country is in danger every citizen must be ready to defend it by a voluntary enrolment.

A message from the Directory to the Council of Five Hundred on the 14th of September, contains the official account of the landing of General BUONAPARTE at Alexandria on the 1st of July, and of his arrival at Cairo on the 23d of the same month. It appears that he has taken possession of Lower Egypt without resistance. The message recapitulates a long series of insults said to have been formerly committed by the Beys of Egypt on the French merchants. The message also states, that the French Republic have made this attack upon the Beys as much in revenge for the insults they have frequently offered to the Porte, who was unable to resent them, as for those offered to France. It is yet, however, a matter of doubt whether this extraordinary expedition has been undertaken by the connivance and consent of the Ottoman government, or contrary to its wishes and remonstrances.

IRELAND.

No sooner had the paroxism of rebellion and bloodshed in a considerable degree subsided in the sister kingdom, than the alarming intelligence arrived that the French had landed at Killala bay, taken the town, and were advancing into the country. The official dispatches which rapidly succeeded each other upon this occasion from Ireland were announced in short letters from the Duke of Portland to the Lord Mayor of London. In one of these, the number of the enemy said to be landed was stated to be 700 men.

The Gazette of the 1st of September stated the disagreeable intelligence that the French had attacked the forces under General LAKE on the 27th of August at Castelbar, compelled him to retreat with the loss of six pieces of cannon, taken possession of that town, and were advancing upon Tuans. The loss among the British forces was said to be but small. Immediately after this event, Lord Cornwallis left the city of Dublin to take the command of the army in person; he proceeded with a strong force towards Athlone, and made immense preparations to attack the invaders and their adherents. During these movements, the French at Castelbar changed their position, and attempted to elude the attack of the King's forces; they passed the Shannon at Balintra, where they attempted to destroy the bridge, but General Lake followed them so closely that they were unable to effect it; they halted at Cloone. At ten o'clock of the night of the 7th of September Lord Cornwallis moved with the troops at Carrick to Mohill, and directed Lieutenant-General Lake to proceed at the same time to Cloone, about three miles from Mohill, by which movement he would be able either to join with General Lake in the attack of the enemy, if they should remain at Cloone, or to intercept their retreat if they should (as was most probable) retire on the approach of the King's troops. On Lord Cornwallis arriving at Mohill soon after daybreak, he found the enemy had begun to move towards Granard; he therefore proceeded rapidly to St. John's Town. General Lake arrived at Cloone with an immense force about seven o'clock on the morning of the 8th of September. Lieutenant-Colonel Crawfurd under his command on coming up with the French rear-guard, summoned them to surrender; but as they did not attend to his summons, he attacked them, upon which two hundred of the French infantry threw down their arms, under the idea that the rest of the corps would do the same; Captains Packenkam and General Cradock rode up to them. The enemy however immediately commenced a fire of cannon and musketry, which wounded General Cradock; upon which General Lake ordered up more troops, and began the attack upon the enemy's position. The action lasted upwards of half an hour, when the remainder of the column making its appearance, the French surrendered at discretion. The rebels, who fled in all directions, suffered severely. The number of French which surrendered at this battle (which was called the battle of Ballinamuck) fought on the 8th of September, was 844. Ninety-six rebels were taken, among whom were three of their General Officers, viz. Roach, Blake, and Teeling. The enemy in their retreat before the King's troops, were compelled to abandon nine pieces of cannon, which they had taken in former actions with his Majesty's forces. The King's troops are said to have lost but three killed, and twelve wounded.

Notwithstanding this total defeat and capture

capture of the invaders, several parties of rebels continued for several days afterwards to assemble and to annoy the peaceable inhabitants, but they have since been, in a great measure, dispersed by the king's troops.

The long expected report of the secret committee of the Irish parliament appointed to enquire into the causes and progress of the rebellion, was presented to the house of commons on the 21st of August, by Lord CASTLEREAGH. The report, after proceeding to give an historical account of the origin of the society of United Irishmen in 1791, states, that so early as the year 1793, the seduction of the soldiery was part of the system of treason; that in order to embarrass the government of the country by preventing the current supplies of the year, all members of the united association were prohibited the use of exciseable commodities. It appeared, from the examinations of Dr. M'NEVIN, Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR, Mr. NEILSON, and Councellor EMMET, that an executive directory of the Irish union was instituted at an early period of the discontents, of which Lord EDWARD FITZGERALD and the four last-mentioned gentlemen were members; that in the year 1796, Lord EDWARD FITZGERALD and Mr. O'CONNOR set out for Paris, in order to negotiate with the French directory for the invasion of Ireland by a French force; but, fearful of a discovery, they proceeded no farther than the Rhine, where they met General Hoche, to whom they communicated the object of their mission: that this officer formed arrangements with the executive directory accordingly; that a fleet, with General Hoche, and a formidable army on board, was, in consequence of those arrangements, sent to Ireland in December following; but not being expected by the Directory of the Union till the spring of 1797, the people were not prepared to receive the enemy when they arrived at Bantry Bay. From the time that France was so providentially defeated in her attempted invasion of this country, the conspiracy in Ireland ceased not to encourage France to a second effort; and, for this purpose, a Mr. LEWINS was sent to Paris in the spring of 1797, but the French Directory not seeming much disposed to renew their attempts, a second agent, Dr. M'NEVIN was sent on a similar errand. He left Dublin about the end of June in the same year, and having reached Hamburgh, had a conference with the French Minister resident there, from whom finding it difficult to obtain a passport to Paris, he presented a copy of a *memoire*, which, as stated by the Doctor on oath, contained an exaggerated picture of the resources of the conspiracy, and the disposition of the people. This *memoire* also contained the request of a loan of a million and a half, in aid of the Irish revolution, proposing as security, the confiscation of the church lands in that country. The agent having arrived at Paris, and having presented this *memoire*, the Directory refused granting the loan, unless on condition of sending such a force as would secure Ireland as a conquest. After this, another agent and *memoire* was sent to Paris, complaining of delay, &c. In consequence of this representation, the French Directory sent a confidential agent to London, with whom Lord FITZGERALD had a conference on the part of the Irish union, and received assurance, that the force then preparing in the Texel was for the invasion of Ireland. This force did embark, under the command of General DRENDALS, but was debarked again, and the fleet sailing pursuant to fresh orders, led to the memorable victory atchieved by Admiral DUNCAN, on the 11th of October, 1797. Soon after this report was printed and published, there appeared an advertisement in the Hibernian Journal, signed by the principal persons who had given evidence before the secret committee, namely, Mr. O'CONNOR, Dr. M'NEVIN, and Mr. EMMETT, in which they complained that the evidence they had given had been greatly misrepresented in the public prints, under the name of what were called copies of the report of the secret committee. This advertisement excited the resentment of many members of the Irish parliament, and a warm debate took place upon the occasion, the issue of which was, that the printer of the Hibernian Journal, his wife, and agents, were examined at the bar of the house respecting the insertion of the above-mentioned advertisement, and afterwards discharged. A few days afterwards Mr. A. O'CONNOR, Mr. EMMETT, and Dr. M'NEVIN were examined before a committee of the house of lords, upon the same subject. They admitted that the advertisement was published by their authority; but that they did not mean to contradict or to retract any thing stated by them before that committee, or before the secret committee of the house of commons. They said they had read the evidence given by them before the secret committee

mittee of the houſe of lords, as printed in the appendix to their report. But Mr. O'CONNOR wiſhed to explain himſelf upon two points contained in the ſame evidence. Firſt, that General VALENCE was not in the moſt diſtant manner connected or concerned in any negociations carried on between the Directory of the Iriſh Union and the French Directory. Secondly, that it did not appear to him, that there was any connection between the Iriſh Executive Directory and any ſociety in Great Britain. They ſaid, that the advertiſement alluded ſolely to the miſrepreſentations in the newſpapers, which were not ſupported by the report of either houſe of parliament.

The report from the ſecret committee of the houſe of lords has been publiſhed, ſubſtantially the ſame with that of the commons. The only part of it which is new and extraordinary, is the evidence of JOHN HUGHES, of Belfaſt. In ſome of his anſwers he implicates the celebrated name of GRATTAN, in a buſineſs not the moſt honourable. He ſaid "that about the 28th of April laſt, he went to Mr. GRATTAN's, at Tinnehinch, with SAMUEL NEILSON; on going into the houſe they were ſhewn into the library. NEILSON introduced him to Mr. GRATTAN; he ſoon after walked out and left them alone for near half an hour. He ſaw a printed conſtitution of the United Iriſhmen in the room; that he was certain Mr. GRATTAN knew it to be the conſtitution of the United Iriſhmen, becauſe he aſked him (HUGHES) ſeveral queſtions about it. When they were going away, he heard Mr. GRATTAN tell NEILSON that he would be in town on or before the Tueſday following, and he underſtood from NEILSON, that Mr. GRATTAN had viſited him in priſon; and on their return to town, NEILSON told him, he had ſworn Mr. GRATTAN." NEILSON was afterwards called in, and being ſworn, denied in the moſt poſitive terms, that he had either at any time adminiſtered any oath to Mr. GRATTAN, or had ever told HUGHES that he had.

The parliament of Ireland have lately been engaged in the diſcuſſion of ſeveral important bills. In the latter end of Auguſt the Lord Chancellor preſented a bill to the Houſe of Lords to compel rebels to ſurrender, and abide their trials. This bill takes particular cognizance of 25 perſons whoſe names are inſerted in it, ſeveral of whom have left this kingdom. A bill was preſented at the ſame time, "To prevent perſons tranſported returning to his Majeſty's dominions." A motion was alſo made that a bill of attainder ſhould paſs againſt 26 perſons therein named; ſix witneſſes, among whom was the noted THOMAS REYNOLDS, were examined, touching the criminality of theſe perſons. The witneſſes did not concur in a knowledge of all; they were reſpectively called to ſuch as they ſeparately knew. The condition of avoiding the attainder, is to ſurrender themſelves before a particular period ſpecified in the bill.

A bill of amneſty was introduced by the Lord Chancellor from his Majeſty for perſons who had been concerned in the late rebellion, and ſhould ſurrender and return to their allegiance, but which contained an exception of Mr. NAPPER TANDY, and certain other perſons.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer alſo introduced a bill for making compenſation for the loſſes which his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects had ſuſtained in the late rebellion. This bill is a cloſe copy of the bill paſſed in England for the relief of the American royaliſts, and commiſſioners are appointed for carrying its purpoſes into effect.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 6th of September obſerved, that the obvious and extraordinary exigencies of the public expenditure in the preſent criſis, when the expence of the yeomanry alone was 150,000l. per month, rendered it unneceſſary to ſay that ſome new taxes were indiſpenſible, in order in the firſt inſtance to provide for the loan voted of 500,000l. The houſe upon his motion for that purpoſe went into a committee of ways and means. He then propoſed an increaſed taxation in the following ratio: inſtead of 20l. now paid for ſpirit licences in Dublin, Cork, Waterford, and Limerick, cities and precincts, a tax ſhould be paid hereafter in all towns and counties at large, an increaſe of one half of the preſent duties. Upon a ſuggeſtion of the ſpeaker reſpecting the evil tendency of low ale-houſes, all ale-houſes in future are to be ſubject to the ſpirit licence, which is to include ale and beer. The committee was ordered to make their report the next day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

While the Kingdom of Ireland has for ſome time paſt been the theatre of war and rebellion, but few ſcenes have paſſed in Great Britain which have claimed public attention.

Capt. STOPFORD, of his Majeſty's ſhip Phaeton, in company with the Anſon,

ſon, on the 7th of September, captured a French frigate called La Flore, of 36 guns and 255 men; ſhe had been eight days from Bourdeaux, and was taken after a ſearch of ſeven days, and a chace of 16 hours.

Capt. DIXON, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Lion, had the good fortune to fall in with four Spaniſh frigates on the 15th of July, about 29 leagues off Carthagena, and after having brought them to a cloſe action, which laſted nearly two hours, the enemy was totally defeated, and put to flight, leaving one of the frigates (the Dorothea) to her fate; he took poſſeſſion of her in the face of the three remaining frigates, diſtant about two miles. It appears that when the Engliſh Captain firſt bore down upon the enemy, he perceived that the Dorothea was diſabled, and therefore made that a particular object of his notice, the reſt of the frigates ſeparated from her, inſtead of keeping cloſe, and they made their attacks ſeparately as they paſſed the Lion. The Dorothea was ſuppoſed to have had 60 men killed or wounded, the Lion had only one man killed and two or three wounded.

On the 27th of June, as the Captain of the Swediſh frigate Troya was proceeding on his voyage from Maſtrand with a convoy under his care, he was met off the North Foreland by an Engliſh ſquadron commanded by Commodore LAWFORD, who, upon learning that the Swediſh ſhips were deſtined for Portugal and the Mediterranean, ordered them into Margate Roads to be ſearched, under pretence of having iron, timber, and other commercial articles on board, contrary to treaty. The Swediſh Captain ſpiritedly reſented this inſult (as he conceived) offered to his flag; and it appears that the Britiſh cabinet have ſince given the moſt poſitive aſſurance that no Swediſh convoy ſhall in future be intercepted.

A cartel for the exchange of priſoners is ſaid to be agreed upon between the French and Engliſh. The number of French priſoners in England is about 27,000; the Engliſh priſoners in France are about 6000.

A court-martial held on the mutineers of his Majeſty's ſhip the Defiance has ſentenced 19 to be hanged (recommending eight to mercy), four to be flogged and tranſported, one to be impriſoned for one year, and one acquitted. They are ſaid to be all Iriſhmen, and were charged with the crime of ſwearing to murder their officers, and to carry the ſhip into Breſt.

It is reported that one of the convoy of the Weſt-India fleet has captured a veſſel having General Pichegru on board, who, with Barthelemi, and ſeveral of the baniſhed deputies, had made their eſcape from Cayenne. General Pichegru is ſuppoſed to be on his paſſage to England.

Soon after the French had landed on the coaſt of Ireland the Britiſh cabinet laid a general embargo upon all ſhipping, which was enforced with ſuch ſeverity as to ſtop paſſengers and parties of pleaſure on their way to and from Margate and other watering places.

A proclamation was iſſued from the Court of St. James's, dated the 29th of Auguſt, declaring that ſuch Ports of the coaſts of the Mediterranean as are occupied by the arms of the perſons exerciſing the powers of government in France, or are ſubject to the government of perſons acting notoriouſly under their influence and direction, and eſpecially the coaſts and ports of Genoa, and thoſe of the territory of the Pope, ſhall be conſidered as in a ſtate of hoſtility with his Majeſty; and his Majeſty's ſubjects and others are required to treat and conſider the inhabitants and ſubjects thereof as his Majeſty's enemies.

It appears by an abſtract of the expenditure incurred for the ſervice of the year 1797 lately publiſhed, that the national expence to be defrayed by taxes and impoſts upon the people, amounted in that year to more than one million of pounds every week; the amount of the year was 52,105,608l. 18s. 2½d. Of this ſum about eighteen millions was paid for the intereſt of the national debt, including the ſums applicable to its reduction.

The ordinary ſervices amounted to near ſeven millions.

The extraordinary ſervices to more than five millons.

The navy about 14 millions.

Among the many curious items are the following:

	£.
Foreign ſecret ſervice	188,222
Clergy and laity of France	192,677
To the Queen of Portugal	247,205
Superintendance of Aliens	2,866
Parliamentary penſions -	127,500
Parliamentary ſalaries and allowances - -	24,606
Penſions upon the hereditary Revenue - -	27,700
Civil government of Scotland	108,307
Exchequer fees - - -	85,050

Marriages and Deaths, in and near London.

Married.] At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Robert Moſs, eſq. youngeſt ſon of the Biſhop of Bath and Wells, to Miſs Sophia Weyland, ſecond daughter of John Weyland, eſq. of Woodeaton, Oxfordſhire.

At Mary-le-bone, Mr. James Gragan, to Miſs Harriet Bell, of Goodge-ſtreet, St. Pancras.

Mr. Joſeph Jennings, of Fleet-ſtreet, to Miſs Martha Darby, of Coleman-ſtreet.

Mr. Kingſton, of Manchester-ſquare, to Miſs E. Allen, of Hanover-ſquare.

Mr. M. N. Daniel, of Buckleſbury, to Miſs E. Witts, of Everſhed Place, Surrey.

Mr. W. Maurice to Miſs A. Bevill, late of the Adelphi.

Mr. J. Wartnaby, of Dalſton, to Miſs Butts, of the ſame place.

Mr. J. Leadam, ſurgeon of Tooley-ſtreet, to Miſs Mary Elizabeth Binckes, of Grace-church-ſtreet.

Mr. Richard Chalmers, of Craven-ſtreet, wine-merchant, to Mrs. D'Orte, widow of the late Dennis D'Orte, eſq. of Bonaire, near Bourdeaux.

E. Parry, eſq. of Gower-ſtreet, to Miſs M. Horner, of Kingſton upon Hull.

At St. Giles's, Captain James Hanſon, of the royal navy, to Miſs Cremer, late of Bury St. Edmunds.

J. Reynolds, eſq. late ſurgeon on board Admiral Nelſon's ſhip, to Miſs Hayward, of Hackney.

Mr. Glover, merchant, of Paternoſter-Row, to Miſs Emily Smith, daughter of George Smith, eſq. of Bermondſey.

At Ealing, J. Latham, M. D. of Romſey, to Mrs. Delamotte, of the former place.

Mr. Martelli, of Norfolk-ſtreet, Strand, to Miſs Holloway, only daughter of Thomas Holloway, eſq. of Chancery-lane.

In London, John Fiſher, eſq. of Dean, in Somerſetſhire, to Miſs Clay, of Queen Anne-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

Mr. Thomas Sibthorpe Hopkins, of Brook-ſtreet, Holborn, to Mrs. Tabitha Collins, of York.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, the Rev. J. Nedham, rector of Mundeſley, Norfolk, to Miſs Lack, of Park-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare.

At Hendon, Archibald Todd, eſq. of Dean-ſtreet, Soho, to Miſs Deſſel, of Gower-ſtreet.

At St. James's, Mr. Iſaac Orderſon, of Barbadoes, to Miſs Frances Toofey, niece of Philip Pryer, eſq. of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

Captain Edward Collier to Mrs. Mary Anne Treſuſis, of Montague Place.

Mr. George Benſon, ſurgeon, of High-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, to Miſs Jane Evans, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Ebenezer Evans, leather-ſeller, of New Compton-ſtreet, Soho.

Mr. Corri, jun. to Miſs Auguſta Albert, of Cecil-ſtreet.

Died.] At her ſon's houſe in Iſlington, Mrs. Mary White, matron of Bethlem Hoſpital, in whom the charity has loſt a valuable ſervant.

At his apartments in the King's Bench priſon, William Wilkinſon, eſq. of the Iſland of Antigua: he was one of thoſe whoſe debts exceeded the limitations of the late inſolvent bill.

In Milbank-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, William Arnold Wallinger, eſq. merchant and captain of the St. Margaret and St. John's Aſſociation.

In Glouceſter-ſtreet, Queen-ſquare, George Hadley, eſq. formerly an officer on the Bengal eſtabliſhment.

At his apartments in the New Road, Mr. John Hagelſton.

In Lamb's Conduit Place, in her 67th year, Mrs. Singleton.

Suddenly, Mr. W. Watkins, of Charing Croſs, optician.

At Hackney, Mrs. Pulsford, wife of Mr. Robert Pulsford, of Great St. Helen's, merchant.

At Kentiſh Town, Mr. James Richie, chief officer of the Eaſt India Company's ſhip, General Goddard.

In Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet, Mrs. Adams. Mr. Henry Vint, late of Taviſtock-ſtreet, Covent Garden.

In Worſhip-ſtreet, in his 84th year, the Rev. John Griffiths, late a diſſenting miniſter of Coventry.

At Muſwell Hill, Highgate, after a lingering illneſs, his Excellency Baron de Kutzleben, envoy extraordinary, and miniſter plenipotentiary from the Prince of Heſſe Caſſel.

In a fit of apoplexy, Mr. John Lockhart Barnard, of Philpot-lane, Fenchurch-ſtreet.

At Brompton, Mr. Hogarth, formerly of Swallow-ſtreet, St. James's.

In Newman-ſtreet, aged 91, Mrs. Du Vall, mother of the Rev. Dr. Du Vall.

After a few day's illneſs, greatly reſpected and regretted, Mrs. Lambert, of Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet.

At Highgate, Mr. James Proſſer, the oldeſt inhabitant of that place.

At Hammerſmith, whither ſhe went for the benefit of her health, Mrs. Nowland, of Chandos-ſtreet, Covent Garden.

Miſs Lowndes, daughter of Mr. H. Lowndes, bookſeller, in Fleet-ſtreet.

In Caſtle-ſtreet, Oxford Market, W. Patterſon, many years governor of the Iſland of St. John, in North America.

In Devonſhire-ſquare, Mr. Gyſbert Van Voorſt.

At Pentonville, Mr. A. Birkett, merchant.

At Hampſtead, Mr. Janaway, goldſmith, of Cheapſide.

In Newgate-ſtreet, Mrs. Eagleton, tea-dealer.

Suddenly, Mrs. Jewel, wife of Mr. Jewel, treaſurer of the Haymarket theatre.

At

At Brentford, aged 74, Mr. T. Hardwick.

Mr. Dennis, bookfeller, of Middle Row, Holborn.

At Homerton, Mr. Henry Mene.

At Edgware, after a long illnefs, John Jelly, efq.

At Brompton, aged 80, Timothy Goolding, efq.

Thomas Watts, efq. of Craig's Court, Charing-Crofs.

In Piccadilly, Ifaac Walton, efq. upwards of twenty years one of the pages of the Bed Chamber to his Majefty.

Mifs Denton, of Bolton-ftreet, Piccadilly, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Denton.

At Feltham, of which place he was vicar, the Rev. John Hewitt, formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Mr. George Preffey, of Henrietta-ftreet, Covent Garden.

Mr. Gibfon, of Coventry-ftreet, Haymarket.

At his houfe at Camden Town, on the 21ft inftant, Mrs. Martha Moore, wife of Mr. John Moore, of South Molton-ftreet, attorney at law.

Refpecting the late David Davis, Efq. of Durham-houfe, Hackney-road, Middlefex, we have been favoured with the following particulars—The progrefs of fcience is never fo rapid and accurate as in the minds of thofe whofe love of this knowledge foars above their native barbarity. The evident fuperiority which the philofophers of Greece held and maintained over the refined inhabitants of Rome, is an irrefutible proof. Hiftory tells us, that the talents of the men of Greece were more diverfified and more accurate; and, indeed, the logic of Ariftotle, and the demonftrations of Euclid, are living teftimonies which verify the narration of hiftory: they are teftimonies which perfuade us that clofe thinking is not to be met with among the refined and pedantic, but among the pupils of nature, who, by foftering a fpirit of inquiry, raife themfelves above the contemptible control of ignorance and barbarity, and acquire a profound and demonftrable erudition. This fpirit of inquiry is an inherent principle of curiofity which, in different climes, has different degrees of activity. Among the Welfh people, who are the leaft civilized, perhaps, in all Europe, curiofity is ever active, ever on the wing, and always pufhing on in purfuit of knowledge, fame, and immortality.

We have inftances of men who dated their being from among the mountains of Wales, and in procefs of time became the admiration of the univerfe. One might fuppofe that the minds of the inhabitants of Wales are like the violent torrents which pour down its mountains, carry nature and art before them, and by the force of their billows caufe the furges of the main to retire. Dr. Price and Sir William Jones are Welfh characters whofe celebrity will out-live the continuance of time. Dr. Price, by his writings on morals and politics, taught man the important leffon—*how to live*; and Sir William Jones, by his affiduous refearches and celebrity of talents, has fhewn us—that it is poffible for man to acquire fo durable a fame as *never to die.*

Among thofe fons of inquiry which Wales has produced, the late *David Davis, of Durham-houfe*, merited a diftinction. This ufeful and intelligent character was born at Cays, Carmarthenfhire, in the year 1722, and received that limited education which a country fchoolmafter could undertake to give. When this courfe of inftruction had been completed, he undertook to teach the afpiring youth of Wales, and in the mean time to improve himfelf. It was at this time, and by his own ftudious exertions, that he acquired that accurate knowledge of grammar and numbers, and that elegant ftyle of penmanfhip, which in fucceeding years made him extenfively ufeful and univerfally celebrated. At the age of 23, he left his native country, and arrived at London, the great emporium where genius feeks its reward. Here he had no friends to introduce him into a fphere of refpectable utility, nor any income to fupport him; but was obliged to degrade his talents by engaging himfelf as an hackney-writer at Doctors Commons. His continuance in this humiliating fituation was but fhort; for he opened a boarding-fchool at Iflington, and flourifhed in that department for which nature defigned him. His fuccefs is evident from the high opinion which the Brewers' Company had of his talents, by appointing him mafter of the free grammar-fchool at Iflington. This appointment he held and difcharged to the good and approbation of the community for 33 years. In 1790, he refigned the grammar-fchool, and removed to Durham-houfe, a manfion erected by his own induftry, where he received a few pupils in order to amufe himfelf, and benefit the public: indeed, his great object through life was ufefulnefs. It was a principle he long inculcated and practifed, and at length clofed at Durham-houfe, on the 28th of March, 1797, in the 72d year of his age. He was twice married, and has left after him a daughter by each wife. Zenobia, by his firft wife, has his freedom and affability; and Sarah Sufannah, by his fecond, (the amiable Mifs Bird, of Hereford) has his underftanding and perfon; and, by poffeffing her father's good qualifications, gives a fecond life to the virtues of the dead.

David Davis was a penman of the firft eminence: his tafte was delicate and original, and his performances were mafterly and approaching perfection. Penciling, drawing, double-inking, patching, &c. were innovations which he at all times defpifed. His rules were "*nature, freedom, uniformity.*" He never ftudied art to hide art; but, with a talent peculiar to himfelf, he ufed nature to embellifh

mbelliſh nature. From a ſtrict adherence o theſe cautions, the writings of his pupils never failed to give a pleaſure to the obſerver; a pleaſure which a penman of true taſte alone can ſenſibly feel. They were the productions of a free and eaſy command of hand; not painted with the eye cloſe to the paper, but executed with ſuperior facility, and capable of being examined at a natural diſtance.

Penmanſhip among the moderns is either clear or full. The clear ſtyle depends on the fineneſs of the hair ſtrokes and the acuteneſs of the turnings; and the full on a natural and ſometimes a premature change from the hair to the down-ſtrokes.

Mr. Davis was an advocate for neither extreme, but obſerved clearneſs in order to form elegance and perſpicuity, and made uſe of the full to effect an equiliorium. By inſiſting on this method, which he illuſtrated by his own examples, he deſervedly procured public encouragement. Many living characters of eminence and importance, in almoſt every profeſſion in life, have been his pupils. All the maſters in Iſlington were brought up at the feet of this ſecond Gamaliel. His ſchool was a ſeminary, not for men of common capacity, but for maſters. Strict diſcipline, unattended by auſterity, was his uniform principle of conduct. An over-fondneſs begins with familiarity, and concludes in diſreſpect; and ſeverity produces diſcouragement, terror, and ſtupidity. The ſubject of this memoir, whilſt he claimed reſpect, encouraged aſſiduity. If ſullenneſs met with chaſtiſement, induſtry felt his kindneſs.—Such was David Davis, of Durham-houſe: great was his uſefulneſs, his friendſhip extraordinary, and his mental powers above deſcription. May many imitate his laudable conduct. He roſe from ignorance to knowledge, from obſcurity to diſtinction, from penury to affluence; and, leaving the commotions of time, paſſed over to a happy immortality.

Errata in our laſt.—By miſtake we deſcribed the *Hon. R. Walpole*, lately deceaſed, as the Hon. Robert Walpole, his majeſty's miniſter at the court of Liſbon, this gentleman, we are happy to learn, is in perfect health; and that it is *brother*, the Hon. Richard Walpole, who is the gentleman deceaſed. He was a reſpectable banker in London, and married ſeveral years ſince Miſs Vanneck, ſiſter to the preſent Lord Huntingfield.

Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies, and of Dividends *announced between the 20th of Auguſt and the 20th of Sept. extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are in Italics.)

J. Arundell, Newbury, clothier. *Lewis, No. 12, Grays-inn ſq.*
J. W. Brocks, Bolton, Lancaſter, fuſtian manufacturer. *Windle, Bartlett's-buildings*
J. Blackley, Harwich, whitſter. *Windle, Bartlet's-buildings*
W. Birrchall, Preſton, cotton manufactor. *Hurd, Furnival's-inn*
T. Beaumont, Wakefield, ironmonger. *Battye, Chancery-lane*
B. Cook, Cheſhunt, maltſter. *Railton, Clyfford's-inn*
W. Charlton, Chicheſter, china-man. *Daley, Chicheſter*
R. Cliff, & B. Pratt, Coventry, ſtuff manufacturers, *Woodcock, Coventry*
C. Filby, & R. Crout, Ludgate-ſt. haberdaſhers. *Field, Friday-ſt.*
J. Gaunt, Mancheſter, woolen-draper. *Ellis, Curſitor-ſt.*
J. Jackſon, & H. Barlow, the younger, Stockport, hat manufacturers. *Duckworth and Co. Mancheſter*
J. Harford, Gun Arbour-l. Old-ſt. victualler *Fletcher, Welcloſe-ſq.*
W. Hambidge, Farringdon, corn-dealer. *Ward, Farringdon*
A. Hunter, Newcaſtle, engraver. *Hardcaſtle, Lincoln's-inn*
T. Halley, Kingſton upon Hull. *Sandwich, Hull*
W. Jackſon, R. Taylor, and J. Pearce, Newcaſtle, oilmen. *Atkinſon, Chancery-lane*
D. Lipſcombe, Glouceſt. mercer. *Hull & Meridith, Gray's-inn*
C. Lewick, Minories, merchant. *Atkinſon, Caſtle-ſt. Falcon-ſq.*
E. Moore, Newgate market, butcher. *Wild, Warwick-ſquare, Newgate-ſtreet*
R. Miles, Glouceſter, hallier. *Chilton, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's-inn*
G. Marton, Bath, coach-maker. *Hughes & Netherſole, Eſſex-ſt.*
R. Monk, Croſton, Lancaſter, innkeeper. *Ellis, Curſitor-ſt.*
G. Miller, Bernard's-inn, ſcrivener. *Maddick & Prejland, Lincoln's-inn*
C. Newman, Southampton, cabinet-maker. *Leigh, Bartlet's-b. Lincoln's-inn*
J. Norman, Old Montague-ſtreet, Whitechapel, baker. *Vyſe, Church-row, Ecclesworth-ſtreet*
D. Owen, Talfarne, Cardigan, ſhopkeeper. *Hill & Meridith, Gray's-inn*
J. Orrell and C. Lifter, Burnley, Lancaſter, and J. Blackburn, Gargrave, Yorkſhire, cotton-ſpinners. *Cheſheyne, Mancheſter*
T. Rawlins, Liverpool, merchant. *Shawes, New Bridge-ſtreet*
T. Rands, Hampſtead, builder. *Watſon, Featherſtone-buildings*
R. Roſſer, Briſtol, printer. *Edmunds, Exchequ. Office, Lincoln's-inn*
T. Pookſley, Chatham, linen-draper. *Swain & Stevens, Old Jewry*
W. J. Rogers, Minories, merchant. *Atkinſon, Caſtle-ſt. Falcon-ſq*
J. Sampſon, Carey-ſt. victualler. *Luttler, Bartlet's-buildings*
T. Schramm, Rochdale, merchant. *Cheſheyne, Mancheſter*
S. Scott, Hatton Garden, builder. *Scott, Mildred's-court*
T. Stanton, Ironmonger lane, factor. *Debary and Pope, Temple*
W. Townend, Bury, Lancaſter, woolſtapler. *Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn*
W. Urmſton, Taunton-caſtle, Indiaman. *Loxley, No. 80, Cheapſi.*
E. Wilſon, Kidbrook, near Eltham, cowkeeper. *White, Preſcot-ſt*
K. Worſledge, Great St. Helens, cornfactor. *Scott, Warnford-ct.*
T. Windley, Bonhall, Devon, cotton manufacturer *Robinſon, Bucklerſb.*
W. Young, Mancheſter, victualler. *Ellis, Curſitor-ſtreet*

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

R. P. Alwyn, Swanyard, Blackman-ſt. ſtuffmaker, &c. Sept. 23
H. Andrews, Perworth, ſhopkeeper. Sept. 11.
J. Archer, Sackville-ſtreet, hatter. Oct. 6.
H. Bewicke, Mancheſter, merchant. Sept. 22.
S. Bullock, Cateaton-ſtreet, factor. Oct. 35.
W. Barker, Rye, woolſtapler. Oct. 8.
J. Cowper, Perrith, tanner. Oct. 25.
Wm. Collins, Bath, linen-draper. Oct. 11.
J. Carter, Malden, carpenter. Sept. 29.
J. Couche, Exeter, merchant. Sept. 26.
M. Collins, Wincanton, linen-draper. Oct. 23.
J. Chapple, and J. Pratten, the younger, St. Philip and St. Jacob, tanners. Oct. 13.
J. Denby, Leeds, linen-draper. Oct. 13.
J. P. de Gruchy and P. Gavey, Fenchurch-ſtreet, merchants. Nov. 3.
J. Ellwood, Carliſle, callico-printer. Sept. 27.
J. Frowd, Windſor, upholſterer. Oct. 16.
Wm. Gardner, Coventry. Sept. 25.
H. Green and J. W. Killingly, Nottingham, merchants. Oct. 16.
L. Hall, Preſton, fadler. Sept. 24.
R. Hudſon, Goſnargh, cotton-manufacturer. Sept. 25.
J. Hall, Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide, woollen-draper. Sept. 22.
R. Holmes, Little Bampton, dealers. Sept. 21.
E. Hurford, Wellington, baker. Sept. 19.
Wm. Holland, Broad-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, hoſier. Oct. 30.
J. W. Hucklebridge, New Sarum, bookſeller, Sept. 26.
B. Hearne, and T. Treeves, Penrhyn, merchants, Sept. 27.
J. Hill, St. Martin's le Grand, taylor. Oct. 13.
W. Hodgſon, Strand, confectioner. Nov. 3.
N. Jefferies, Abenarle-ſtreet, ſilverſmith. Sept. 11.
R. James, High-ſtreet, Southwark. Sept. 22.
E. Jones, Southampton, ſail-maker. Sept. 21.
C. Ives, Coltiſhall, brewer. Oct. 2.
J. Jardine, Maryport, dealer. Oct. 19.
J. S. Krauſs, Mancheſter, merchant. Sept. 12.
H. Kemp and J. Kemp, Chicheſter, innholders. Sept. 12.
J. Leaver, Overbury, Miller. Oct. 13.
R. Lucas, Louth, worſted manufacturer. Oct. 9.
M. Mitton, Eaſt Hardwick, dealer. Oct. 3.
R. Nightingale, Tunbridge, farmer. Oct. 16.
J. Rumney, Thranſholme, dealer. Sept. 21.
W. Richardſon, Whitby, tanner. Oct. 2.
M. Robinſon, Liverpool, ſcrivener. Oct. 4.
S. Simmons, Biſton, Japanner. Oct. 12.
R. Staveley, Fenchurch-ſtreet, druggiſt. Oct. 22.
J. Stapleton, Salter's-hall, carpenter. Oct. 2.
W. Spender, Birmingham, draper. Sept. 24.
John Sale, R. Sale, and James Sale, Liverpool, coal-merchants. Sept. 29.
T. Underhill, Minories, linen-draper. Sept. 11.
S. Williams, Great Portland-ſtreet, haberdaſher. Sept. 18.
E. Ward, Crookholme, dealer. Sept. 21.
W. Wells, Kirton, Lincoln, ſhopkeeper. Oct. 2.
M. A. Wilſon, Hommerton, haberdaſher. Oct. 25.
T. Williams, Kidderminſter, mercer. Oct. 14.
W. Wilkinſon, Cheſter, linen-draper, Oct. 20.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Captain Ilderton, of the Northumberland Militia, to Miſs Ann Harriſon. Wm. Burdon, eſq. to Miſs Dixon, daughter of Major-General Dixon.

At Morpeth, Mr. Thomas Thompſon to Miſs Ann Wood.

At Carliſle, Roger Williamſon, eſq. of Snettlegarth, near Wigton, to Miſs Donald, only daughter of Mr. Donald, of Foulſike, in Lowſwater.

Mr. Thomas Hayton, of Sunderland, to Miſs Huntrods, of Biſhopwearmouth.

At Workington, Mr. Adam Scott, mercer, to Miſs Marſhall.

At Corbridge, Mr. John Walker to Miſs Mary Wiaſhip.

At Bywell, Mr. W. Sanders, ſupervifor of exciſe at Hexham, to Miſs Mary Jewitt, of the former place.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. George Anderſon, formerly an eminent builder. He realiſed a conſiderable fortune by his induſtry and talents, which raiſed him from the ſituation of a journeyman bricklayer.

At the ſame place, aged 83, Mr. Henry Shadforth, ſen. clerk of the chamber to the corporation. Mr. John Dagnia, caſhier in the Old Bank. In his 40th year, Mr. Joſhua Straker, agent to Colonel Beaumont. The Rev. Thomas Hornby, lecturer of St. John's.

At the Leazes, near Newcaſtle, Mrs. Pollard.

Mrs. Dunford, wife of Major Dunford, of the Royal Engineers, and daughter of the late Anthony Iſaacſon, eſq. of Kenton, in Northumberland.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

It has been decided, by a trial at the laſt aſſizes, at Carliſle, that the freehold of a church-yard is in the rector; and that the earth cannot be dug, or a graveſtone placed, without his permiſſion.

A few days ago, Mary the wife of Walter Middlemas, farmer, at Ribton, near Workington, was ſafely delivered of three boys, who, with the mother, are likely to do well: at a former birth ſhe had twins, a ſon and a daughter.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. Thomas Alliſon, ſadler, to Miſs Elizabeth Stockdale.

At the Abbey Church, in Holm, Mr. John Turner, of Green Row, to Mrs. Jane Drape.

At Workington, Mr. John Ettringham, maſon, to Miſs Jane Elliott.

At Orton, Mr. James Holme, of Rounthwaite, to Miſs Alderſon, of Ellergill.

Died.] At Whitehaven, aged 28, Mrs. Ann Barraſs.

At Wigton, in his 68th year, the Rev. Lowther Yates, D. D. Maſter of Catherine Hall, in the univerſity of Cambridge, and a Prebendary of Norwich. Dr. Yates was admitted B. A. in 1750, and proceeded M. A. 1754, and D. D. 1780. He ſucceeded Dr. Preſcott, as Maſter of the College in 1779, and was choſen Vice Chancellor of the Univerſity in 1779 and 1794.

At Kendal, in the prime of life, Mr. Thomas Gough. Miſs Bateman. Mrs. Collins, wife of Mr. Collins, diſſenting miniſter.

At Riſhton Hall, near Kendall, Mrs. Hewetſon, linen-draper, in Kendall.

At Stargill, in her 72d year, Mrs. Margaret Wilſon.

At Thornholme, Mr. Darcy Benſon. Alſo Mrs. Mary Benſon, ſiſter-in-law to the former.

At Workington, aged 76, Mr. William Longeake.

At Hawkſhead, in her 48th year, Mrs. Bolton, of the King's Arms Inn.

YORKSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Holderneſs Agricultural Society, held at Hedon, the queſtion, Whether there is any ſolid objection againſt breeding from cattle, however near their conſanguinity? was diſcuſſed by a numerous aſſembly, conſiſting of ſeveral medical gentlemen, and farmers and graziers of great experience in the breeding of cattle, when the unanimous opinion of the company was, that there is not any ſolid reaſon whatever againſt breeding from cattle, however nearly related.

Married.] At York, Mr. Robert Jones to Miſs Brearey, of Tadcaſter. Mr. Joſeph Kaye, of Liverpool, to Miſs Ann Gibſon, of York.

At Hull, Mr. William Hall, of Gilberdike, to Mrs. Firbank, of the former place. Mr. George Rudſton to Miſs Bell, of York. Mr. Thomas Coltiſh to Mrs Sadler. Mr. George Malkham to Miſs Grayham. Mr. William Smith to Miſs Fox.

At Leeds, Mr. Charnock, merchant, to Miſs Beezon. Mr. Samuel Deveril, to Mrs. Hannah Hargil: it was but five weeks before that ſhe buried her former huſband, and nearly the ſame length of time ſince her preſent huſband followed his late wife to the grave.

At Sheffield, the Rev. H. Pearſon, LL. B. to Miſs Harriet Wilſon.

At Whitby, John Yeoman, eſq. to Miſs Marriott, eldeſt daughter of Randolph Marriott, eſq. of Thirſk. Mr. Watſon to Miſs Cudbert.

At Knareſborough, Mr. Walter Beaumont, merchant, to Miſs Clarkſon.

At Womerſley, the Honourable Edward Hawke, to Miſs Francis Ann Hervey, ſecond daughter of the late Colonel Hervey, of Homerſley.

At Wakefield, Mr. H. Holmes, linen-draper, to Miſs Sykes.

Mr. John Henry Maw, of Warmſworth, to Miſs Clapham, of Hemſworth.

At Birſtall, Mr. Firth, of Heckmondwike, to Miſs Brook, daughter of Mr. Richard Brook, of Cleckheaton, near Leeds. Alſo Mr. Lawton, of Pontefract, to Miſs Peel, of Gomerſal.

At Beverley, Major Dodſworth, of the 34th regiment, to Miſs Dorothy Foord, third daughter of the Rev. Dr. Foord, of that place.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Caſtle. In his 56th year, Mr. Andrew Wilſon, brewer and merchant, of Wellingborough, Northamptonſhire. Edward Tipping, eſq. of Dundalk, in Ireland. At the advanced age of 97, Mr. John Law: he retained the uſe of his faculties till within a day of his deceaſe. Aged 65, Mrs. Ruth Thompſon. Mrs. Hill. Aged 86, Mrs. Abercrombie, widow of Dr. Abercrombie. In his 87th year, Stephen Croft, eſq.

At Hull, Miſs Harriet Knowſley. Mr. William Middleton. Aged 69, Mrs. Robinſon. Aged 65, Mrs. Charlotte Bayldon. In the prime of life Mr. John Wilſon, attorney. Aged 28, Mrs. Catherine Wood, wife of Mr. Matthew Wood, maſter of the Betſey, of this port.

At Middleton Tyas, in the North Riding, in his 73d year, Leonard Hartley, eſq.

At Sandend, near Whitby, Mr. Ralph Elgie, ſuperintendant of the Right Hon. Lord Mulgrave's alum works, at that place.

After a few days illneſs, Mr. Michael Oddie, of Eſholt, ſteward to Joſhua Crompton, eſq. of Eſholt Hall, near Leeds.

At Killamarſh, Mr. Ward, formerly of Sheffield, and many years printer of the Sheffield Advertiſer.

At Doncaſter, aged 53, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. George Walker, chymiſt and druggiſt, and one of the common council of that corporation.

At Sheffield, in an advanced age, John Sutcliffe, M. D. who, during many years practiſed in this town as a phyſician of the firſt reſpectability. The intereſting ſimplicity of his manners, the active benevolence of his diſpoſition, and his indefatigable attention to the duties of his profeſſion, rendered his character ſo generally known and venerated, that an eulogium to his memory muſt be ſuperfluous. The celebrated Dr. Lettſome, of London, Dr. Chorley, of Doncaſter, and Dr. Binns, lately of Liverpool, but now of Ackworth, are reſpectively indebted to Dr. Sutcliffe for his early inſtructions in that profeſſion, which they now ſo eminently adorn.

At Park-Houſe, near Gateſhead, in his 16th year, Henry Elliſon, eldeſt ſon of the late Henry Elliſon, eſq.

As the Rev. Mr. Monkhouſe, of Mortram, in Lancaſhire, was travelling to York, he ſtopped at Mr. Well's, Boothferry, and it being early in the evening, took a walk to the river-ſide, where he was found drowned the next morning. His perſon was identified by the paper in his watch, which contained his name and place of reſidence.

At Scarborough, in her 58th year, Miſs Taylor. Mrs. Stockton, wife of Mr. George Stockton, attorney.

At Seſſay, in his 21ſt year, Miſs Anne Robinſon.

At Knareſborough, Mr. Chriſtopher Ibbetſon, dyer. He was found drowned in the river Nidd.

At Thormanby, Mr. Wm. Staveley.

At Serlby, the ſeat of the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Gallway, the Hon Charles Frederick Monckton, third ſon of his lordſhip.

William Lawrence, Eſq. of Kirby Fleetham, aged 76. Mr. Lawrence married the daughter of the late William Aiſlabie, Eſq. of Sturley Royal, who for ſo many years poſſeſſed the place of one of the auditors of the impreſs for life, and died at a very advanced age, poſſeſſed of a very large fortune. The chief part of the burgage tenures for the borough of Rippon being in the Aiſlabie family, they have the uncontroled power of returning members to parliament, and under which influence Mr. Lawrence was elected, on the death of Mr. Ahonſen, in 1775, and has been ſince at every election returned for that town. In parliament Mr. Lawrence was never known as a ſpeaker, but has generally divided on the popular ſide. He has left an only daughter heireſs to his fortune, and on the removal of one perſon, alſo heireſs to the whole immenſe fortune of her grandfather, Mr. Aiſlabie.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, Robert Kenyon, eſq. of Highfield-Houſe, near Wigan, to Miſs Mills, daughter of the late Mr. James Mills, of Littlebrough, near Rochdale.

At the ſame place, Mr. George Perry, to Miſs Marrow. Mr. Bell, to Miſs Bagnall. Mr. Henry Bengough, to Miſs Mary Bennett. Mr. Peter Edmundſon, to Miſs Mary Birkett, of Preſton.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Whitelegg, to Miſs Elizabeth Okell. Mr. James Bancroft, to Miſs Mary Leigh. Mr. Barker, to Miſs Martha Ogden. Mr. Thomas Potter, merchant, to Miſs Ellin Taylor, of Maſton. Mr. Thomas Lynhill, to Miſs Rawlinſon.

At Preſton, Mr. Edward Pedder, jun. to Miſs Shave.

At Denton, the Rev. John Greſwell, to Miſs Ann Knowles, of Manchester.

At Walton-le-Dale, Mr. J. Shuttleworth, of Preſton, to Miſs Lucy Clayton, of Bamber Bridge.

At Pilkington, Mr. James Carter, to Mrs. Allen.

At Lymm, Mr. John Maſſy, cotton-manufacturer, to Miſs Markland, of Manchester.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Metcalfe. Mrs. Knowles. Aged 86, Mrs. Needham. Mr. James Harriſon. Mrs. Eccles. Miſs Juliana Jabina Dunbar. Mrs. Reniſhaw.

At the ſame place, Major Potts, of the Weſtminſter militia. After ſpending the evening cheerfully with his friends, he retired to reſt, and was found dead the next morning.

morning. Major Potts was a particular friend of the late Mr. Palmer, and promiſed the phyſicians, who were called in to his aſſiſtance, when he dropped down in a fit on the ſtage, 1000 guineas if they recovered him.

Likewiſe at Liverpool, univerſally reſpected, aged 46, the Rev. B. Yates, reader of the Jewiſh ſynagogue, and teacher of the Hebrew language. He loſt his wife about two years ago, which affected him ſo ſenſibly, that his health has been on the decline ever ſince

At Manchester, aged 18, Mr. John Iſherwood Earle. The abilities of this young man excited great admiration. Self-taught, he produced many miniature paintings and drawings that bore ſtrong teſtimony of riſing merit.

At the ſame place, Mrs. Entwiſle. Mrs. Walker. Mr. John Pinnington. Mrs. Suſannah Cragg. Mr. Edward Roden. Mrs. White.

At Lancaſter, aged 70, John Bowes, eſq. many years an alderman of that corporation.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Howarth. Mr. Ralph Hartley, of the Lower Sun public-houſe.

At Preſton, Mr. Grayſtook. Mr. Lees, a ſheriff's-officer, and a member of the Royal Preſton Volunteers. Mr. Robert Rowſon. Mr. Iſaac Wilcockſon.

Mrs. Myers, of Great Croſby.

At Ardwick, Mr. James Edge, dyer.

Mr. John Mellor, callico-printer, of Levenſhulme.

At Stretford, after a lingering illneſs, Miſs Ellen Hardman.

Edward Gregge Hopwood, eſq. of Hopwood.

CHESHIRE.

At the quarter ſeſſions for Cheſter, John Minſhull, of Sealand, was convicted of profaning the Scriptures, and ſentenced to three months impriſonment. At the expiration of this term he is to give ſecurity for 200l. for his good behaviour for five years.

Married.] At Malpas, Mrs. Powdrell, of Farndon, to Miſs Griffith, of Edge.

Mr. Newbold, ſurgeon, of Macclesfield, to Miſs Stonehewer, daughter of the late John Stonehewer, eſq. of Foden Bank.

Mr. Sevill, late of Wetenhall, to Miſs Smith, of Torporley.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mrs. Duke. Mrs. Parſonage.

Mr. James Radley, of Kingſley.

At Malpas, Mrs. Probart.

At Runcorn, aged 89, the Rev. Mr. Alcock.

At Upton, Mr. Samuel Brittain, an opulent farmer.

At Wheelock, Wm. Whitehead, eſq.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Aſhbourne, Major Powlett, inſpecting field officer of the Wincheſter diſtrict, to Miſs Percival, of Aſhbourne-hall.

Mr. Chettwyn, of Sawley, to Miſs Cartwright, of Draycott.

At Mappleton, Arthur Brown, eſq. of Ellaſton, Staffordſhire, to Miſs Fletcher, of the former place, only daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Fletcher, maſter of the free grammar ſchool at Aſhbourne.

At Soondon, John Calvert Clark, eſq. of Hornſey, near London, to Miſs Sales, eldeſt daughter of Richard Aſtley Sales, eſq. of the former place.

Died.] At Cheſterfield, Martha Gillatt, widow, aged 87, who had lived as a ſervant more than 50 years in one family. In the decline of life ſhe manifeſted a deſire of uſefulneſs, and a mind much above common prejudice, by directing that her body ſhould be opened after death, if thereby any ſervice could be rendered to her ſurviving fellow-creatures. The cauſe of her death was found to be an obſtruction of the bowels, occaſioned by a collection of above eighty plumb-ſtones, three of which had an incruſtation attached to them of a ſponge-like ſubſtance, one as large as a crab, compoſed of the undigeſted fibres of vegetables.

At Derby, Mrs. Wigley, widow of the late Rev. Benjamin Wigley, of Sawley. Aged 85, Mrs. Norton.

At Wilton upon Trent, aged 28, Lady Charlotte Diſbrowe, wife of Edward Diſbrowe, eſq. and daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Buckinghamſhire.

Aged 56, Mrs. Revell, relict of the late Lieutenant Colonel Revell, of Carnfield.

At Aſhborne, Mr. Tomlinſon, of the White Lion Inn.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

On the 21ſt of Auguſt, dropped down, and inſtantly expired, Mr. George Maddock, grocer, in Nottingham, aged 49. From his extreme corpulency, his remains were obliged to be drawn on a drag to Radford for interment. The breadth of his coffin was three feet four inches and a half, and the depth two feet three inches.

Married.] Mr. William Sharp, miller, of Ilkeſton, to Miſs Elizabeth Hawley.

At Coniſborough, the Rev. John Hall Clay, of Barnborough, to Miſs Anna Watkins, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Henry Watkins, reſidentiary of Southwell.

Died.] At Nottingham, in his 84th year, Mr. John Pepper.

At Southwell, aged 66, Mr. Nicholas Hutchinſon, a reputable ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Ilkeſton, Mrs. Rhodes.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Edmund Turner, eſq. the proprietor of Sir Iſaac Newton's eſtates in Lincolnſhire, has this ſummer completely reſtored the manor-houſe of Woolſthorpe, in which that great luminary was born, 1642.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. Robert Hunt, to Miſs Coddington, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Alderman Coddington. Mr. Thickſton Holland, to Miſs Toyne.

At Stamford, Mr. James Linton, to Miſs Denſhire.

At

At Wainfleet, John Mells, to Miss Simpson, of Burgh. Also Mr. James Hill, quartermaster of the Somersetshire Fencibles, to Miss Pollexfen.

Mr. Garner, of Bainton, near Stamford, to Miss Andrew.

At Hambleton, Mr. J. Needham, to Miss R. Needham.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 73, Mr. William Hill, of the Green Dragon. In his 70th year, Mr. Johnson.

At Stamford, aged 63, Mr. Smith, attorney.

At Boston, aged 54, Mr. Flint.

Aged 48, Mrs. Hughin, of Sutton, near Boston.

At Spalding, Mrs. Wilkinson.

At Kerkby Laythorpe, Mrs. Goodburne.

Mrs. Parker, of Little Bytham.

At Sleaford, aged 64, the Rev. John Andrews, rector of Branswell, and vicar of Anwick.

At Falkingham, aged 54, after a lingering illness, Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Cooke, of Market Overton.

At Riby, aged 70, Thomas Dixon, esq. one of the justices of the peace for the county.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A subscription is opened at Leicester for establishing a female charity for the education of a certain number of girls, taken from the most destitute and neglected situations, without any regard to party or parish. As experience shews, that too many youth, brought up in a parish school, lose the good impressions they may have received during their school years, on their return to their respective homes, it is proposed that the objects of this charity shall consist of girls between the ages of 12 and 16. The principal object will be to fit them for service; and, that their own labour may contribute to their support, washing will be taken in. They are to be taught to make and mend their clothes, and to perform the business of the house. Spinning also will be attended to, as every woman in the lower ranks of society ought to be able to perform that part of the manufacture at which she may be engaged as a servant. At first, it is intended to hire a little building for the purpose, and to conduct the establishment on the most frugal plan. The regulation of the charity to be vested in the hands of the governors, and a weekly visitant to be appointed. Yearly subscriptions from half a crown and upwards will be received: half a guinea constitutes a governor, with the privilege of recommending objects. Books for this charitable purpose are now open at Mr. Nixon's, Mr. Gregory's, Mr. Brown's, Mr. Ireland's, and Mr. Throsby's.

On the 3d instant, Mr. T. Bostock, of Leicester, coach-proprietor, undertook for a wager, to walk 48 miles up and down the large meadow below Burton-bridge, in eleven hours; which, notwithstanding he, by some mistake, walked more than two miles in addition, he completed it in 14 minutes less than the time allowed.

Married.] At Leicester, Lieut. Arnold, of the Leicestershire militia, to Miss Smith, of Huntingdon.

At Watford, Mr. Samuel Beardsmore, bookseller, of Ashby de la Zouch, to Miss Sabin.

At Loughborough, Mr. James Blunt, to Miss Mary Ackleby.

At Whitcote, Mark Anthony White, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Simpson, of Launde Abbey, in this county.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Ladbrooke.

At Barkby, on the 10th instant, in a fit of apoplexy, William Pochin, one of the representatives in parliament for the county: a trust that had been unanimously and honourably delegated to him in four successive parliaments, and which he had uniformly discharged with integrity and independence. As a private gentleman his truly amiable manners procured him universal esteem. His tenantry have to regret the loss of an excellent landlord; his servants an indulgent master; and the poor a bountiful benefactor and kind adviser.—*Leicester Journal.*

At Selby, Mrs. Paris.

Mrs. Lewin, of Melton Mowbray.

At Loughborough, aged 20, Miss Sarah Winfield.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Stevens, to Mrs. South. Mr. George Styles, to Miss Mary Babington. Mr. Joseph Hately, attorney, to Miss Ann Bullock, of Walsall. Mr. George Wyon, to Miss Elizabeth Phillips. Mr. John Cordwell, of Quinton, to Miss E. Foley, of Birmingham.

At Yardley, Mr. Thomas Deakin, to Miss Emma Hopkins.

At Harborne, Mr. Williams, gun-maker, of Birmingham, to Miss Charlotte Lea, of Hales Owen.

Mr. Halvey, of Hawkeshut, to Mrs. Powell, of Brewood.

At Middleton, Mr. William Booth, to Miss Mary Tidey.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. John Sanders. Aged 62, Mrs. Lightfoot. In his 64th year, Mr. John Hidson.

At Warwick, Mrs. Seymour.

At Barford, near Warwick, Miss Whitehead, daughter of Mr. Whitehead, banker, of Warwick.

At West Bromwich Mrs. Wall. Also, Miss Silvester.

At Alcester, Mr. Joshua Hopkins.

At Wolverley, Mr. John Clare.

At Meriden, aged 20, after a long and painful illness, Mr. John Bird, son of Mr. William Bird, of Birmingham.

In his 18th year, after a very afflicting indisposition, which he bore with exemplary fortitude, Mr. John Eyland, jun. of Walsall.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Clunbury, Mr. Robert Davies,

Davies, of Bishop's Castle, to Miss Elizabeth Lello, of Clunton.

Mr. Cook, late of the Elephant and Castle, in Shawsbury, to Miss Smith, of Acton Reynold.

At St. Chad's, Mr. Troke, of Shawsbury, to Miss Pleasant, of Shrewsbury.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, in his 59th year, the Rev. Samuel Johnson. Mr. Hughes. Mr. John Gough.

At Whitchurch, aged 20, Mr. John Nunnerly; and a few days after suddenly, whilst at breakfast, Mrs. Nunnerly, his mother. Also Mrs. Grosvenor, wife of Mr. John Grosvenor, of the Hawk and Buckle.

At West Bromwith, Miss Silvester, of Newport.

At Oswestry, Mr. John Edwards.

At Litchfield, Mr. Jackson, proctor. He was a man of letters, and a principal assistant of Dr. Darwin, in his ingenious publication on the *System of Vegetables*.

At Manafon, aged 33, Mrs. Davies. Mrs. Pritchard, of Cause Mountain, near Westbury.

At Mary Knoll, near Ludlow, in her 84th year, Mrs. Knight, mother of Richard Payne Knight, esq. of Downton Castle.

After a short illness, John Mytton, esq. of Halston, captain commandant of the troop of Oswestry Rangers, by whom, as well as a large circle of friends and acquaintance, he was highly respected.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcestershire, Mr. Hill, to Miss Sheriff.

Mr. W. A. Outhwaite, surgeon, of Bidford, to Miss Wilkes.

At Hampton Lucy, the Rev. Jason Bourne, of Feckenham, to Miss Harding

At Kempsey, Mr. F. P. Palmer, attorney, of Sidbury, to Miss Sarah Davis.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Roe.

At the same place, William Mence, esq. captain in the 6th regiment of foot. His death was occasioned by a hurt he received during the rebellion in Ireland, from which kingdom he had returned but two days previous to his decease. He was an experienced officer, and a brave soldier.

Suddenly, Mrs. Cook, wife of Mr. Thomas Cook, farmer, of Stock and Bradley, in this county.

At Alcester, Mr. Joshua Hopkins. Mrs. Chetton.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The triennial Music Meeting of the three choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, was held on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of September.

Married.] At Bromyard, Mr. Dunnicliffe, linen-draper, of Hollingsclough, Staffordshire, to Miss Elizabeth Philpott, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Philpott, of Bromyard.

Died.] At Hereford, in his 27th year, Mr. James Bird.

At Yarkhill, at the great age of 100, Mrs. Elizabeth Patrick.

Mrs. Davies, wife of Mr. Thomas Davies, of the Knap, in the parish of Bridge Sollers.

At Ross, in his 87th year, William Dobbs, many years sexton of that parish. He retained his faculties unimpaired to the last moment of his existence, and retired to that asylum which he had prepared for thousands with the utmost composure of mind. He was almost the only inhabitant of the place who had any recollection of the person and manners of John Kyrle, esq. celebrated by Pope, in his Epistle to Lord Bathurst, under the character of "the Man of Ross."

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.] At Troy-house, near Monmouth, Mr. Lewis Richards, jun. second son of Mr. Richards, agent to the Duke of Beaufort.

At Pwll, the Rev. Edmund Watkins, many years pastor of the Baptist church at Usk. In him were united, undissembled piety towards God, and disinterested benevolence towards man; the polished gentleman, and the solid divine.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Some curious Roman Antiquities have been lately discovered in digging a Potatoe-ground belonging to a cottage called the *Custom Scrubs*. It is a bold promontory, which overlooks the Slade bottom, two miles distant from Painswick, and about three from Birdlip, on the road from Cheltenham to Rodborough.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. Baker, of Pilton, to Mrs. Hooper, of Stoke's Croft. Mr. John Jordan, to Miss Jenkins. Mr. Joseph Fisher, of the Vindictive Ship of War, to Miss Esther Fisher, of Walcot-terrace, Bath. Mr. Mayne, of Wrington, to Miss Parker, of Banwell.

At Bicknor, Mr. J. Wyrhale, son of George Wyrhale, esq. of Bicknor-court, to Miss Mabbett, daughter of the late Richard Mabbett, esq. of Colford, and niece of John Colchester, esq. of Westbury Court.

At Wotton-under Edge, Mr. Gazard, of North Nibley, to Miss Hamblin, of the former place.

The Rev. Richard Slade, M. A. vicar of Thornbury, to Miss Bidlake Hiron, of Great Torrington, Devon.

Died.] At Bristol, Mr. Jenkins. Aged 85, Mrs. Parsley. Mr. J. B. Gill. Mrs. Bush. Mr. Harper. Aged 96, Mrs. Duberry. Mrs. Gill. Mr. Ambrose Corst. In her 30th year, Mrs. James. Mrs. Chandler. Capt. Davis, of Swansea. Mr. Sims. Mr. Wickland, dentist.

At Clifton, Mr. William Job, gardener. He retired to rest at an early hour, and soon after complained of a pain in his stomach; when, on his attempting to rise, he fell back and expired without a groan. By the death of this man society has lost one of its most valuable members, as few persons in his humble sphere of life possessed so great a fund of useful knowledge. His solicitude for the welfare of the rising generation induced him

to accept of the masterſhip of a ſchool for the inſtruction of poor children, recently founded by the paſtor of Hope chapel, and ſupported by the generous ſubſcriptions of the nobility and gentry. This truſt he diſcharged in a manner which at once commanded reſpect, and ſecured him the affection of the children committed to his care. The charity has, therefore, experienced a loſs not eaſily to be retrieved.

At the ſame place, Mrs. Lapaſture, wife of Peter Francis Lapaſture, eſq. and daughter of Gerard Guſtavus Ducarel, eſq. of Exmouth. Alſo Mrs. Powell.

At the Hot Wells, Mrs. Whitehead, wife of Mr. Whitehead, merchant, of Dublin.

At Bedminſter, Mrs. Monday.

At Glouceſter, Mr. W. Waſhbourne, ſen. formerly an eminent druggiſt. The Rev. Henry Eyre, of Landford.

At Bredon, moſt ſincerely and deſervedly lamented, Mrs. Darke, wife of John Darke, eſq. In her the poor have loſt a valuable friend.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 79, Mrs. Attwood.

At Cowley, near Oxford, aged 75, Mrs. Benwell.

At Banbury, Mr. Andrew Long, ſurgeon. Mr. Edward Jarvis, who upwards of twenty years reſided in Hudſon Bay, in the ſervice of that company.

At Deddington, in her 54th year, Mrs. Churchill.

At Biceſter, Mr. Wm. Hamilton, painter.

At Chipping Norton, in his 40th year, Mr. Thomas Winter, attorney.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Peterborough Agricultural Society, holden on the 1ſt of Auguſt, the premiums for cattle were adjudged as follows, viz. That of Five Guineas for the beſt 2 ſhear Ram, bred within twenty miles of Peterborough by the owner, to Mr. Thomas Martin, of Tanſor—that of Three Guineas for the beſt ſhearling Ram, to the ſaid Mr. Thomas Martin—and that of Five Guineas for the beſt Bull, not more than two years old, to Mr. John Griffin, of Eye. The premium of Two Guineas for the beſt Boar was not diſpoſed of, as there was no other candidate than Mr. Peter Ellis, who, having no competitor, candidly reſigned his claim. The ſociety has increaſed in its members and its funds, and promiſes to become, if not of general, at leaſt of much local utility.

Married.] At Peterborough, the Rev. M. Loftus, A.M. minor canon of the cathedral in that city, to Miſs Warriner.

At Oundle, Mr. Bridgens, officer of exciſe, to Mrs. Nichols.

At Eydon, Mr. Shipley, of London, to Miſs Page, of the former place.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. Richard Alliſton.

At Workworth Caſtle, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Eyre, fifth daughter of Charlotte Counteſs of Newburgh, Peereſs in her own right.

At Iſlip, in his 74th year, Elmes Forſter, eſq.

At Abingdon, near Northampton, after a ſevere illneſs, John Harvey, Thurſby, eſq. one of the verderers of Rockingham Foreſt. When the lieutenancy of this county was in commiſſion, Mr. Thurſby for ſeveral years performed the duties of that high and reſpectable office, in conjunction with Sir William Dolben and Sir George Robinſon.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Buckingham, Mr. Lowe, to Miſs Lewſley.

Died.] At Aſtendon, near Ayleſbury, Mr. Croxford, a member of the Ayleſbury troop of yeomanry.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Davis, jun. of Ampthill, to Miſs Hagar.

Died.] Jeremy Fiſh Palmer, eſq. attorney, of Bedford, and clerk of the peace for that county.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A queſtion is ſhortly to be decided upon appeal to the Lord Chancellor, the circumſtances of which are briefly theſe: The Maſterſhip of Catherine Hall has lately become vacated. The ſtatutes require that the choice ſhould be determined by the majority of Fellows preſent. Five fellows were preſent on one day, of whom only two voted, both for one candidate; on the ſucceeding day, two of the others voted for another candidate; the fifth remaining neutral. This remains a topic of general converſation amongſt the Fellows.

Mr. Mark Bullen, of Fen Ditton Hall, near Cambridge, grazed five ſheep, from the 14th of July to the 23d of Auguſt, on a piece of low ground near the river Cam, to the following extraordinary weights:

	When put in,	*When taken out,*
No. 1. weighed	96lb.	122lb.
2.	104	132
3.	86	112
4.	84	99
5.	94	117

Acquiring in ſix weeks 119lbs.

Married.] At Cambridge, the Rev. Samuel Butler, M.A. fellow of St. John's college, and head maſter of the grammar ſchool at Shrewſbury, to Miſs Harriet Apthorpe, fifth daughter of the Rev. Dr. Apthorpe, prebendary of St. Paul's.

At Sutton, in the iſle of Ely, Mr. James Mendham, farmer, of Oxload, to Miſs Farey, of Sutton Fen.

At Mepal, in the iſle of Ely, Mr. Robinſon, hoſier, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Elizabeth Adams, of the former place.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Morris Barford, muſician

At Wiſbech, Miſs Ann Nichols.

At Orwell, after a long and painful illneſs, Mr. James Barton, fellow of St. Peter's college, Cambridge. He was admitted B. A. in 1789, and M. A. in 1793.

At

At Wentworth, in the isle of Ely, the Rev. Richard Wakeling, rector of that parish.

Died.] At Deddington, Mrs. Churchill, wife of Mr. Samuel Churchill, attorney at law, of that place, aged 54.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, the Rev. Joseph Brett, to Miss Barton. Mr. Lubbock, to Miss Hannah Wayte.

Mr. Cozens, of Shouldham, to Miss R. Sewell, of Longford.

Mr. Thompson, land-surveyor, of Watlington, to Mrs. Scott, of Hethersett.

At Lynn, Mr. Mountain, to Miss Josilin.

Died.] At Norwich, Mr. Harry Mean, master of the Maid's-head public-house. Mrs. Ann Taylor, of the Black-horse inn. Aged 68, Mr. William Newbiggen. In her 81st year, Mrs. Rust. At the advanced age of 98, Mrs Hubbard. In her 85th year, Mrs. Mary Day. Aged 58, Mr. William Cobb, formerly of the Rampant-horse inn.

At Yarmouth, aged 80, Mrs. Banting.

Aged 86, Mr. James Windett, of Stoke Holy Cross.

At Wood-Norton, in his 71st year, the Rev. William Norris, A. M. rector of the parishes of Kilverstone and Aldborough.

After a long illness, borne with great fortitude, Mr. Benjamin Salisbury, landlord of the Bull inn, Barton Mills.

Aged 66, Mrs. Burn, of Stanfield-Hall, near Wymondham.

At Barsham, near Beccles, Mr. Buxton, one of the yeomanry cavalry.

At Gimingham, in her 69th year, Mrs. E. Smith, widow of the late Mr. Phillip Smith, attorney.

At Thorpe, aged 59, Mrs. Newton, wife of the Rev. Mr. Newton, minister of the independent congregation in that city, and daughter of Dr. Samuel Wood.

At Hillborough, in his 78th year, Mr. Henry Mower.

Aged 73, Mr. Robert Jackson, of Docking.

In her 46th year, Mrs. Spratt, of Igborough.

On the 30th day of August, Master Joseph Barnard, the only child of Mr. and the present Mrs. Barnard, of Calson, near Norwich. This late endearing child, of only eight years and a few months old, shared a very uncommon interest in the affections and in the attentions of all who saw him. It pleased God, from whom proceeds the variety of intellect and disposition early discerned in children, to favour him with a capacity and sensibility of mind seldom possessed in the years of childhood. The inquisitiveness of his little mind increased the objects of his knowledge, which, with his promising disposition for moral excellence as well as intellectual attainments, entwined him in the affections of his parents: their feelings will be best experienced by parents, and would occasion a sorrow truly without hope, did not the christian doctrine of pardon and redemption furnish an assurance that, in the morning of the resurrection, he will be anatomed from the power of the grave, and redeemed from death, by him who is the Resurrection and the Life.

SUFFOLK.

A robbery of a very daring and singular nature was lately committed at Barton Mills, upon the property of Mr. Thomas Archer, who had nearly a whole field of wheat thrashed out in the night, and the sheaves afterwards set upright in the same manner as they had been left.

Married.] Mr. S. Barthorp, quarter-master in the Suffolk Provisional Cavalry, to Miss M. Sheppard, of Tunstall.

At Lavenham, Mr. Michael Steed, of Waldingfield, farmer, to Mrs. Dansie, widow of the late Mr. Dansie, schoolmaster, at East Bergholt.

Died.] At Bury St. Edmund's, Mrs. Hand, relict of the late Rev. Christopher Hand, rector of Aller, in Somersetshire.

At Ipswich, aged 80, Mr. William Truelove, woollen-draper and banker. Aged 40, Mrs. Christie. Suddenly, in Clopton's hospital, whilst eating his dinner, Mr. Talbot Girling, many years landlord of the Dog inn. Mr. Charles Burcham.

Aged 75, Mr. Charles Bigg, of Stansfield.

At Gunton-hall, near Lowestoft, G. Doughty, esq. of Thetford. This gentleman served the office of high-sheriff for the county in 1793.

In her 74th year, greatly regretted by all who knew her, and particularly by the poor under her care, Mrs. Peake, wife of Mr. James Peake, upwards of thirty years governor of Bulcamp house of industry.

Aged 63, after a very short illness, Mr. Samuel Fayers, of Rede: his brother, who died three weeks before, left him a small landed estate, and considerable personal property. This sudden acquisition of wealth is supposed to have been the cause of Fayer's death, who was hitherto a day-labourer.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. Edward George Creek, farmer, of Little Horkesley, to Miss Ratcliff, of Sandon.

Mr. Beadle, of Witham, to Miss Barnes.

Died.] At Heydon, Sir P. Soame, Bart. By his will, which was made 18 years ago, he has left the whole of his property, real and personal, to Mrs. Herne, with the reversion of his real estate to her son, B. B. Herne, esq.

At Aldborough, near Ilford, Richard Fairbrother, huntsman to ——— Broome, esq. and formerly the celebrated huntsman of Harding Newman, esq. He was some years ago well-known for his horse called *Jolly Roger*, which carried him through some of the severest fox-chaces ever witnessed in this kingdom.

In her 70th year, Mrs. Cock, of Dunmow.

Mr. George Hazell, farmer, of Rawreth.

At Saffron Walden, Mr. Sparrow, surgeon.

KENT.

KENT.

The thunder-ſtorm on Sunday, the 2d of September, in the neighbourhood of Margate, was very awful: the flaſhes of lightning were ſo great, that they illuminated the ſea to a conſiderable diſtance. On Tueſday night laſt there was ſuch a hard gale of wind, that one of the packets coming from London, had all her ſails, except the fore-ſail, torn in pieces: two men, one of them a watchman, were, on the ſame night, blown off Ramſgate Pier, and drowned; and a Dutch galleot, uſed as one of his Majeſty's gun-boats, which had left Dover, was conſiderably damaged in endeavouring to get into Ramſgate; but failing in the attempt, ſhe ſtood out to ſea, and fortunately got into Broad-ſtairs.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. Samuel Hardeman, to Miſs Lydia Fowler. Mr. Thomas White, to Miſs Caroline Moyne.

At Maidſtone, Mr. William Green, to Miſs Cooper.

At Upper Deal, Captain James, of the Chatham diviſion of marines, to Miſs Oakley, daughter of William Oakley, eſq. of the royal navy.

At Aſhford, Mr. Fagg, ſurgeon, to Miſs Bourne.

At Biddenden, Mr. John Forſter, to Mrs. Sarah Winch.

At Hardres, Mr. Thomas Hayward, to Miſs Mary Hitchcock.

R. K. Piercey, Eſq. commander of his Majeſty's gun-veſſel, Louiſa, to Miſs Sarah Dyer, eldeſt daughter of Mr. W. Dyer, of Sheerneſs.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Goodban, wife of Mr. Thomas Goodban, one of the lay clerks of the cathedral. Mr. William Hybon, jun. In his 90th year, Mr. Abraham Smith. Mrs. Seguin.

At Maidſtone, aged 84, Mrs. Catherine Hayes. Mr. Ireland, many years a muſician in Mrs. Baker's company of comedians. Mr. G. Cutbuſh, ſen.

At Dover, Mr. Edward Andrews.

At Winchcombe in the pariſh of Crundal, Mr. Robert Noyer, formerly landlord of the Mermaid inn, Canterbury.

At Biddenden, in his 70th year, Mr. James Freeman.

At the Old Park-houſe, St. Martin's, near Canterbury, John Auſten, eſq.

Mrs. Caſtle, of Inglis Farm, near Folkſtone.

Mr. Leſter, of Warehorn.

At Boighton-gate Heath, in his 80th year, Mr. John Clandiſh.

At Brompton, Mr. Hogarth, formerly of Swallow-ſtreet, St. James's.

At his houſe in Brompton, Timothy Goolding, Eſq. aged 80.

At Charlton, Sir Thomas Spencer Wilſon, bart. a general in the army, and colonel of the 50th regiment of foot. Sir Thomas, about 25 years ſince, maintained a famous conteſt for the repreſentation of Suſſex, in which, after 28 days polling, (during which every corner of the county was ranſacked for votes) he carried it, without expending a ſingle ſhilling, againſt Sir James Peachey, (the preſent Lord Selſea) ſupported by all the influence of adminiſtration, by 128 votes. An unhappy derangement of intellect, however, ſoon deprived the county of his ſervices in parliament, and deſtroyed the hopes which, from his honeſt, blunt, and nervous ſtyle of oratory, his conſtituents had entertained of the influence of his talents. Though Sir Thomas recovered from his malady, he never after took part in public affairs.

SURREY.

Married.] At Teddington, Auguſtus William Handley, Eſq. to Mademoiſelle de Martilliere, daughter of the Count de Martilliere, and niece to the Count de la Chatre, Colonel of a Royal Emigrant Regiment in the Engliſh ſervice.

At Camberwell, Mr. Curteis, to Miſs Halſey.

At Wimbledon, Michael Mac Evoy, eſq. to Mrs. Bray.

Died.] At Guildford, Mrs. May, widow of the late Mr. Wm. May, of Woking-park.

At Clapham, David Court, eſq. ſecretary to the corporation of the Trinity-houſe. Alſo Mrs. Avery. Mrs. Wells.

At Wimbledon, aged 79, Mr. Abraham Hatchett, who for nearly half a century kept the White-horſe cellar in Piccadilly.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Lewes, Mrs. Hardiman.

At Rye, Mr. Smith, of the Queen's-head.

At Buxted, in a deep decline, Miſs Moore.

Aged 37, Mr. Joſeph Fuller, of Southover, near Lewes.

At Eaſtbourne, Mrs. Neville, wife of Major Neville, of the royal artillery.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Newbury, C. Hopkinſon, eſq. late of the 15th light dragoons, to Miſs Arabella Sainſbury.

At Speen-Church, near Newbury, Thomas Ward Blagrave, gent. of London, to Miſs Bailey, of Speenhill.

Died.] At Reading, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. Mares. Mr. Pepper.

At Weſt Iſley, Mrs. Hutchins.

At Wantage, aged 84, the Rev. Mr. Butler, prebendary of St. Paul's.

At Wargrave, aged 74, Mr. Robert Piggott, a gentleman of unaffected ſimplicity of manners. He eſtabliſhed, in his life-time, two ſchools for twenty poor boys, and an equal number of girls, whom he regularly clothed, allowing to their parents a monthly ſum adequate to their ſuppoſed earnings, if employed in farmer's ſervice, and to their maſter and miſtreſs a ſalary for inſtructing them, and attending them to church on Sunday. He has bequeathed 6,150l. in the 3 per cents. to ſupport theſe ſchools; alſo legacies to his poor relations, neighbours, ſervants, the ſchoolmaſter and miſtreſs, and one guinea to each ſcholar.

At

At the ſame place, Mrs. Stow, wife of Benjamin Stow, eſq. ſecretary to the commander in chief at the Nore.

At Abingdon, near 90, the Rev. D. Turner, M. A. fifty years paſtor to the Baptiſt congregation of that place.

At Windſor, at the advanced age of eighty-ſix, Owen Saliſbury Brereton, Eſq. He was bred to the law, and his family being connected with the town of Liverpool, was elected many years ago recorder of that corporation. In 1738, Mr. Brereton was appointed paymaſter of the lottery. He never practiſed the law to any extent; he was one of the Society of Lincoln's Inn to his death. Mr. Brereton being poſſeſſed of a good fortune, turned his attention to the ſtudy of antiquities, and was one of the oldeſt members of the ſociety of antiquaries in London, and many years one of their vice-preſidents and council; in which ſituations he died. Some papers publiſhed in their Tranſactions were written by Mr. Brereton who was alſo a fellow of the Royal Society. At the general election in 1774, after a conteſt for the borough of Ilcheſter, in which the election was declared void; Mr. Brereton in conjuction with Mr. Nathaniel Webb, ſtood a candidate, but was not returned. He and his colleague applied to the houſe of commons, and were voted in upon petition. He has not ſat in the houſe ſince the diſſolution of that parliament in the year 1780. Having a ſtrong intereſt in Flintſhire, where he had alſo a ſeat, many years ago he was appointed conſtable of the Caſtle of Flint. In 1751, he married a Miſs Witman. For many years paſt he has reſided at Windſor, where his great age and extenſive information, rendered him particularly noticed by the king, and the reſt of the royal family.

HAMPSHIRE.

On the 5th inſtant, a new Methodiſt Chapel, built at Rowland's Caſtle, near Wincheſter, was conſecrated. After the ceremony, a ſumptuous feaſt was given, at which, it is ſuppoſed, not fewer than 150 carriages of various kinds attended.

Married.] At Lymington, Mr. Goldney, of Chippenham, to Miſs Oveatt, of the former place.

At Selborne, the Rev. S. White, A. M. fellow of Oriel college, and rector of Maidford, to Miſs H. White, youngeſt daughter of the late B. White, eſq. of Moreland.

At Yarmouth, Iſle of Wight, Lieutenant Trickey, of the 10th regiment of foot, to Miſs Hill, only daughter of the late Colonel Hill, of St. Boniface, in that iſland.

Died.] At Wincheſter, Mr. Miles.

At Southampton, to which place he went for the benefit of his health, M. R. R. Corbin, of Wincheſter, deputy clerk of the peace, and one of the coroners for the county. Mr. Corbin was a very deſerving young man, and univerſally reſpected.

In the 67th year of his age, ſincerely lamented by his numerous family and friends, Mr. John Jacob, of Down Farm, near Andover; by whoſe death the neighbouring poor have loſt a generous benefactor, and ſociety a valuable member.

WILTSHIRE.

The operation of *lithotomy* was lately ſucceſsfully performed by Mr. Waſhbourn, M. C. S. and ſurgeon, in Marlborough, upon a man 60 years of age, ſervant to Mr. Halcomb, of the Caſtle Inn in that town. The ſtone extracted was of conſiderable magnitude: on the 4th day ſubſequent to the operation, a profuſe hæmorrhage took place, which had nearly ended fatally, but was fortunately ſtopped; ſince which time the patient continued in a ſtate of convaleſcence, and is now perfectly recovered.

Married.] At Blackland, John William Yerbury, eſq. of Belcome Place, to Miſs H. Baily, of Calne.

Mr. Marſh, ſurgeon of the Wiltſhire Supplementary Militia, to Miſs Louiſa Lyford, daughter of Mr. Lyford, ſurgeon, of Wincheſter.

At Alvedeſton, Mr. John Bowles, of that place, to Miſs Martha Mead, daughter of Mr. Mead, of Langham Farm, near Gillingham, Dorſet.

At Heyteſbury, Mr. J. Seagram, of Warminſter, to Mrs. Williams.

Mr. Dixon, watchmaker, of Devizes, to Miſs Withers, of Saliſbury.

Died.] At Saliſbury, in her 77th year, Mrs. Tatem, widow of Dr. Tatem.

At Marlborough, Benjamin Hancock, eſq. banker, and an enſign of the Marlborough Aſſociation. Alſo Mr. William Proutt, maſter of the Croſs King's Inn, and likewiſe a member of the Marlborough Aſſociation.

At Weſt Cholderton, Mrs. Spring.

At Little Woodford, near Saliſbury, in his 56th year, Mr. Edward Lawrence.

At Aſhcombe, Thomas Thorne. He lived nearly 50 years in the ſervice of the Hon. E. Arundel, in the capacity of groom.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Stepleton, near Dorcheſter, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. Rodber, ſon of the late S. Rodber, gent. of Preſton, near Yeovil.

At Handly, in his 74th year, Mr. Thomas Hardiman, farmer.

Mr. Carpenter, of Bridport.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The intended opening betwixt the upper and lower town of Bath, ſo much wanted and complained of by the viſitants of that city, is deferred until the lord chancellor ſhall finally decree the *quantum* of the late Mr. Alderman Coward's property to the commiſſioners for the improvement of Bath. This decree is to be given the next term.

Married.] Lately, at Bath, Edward Parry, Eſq. of Gower-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, London, to Miſs Mary Horner, of Kingſton-upon-Hull.

Alſo,

Alſo, Edward Berkeley Portman, eſq. of Brianſtone, Dorſet, to Miſs Lucy Whitby, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Thomas Whitby, of Creſſwell, Staffordſhire.

Likewiſe, William Wightman, eſq. to Miſs Punter, of Bathwick.

At Taunton, Thomas William Portnom, eſq. of the Bengal artillery, ſon of the late Colonel Portnom, commandant of engineers in Bengal, to Miſs Catherine Leſſie Grove.

At Wincanton, Mr. Dyne, attorney, of Bruton, to Miſs F. Meſſiter, of the former place.

Died.] On the 15th inſtant, at Bath, of a gradual decline, aged above threeſcore years, Richard Hutchinſon, better known by the name of *Fooliſh Dick*, who has been for the laſt forty years a regular attendant on the ſervants of the lodging houſes on the Parades, Abbey-Green, and that neighbourhood; where he regulary came early every morning, receiving from one or another his daily ſupply of food, and returned to his lodgings in Widcome as regularly every evening. The weakneſs of his intellects excited the compaſſion, and the innocent ſimplicity of his behaviour the regard of many perſons in the upper and lower walks of life. The late David Garrick, Eſq. for many years during his life, allowed him one ſhilling a week, which he alſo left him at his death. He regularly attended all Meetings of the reſpectable ſociety of Quakers, and was allowed by them likewiſe one ſhilling a week. At every funeral of any note, *Poor Dick* was a conſtant attendant; and few families of conſequence arrived on the Parades, but he, by his ſmiles and geſtures, always ſeemed to welcome them to the lodgings of his good friends.

At Bath, Miſs Mary Loder, of the theatre, daughter of the late Mr. John Loder, muſician. Mr. William Davis, of Coombe Grove. Mrs. Smith, wife of Captain Smith, of the horſe guards.

At the ſame place, Mr. Joſeph Cookman, of Chatham Row: he was ſeized with an apoplectic fit whilſt ſtanding by a ciſtern of water, in conſequence of which, he fell backwards into the ſame and was drowned.

At Flook, near Taunton, Mr. Metford.

At Frome, after a ſhort illneſs, Miſs Suſan Chaſty.

At Taunton, Mr. Wake, maſter of the Biſhop Blaze.

At the Hot Wells, Briſtol, of a deep decline, in the 22d year of his age, Wade Francis Caulfield, eſq. captain in the firſt regiment of Guards. To a perſon manly and beautiful he united a mind cultivated and poliſhed; and a heart rich in the poſſeſſion of every grace and virtue which can adorn and dignify the human character. If any undertaking of difficulty and danger called for his exertions, he was bold and enterprizing; if miſery and wretchedneſs claimed his commiſeration and aſſiſtance, tenderneſs and benevolence ſwelled his heart, and raiſed the ready tear into his eye. Too open and generous to give offence, he was little apt to be offended; and thoſe individuals who had been attached to him from the attractive freedom of his behaviour, and the winning graces of his converſation, in every after intercourſe of friendſhip found new and heightened motives to confirm and rivet their eſteem. He had ſcarcely attained the age of manhood, when family diſſenſions, though otherwiſe unfortunate, yet highly honourable to his character and feelings, deprived him of the bleſſings of domeſtic felicity. So far as related to himſelf, a conſciouſneſs of the goodneſs of his own cauſe would have enabled him to ſurmount its moſt unpleaſant effects: but when he reflected, that a ſiſter whom he moſt affectionately loved, and a brother with whom his exiſtence was in a manner interwoven, were objects of a parent's unjuſtifiable reſentment, the tenderneſs of his nature overcame the energy of his mind; and he ſunk into an early grave beneath the preſſure of a commendable affliction.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Baker, of Axminſter, to Miſs Gifford, of Chard.

Died.] At Exeter, Lieut. Andrew Godfrey, of the royal navy. Mrs. Lendon.

At Newton Buſhel, aged 25, Mr. Benjamin Berry, attorney, firſt lieutenant in Major Drake's corps of Kingſkerſwell and Ipplepen Volunteers, and ſecond ſon of the late Mr. Berry, of Alphington, near Exeter: his abilities, diligence, and punctuality in his profeſſion, gained him univerſal eſteem.

At Sandford, Mrs. Wreford.

At Barnſtaple, Mr. John Tamlyn. The Rev. William Robbins. In his 51ſt year, the Rev. Benjamin Seaward, 21 years miniſter of the diſſenting congregation of that place.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Truro, Henry Luxmore, M. D. of Dulverton Houſe, Somerſet, to Miſs Carlyon, youngeſt ſiſter of Thomas Carlyon, eſq. of Tregrehan, Cornwall.

Died.] At St. Stephens, Sir Jonathan Phillips.

SCOTLAND.

Wedneſday, the 12th of Sept. the Univerſity of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on the following gentlemen, after the uſual public and private trials;

OF IRELAND.

Robert Blake, — *De Dentium Formatione et Structura in homine et in variis animalibus.*
Wm. Henry Turner, — *Oculo Humano.*
Wm. Armſtrong, — *Enteritide.*
Wm. John Shea, — *Podagra.*
William Stoker, — *Hepatitide Chronica.*
Thomas Tuckey, — *Ictero.*
John Cox, — *Dyſenteria.*
John Beamiſh, — *Colica Pictonum.*

OF

OF SCOTLAND.

George Forbes, } *Suspensa Submersorum Respiratione.*
George Mure, — *Dyspepsia.*
Thomas Hunter, — *Febre Indiarum Flave.*
John Balmanno, — *Palpitatione.*
J. Warroch Purfell, — *Hydrope Anasarca.*
J. Robt. Henderson, — *Pertussi.*
Thomas Draver, — *Pneumonia.*

OF ENGLAND.

Joshua Dixon, — *Colica Pictonum.*
John Metcalfe, — *Rheumatismo Acuto.*
John Stanley, — *Inflammatione.*
John Reid, (of Leicester) *Mania.*

OF AMERICA.

Sims White, — *Epilepsia.*
R. M'Kewn Haig, — *Rheumatismo.*
John Taliaferro, — *Dieta.*

Birth.] At Drumpellier-house, near Glasgow, the Lady of Andrew Stirling, Esq. of Drumpellier, of a daughter.

Lately, at Elliock, Mrs. Veitch, of Elliock, of a daughter.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mr. James Watson, inspecting surgeon on the Edinburgh recruiting district.

On the 3d of Sept. at his house in Glasgow, Mr Thomas Milligain, a native of Nottingham, and late a conductor of the cotton-mill at Woodside, near Glasgow.

At St. Mary's Island, Lady Mary Douglas, daughter of the Earl of Selkirk.

On the 6th of Sept. at his brother's, Captain Mackay, of Scotston, George Mackay, esq. of Bighouse, and lieutenant-colonel of the Reay Fencible Highlanders.

On the 9th of Sept. at Balbedie, Mrs. Amelia Malcolm, widow of James Malcolm, esq. of Balbedie.

Same day, at Edinburgh, Mr. John Callenders, formerly one of the deputy clerks of session.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Cork, Major Gray, to Lady Colthurst, relict of the late Sir Nicholas Colthurst, bart.

Died.] At his seat at Sion, near Cork, Sir Edward Unick O'Bryen, bart. a gentleman of considerable fortune, and a branch of the Inchiquin family.

State of Commerce, Manufactures, &c. in September.

A LARGE fleet has arrived safe from the Leeward Islands, which has caused a considerable import of Sugar, Rum, Cotton-wool, &c. The following are the particulars of the cargoes of the ships belonging to three of the principal out-ports.

LIVERPOOL.

5630 Hhds, 612 tierces, 818 barrels, sugar.
1095 Puncheons, and 62 hhds Rum.
1086 Casks, 135 Barrels, and 3073 bags of Coffee
3649 Bags, pockets, and serons, Cotton.
42 Casks, and 127 Bags, Cocoa.
101 Bags, Ginger.
71 Tons, Fustick.
2½ Tons, Logwood.
286 pieces, Camwood.
42 Barrels, Tumeric.
618 pieces, Lignum vitæ.
12 cases, Castor oil.
2 Barrels, Tortoise shell.
1570 Elephants teeth.
24 Hides.

BRISTOL.

899 Hhds, 14 tierces, and 341 barrels, sugar.
73 Puncheons, Rum.
338 Bags, Cotton.
64 Casks, and 406 bags, Coffee.
3 Puncheons, Molasses.

LANCASTER.

748 Hhds, 18 tierces, and 86 barrels, sugar.
218 Casks, 62 barrels, and 116 bags, Coffee.
2530 Bags, pockets, and serons, Cotton.
220 Puncheons, and 29 hhds, Rum.
22 Serons, and 1 box, Indigo.
230 Bags, Ginger.
86 Casks, Cocoa.
562 Pieces, Fustick: besides a few Elephants teeth, hides, &c.

Notwithstanding the late arrivals, West India goods continue to advance, in consequence of the large orders from the continent. Sugars in particular are uncommonly high; on the 20th. the price of raw sugars were, brown from 82s. to 84s; middling and good, from 85s. to 89s.; very good and fine, from 90s. to 98s. Refined sugars were as follow.

Brown lumps from——130s. to 133s.
Middling and good do.— 134s. to 137s.
Very good and fine do.—138s. to 142s.
Brown single loaves from 136s. to 138s.
Middling and good do.—139s. to 143s.
Very good and fine do.—144s. to 148s.
Brown powder loaves from—142s. to 144s.
Middling and good do.——145s. to 148s.
Very good and fine do ——149s. to 153s.
Brown double loaves do.——14 s. to 152s.
Middling and good do.——153s. to 156s.
Very good and fine from 17l. to 22d. per lb.

Molasses of course has advanced, the present price is about — —84s.

Cotton wool which for some time past has been very high, continues to rise; Surinam is from 2s. 10½d to 3s. 3d. lb.—St. Domingo from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.;—Demerari from 2s. 7½d to 2s. 10d.;—Barbadoes from 2s. 7½d. to 2s. 8d.;—Grenada 2s. 6½d. to 2s. 8½d.;—Cayenne 2s. 10d. to 3s. 1d.;—Bourbon 2s. 10d. to 3s.——159 Bales of East India Cotton, put up by the Company on the 4th; sold from 1s. 11d to 1s. 11½d lb. And 147 bales of Bourbon, put up on the 19th, sold from 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11½d. lb.

The East India Company have declared for sale on the 16th of October, 1770 Bales of Bengal raw silk, 30 Bales of Bengal Organzine, and 99 Lots of China: and their next sale

of silk will be in the month of February, as usual, provided the ships arrive in time. The following are the particulars of the Bengal, of the present sale, viz.

SKEIN		NOVI	
Radnagore — —	29 large bales	Collinson — —	157 small bales
Ditto white —	43	Peacher — —	338
Collinson — —	37 small bales	Jungpore — —	250
Ditto tan — —	31	Cossumbuzar — —	141
Pigtail — —	55	Frushard — —	135
Flat — —	283	Maulda — —	40
Jungpore — —	103	Rad-sil — — —	41
Frushard — —	43	Ditto white — —	11
Tussa — — —	33		1113
	657		

The following account of the number of bales of Bengal raw silk, sold by the company, in four years before and four years since they undertook working a part into Organzine, may serve to shew whether they have succeeded in the intention of much increasing the consumption of Bengal silk by this measure.

	Bales			Bales		Bales	
1790. March sale —	1036	Raw	1794. March	1231	Raw.	—	
September —	1091		Sept.	1385	—	29	Organzine
1791. March — —	1146		1795. March	1544	—	70	
September —	1117		Sept.	1634	—	70	
1792. March — —	1134		1796. March	1262	—	90	
September —	1311		Sept.	1534	—	109	
1793. March — —	833		1797. March	1609	—	100	
September —	2210		Sept.	491	—	70	

The import of Coals into the Port of London to the present time, has been 40,508 Chaldrons short of last year. The prices at present, are as follow.

Walls End — —	42s.	Burn Moor — —	39s.
Biggs Main — —	41s. 6d.	Warwerk — —	37s. 6d.
Heaten Main — —	41s.	Hollowell — —	38s.
Hebburn — —	41s. 6d.	Newbottle — —	37s. 6d.

The Public Funds have lately assumed a more cheerful aspect than they have done for some time past. The Consols are above fifty, and there are more buyers than sellers at the present prices. The probability therefore is that they will experience a still further rise.

Bank Stock was, on the 28th of last month, at 129¼; rose on the 6th Sept. to 132, and have since fallen to 129½.— 5 *per Cent. Annuities* were, on the 28th last month, at 77 1-8th; rose on the 6th of Sept. to 77 3-8th; and rose further on the 17th ult. to 78; and were on the 25th ult. 78 7-8ths.—4 *per Cents.* on the 28th of August, were at 65¼; and shut the 4th of Sept. at 65.—3 *per Cent Consols* were, on the 28th of last month, at 49 5-8ths; rose on the 7th of Sept. to 50¼; on the 18th to 50½; and are this day, the 26th of Sept. at 50-1-8th.—*Omnium*, is at 6¾.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our last, the weather has been in every respect so favourable for the harvest, and for other operations of husbandry, that we have but little to report. We find that the corn crops have almost every where turned out good, and in many places have been gotten in without any rain. Turnips, we are also informed, have every where an uncommonly promising appearance. The fallows are in the most perfect order, and quite ready for the seed. Grasses of all sorts have likewise the most promising appearances.

The prices of grain are in many places much reduced.—Wheat averages 50s. Barley 29s. 11d. and Oats 21s. 1d.

CATTLE. These are somewhat lower, except Milch-cows, which fetch very high prices.—Beef averages in Smithfield from 2s. 8d. to 3s. 6d. per stone. Mutton from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 10d. and Veal from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

HORSES still continue low, particularly those of the cart kind.

HOGS rather low.

HOPS still continue to be an improving crop. The duty is now laid at 48,000l.

N. B. *We think it a duty we owe ourselves to state, that a paragraph which has appeared in many of the country papers, reflecting on the Agricultural Reporters in a mass, does not, nor could be intended, to apply to the Agricultural Report of the Monthly Magazine. This Report is regularly drawn up by a gentleman of honour and distinction in the literary and agricultural world, from communications annually made by intelligent farmers in various districts, and may be confidently relied upon for the correctness of its statements.*

ERRATA.—Supplement for July, page 49-, last line, for *Colin Maclaurin*, read Professor *Saunderson*, of Cambridge, who was blind; but not Maclaurin.—Page 186, of the present Number, in the Headline, for DR. WARBURTON read MR. WARBURTON.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XXXVII.] FOR OCTOBER, 1798. [VOL. VI.

The Numbers of this Work which were out of print being now reprinted, complete Sets, in Five Volumes, or any single Number or Volume, may be had of any Bookseller in the British Dominions.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING just received your Magazine for March 1798, in which I find you have been so obliging as to insert the sketch I sent you of some of my arguments in defence of the exploded doctrine of *phlogiston*, and against the universally prevalent one of the *decomposition of water*, I hope you will not object to a few more articles of the same kind, in which I shall endeavour to be as concise as I possibly can.

If it be the water that is decomposed in procuring fixed and inflammable air from charcoal, by means of steam, and if water consists of oxygen and hydrogen, in the proportion of 85 parts of the former to 15 of the latter, they must be found in the same proportion in the result of the experiment. Again, fixed air is said to consist of 28 parts of charcoal and 72 of oxygen, and the inflammable air that is procured in this process, is said to consist of hydrogen and a little of the charcoal, without any oxygen.

But I have shewn, that by a slow supply of water, the whole of any quantity of it is expended without producing any fixed air at all; the whole produce being that kind of inflammable air which is said to contain no oxygen. Consequently, according to this experiment, there is no oxygen at all in water. It consists of hydrogen only.

In the second volume of the new edition of my "*Observations on Air*," (p. 284.) I observe, that "when I had no more water than was sufficient for the production of the air, there was never any sensible quantity of uncombined fixed air mixed with the inflammable air from the charcoal. This was particularly the case when I produced air by means of a burning lens in an exhausted receiver, or in an earthen retort, with the application of an intense heat.

This is not my assertion only. It is confirmed by Mr. Watts, whose accuracy no person will call in question. "It has been observed," he says, "by Dr. Priestley, and confirmed by my experience, that when much water passed in the form of steam, there is much fixed air formed; but little or none when the water is admitted so sparingly that no steam reaches the refrigeratory." See his *Description of a Pneumatical Apparatus*, subjoined to Dr. Beddoes's "*Considerations on the Medicinal Use of Factitious Airs*," p. 34.

When I made the experiment here referred to, I supposed that heavy inflammable air contained fixed air in a combined state, because fixed air is found when it is decomposed with pure air. But I am now satisfied that this fixed air is produced in the process, by the union of the two kinds of air. That this *must* be so in some cases, is evident, because the fixed air so procured is heavier than all the inflammable air employed.

The reason why more fixed air is produced when the supply of water is copious, is, I presume, because more water is necessary to the constitution of fixed than of inflammable air.

2. From this experiment with charcoal, it would appear that water consists wholly of hydrogen; but from another that I made with *terra ponderosa aërata*, it will appear to consist wholly of oxygen. For when water in the form of steam is made to pass over this substance in a red heat, nothing but the purest fixed air is procured, without any inflammable air at all.

These experiments favour my general hypothesis, that water is the basis of all kinds of air, and that without it no kind of air can be procured. In some cases, as perhaps the light inflammable air, it may constitute all that can be ascertained by gravity. And notwithstanding the great use that the French chemists make of scales and weights, they do not pretend to weigh either their *calorique*, or *light*;

light; and why may not *phoſgiſton* eſcape their reſearches, when they employ the ſame inſtruments in the inveſtigation.

3. When mercury is revived from red precipitate in inflammable air, it has been ſaid that the pure air from this ſubſtance, uniting with the inflammable air that diſappears, forms *water*. But beſides that I find no ſufficient quantity of water when the experiment is made over mercury, it is evident, from my late experiments, that neither water, nor any thing elſe, is formed by it; ſince it is found diffuſed through the inflammable air that is left, and has more than once occaſioned an exploſion of the veſſel in which the experiment is made, to the no ſmall danger of the operator. I have, however, ſometimes ſtopped the proceſs, in order to examine the ſtate of the air; and on comparing the quantity of the inflammable air that had diſappeared, and that of the pure air diffuſed through it, I find, by an eaſy method of computation, that an ounce of mercury revived in this manner, abſorbs not leſs than 362 ounce meaſures of inflammable air, which is more than the ſame quanity of *lead* or *biſmuth* require. Of the former I have revived an ounce with 108 ounce meaſures of the inflammable air, and of the latter with 185.

Now ſince the ſame precipitate may be revived in a glaſs veſſel with a red heat without any addition, and the mercury ſo revived cannot be diſtinguiſhed from that which has imbibed the great quantity of inflammable air above-mentioned, the philoſopher has only the choice of thoſe two difficulties; viz. that the precipitate attracts phlogiſton through the hot glaſs, or that the addition of ſo much inflammable air, or ſomething contained in it, and eſſential to it, makes no ſenſible change in its properties.

In theſe experiments I found no fixed air in the water over which the proceſs was made, though at other times I have found ſome: but this is not very extraordinary, ſince I have ſufficiently proved that fixed air does conſiſt of an union of pure air, and inflammable air, though I have not aſcertained the circumſtances on which this union is always formed.

By inſerting theſe articles in your very valuable publication, you will oblige,

Sir, yours,

Northumberland, J. PRIESTLEY.
Aug. 22, 1798.

P. S. In the fourth column of the article in March you have printed *enſure* inſtead of *conſume*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Doubt not but a variety of perſons, eager to fix their opinions concerning the medicinal power of gaſſes, have accuſed me of tardineſs in the eſtabliſhment of the Pneumatic Inſtitution. No accuſation however could be worſe founded. I have never ceaſed to exert myſelf to bring the deſign to bear; but it is obvious that I had two ſerious difficulties to overcome. Had I begun without a certain fund, or without a ſuperintendant qualified to conduct the enquiry, I ſhould have failed altogether, and done a laſting injury to a good cauſe; ſuppoſing (what I firmly believe) that mankind can be benefited by endeavours of this nature.

The ſum ſubſcribed is adequate to many trials. I hope the ſum *collected* will not fall far ſhort of that *ſubſcribed*. It is poſſible that ſome perſons forbear to contribute till they ſee the inſtitution on foot: The addition of 1000l. or 2000l. at moſt, would probably enable us to complete the preſent object, that is, to bring out deciſive reſults, whether favourable or otherwiſe. Should any of your readers be diſpoſed to yield us pecuniary aſſiſtance, they would find an account open at the houſe of Thomas Coutts, Eſq. banker, Strand; or they may forward their contributions to me.

The difficulty reſpecting a ſuperintendant was much the greater of the two; but in my judgment it is moſt completely overcome. A young man, endowed with talents for experimental reſearches at leaſt equal to any perſon I have ever known, has at my earneſt ſolicitation conſented to undertake this moſt difficult charge. The ſubſcribers who have moſt intereſted themſelves in promoting the deſign, approve my choice; and with the reſt I am willing to pledge my whole credit upon it. After a very ſhort time, no one will need to rely on my judgment. Mr. DAVY has completed a courſe of experiments on the chemiſtry of light and heat, which will appear in the firſt volume of the *Weſt-country Contributions*, and will, I think, go far towards ſettling many important points belonging to this abſtruſe ſubject. All imaginable means to ſecure authenticity and publicity ſhall be employed; I ſhall deſcribe in a ſeparate paper ſuch as occur to me, and thoſe which others may ſuggeſt we ſhall willingly adopt. The city of Briſtol and its populous neighbourhood, will, we hope, afford an ample ſupply of patients.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Ciſton, Oct. 9. THO. BEDDOES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE land tax which has hitherto been granted *annually*, having been made perpetual from the 25th of March next, the time when the annual act passed in the beginning of the last session will expire, it is natural to enquire into the advantages likely to arise from the adoption of a measure, which formerly would have been strenuously opposed, on principles now thought of little importance, in comparison with any pecuniary advantage to the state or to individuals.

When Mr. PITT introduced the project into parliament, it was not for the purpose of providing for the interest of a new loan, but with the view of facilitating the raising of future loans, by absorbing a large quantity of the stock at present in the market, and thus raising the current price; while at the same time it would be attended with an increase of revenue. This at least was the minister's avowed object, and he estimated that it would be the means of redeeming, or taking out of the market, about 80,000,000l. of stock; but it appears that this estimate is too high, even if the plan can be fully carried into execution without any alteration of the present terms, which is very improbable. The tax cannot be fairly stated to produce on an average more than 1,900,000l. per ann. and if one half is redeemed by persons interested in the land, so much three per cent. stock must be transferred as will produce an annuity of 1,045,000l. and for the other half purchased by persons not interested, the stock transferred must produce an annuity of 1,140,000l. making together 2,185,000l. per ann. and the capital of stock transferred, 72,833,333l. 6s. 8d. This appears to be the greatest extent of its operation that can be expected; for if the plan were to succeed, it is probable that the principal part would be purchased by persons interested in the land, and if more than half was purchased by such persons, the capital of stock transferred must be proportionably less than the amount I have stated. In order to form a just idea of the permanent effect that the redemption of such a portion of stock would have, it should be recollected, that it is only about a sixth part more than the amount of the new stock created last year would have appeared, had the loyalty loan been made in three per cents.

The measure may be thought of considerable importance at present for supporting the credit of the public funds, by keeping up their price; and if fully carried into execution, it would certainly produce an addition to the revenue; but this gain to the revenue is evidently a loss to individuals, who transfer a fixed annuity in order to be released from the payment of an annuity of less amount, when they might pay the latter regularly out of the former, and retain the surplus. Thus, in order to redeem 20l. land-tax, the capital of three per cents, which must be transferred, is 733l. 6s. 8d. producing 22l. per annum. But if a person purchases only 666l. 13s. 4d. stock, and keeps it in his own hands, appropriating the dividend to the payment of his land-tax, to which it is just equal, it is obvious he saves 66l. 13s. 4d. stock. In the case of persons purchasing the tax who are not interested in the land, the loss to the individual is doubled, and may be set in a still clearer view: such persons, for 20l. land tax must transfer 800l. three per cents. which, if bought at 50, makes the interest the tax pays them for their money exactly five per cent. whereas the stock transferred produced them exactly six per cent. and the only inducement which there appears to be for relinquishing this difference of interest is a preference of the security of a tax upon land, to the revenues on which the public funds depend, though many persons will be inclined to doubt the justness or propriety of any such distinction.

One of your correspondents, p. 18, expresses a doubt with respect to the success of the scheme, and his doubts are likely to be increased, by the great number of landholders who are totally at a loss to discover the advantages which it is supposed to offer to them. What these advantages are, I would willingly state, in order to enable others to form a fair judgment on the subject, but I can discover none, except the possibility that as estates generally increase in value the less they are incumbered; such as are thus exonerated from the tax, may, upon sale, produce a greater difference beyond the price they would otherwise have sold at, than the sum paid at present for the tax would then amount to; and the supposition that some may prefer an increase of the nett income of their estates to a somewhat greater income arising in part from a different source.

Oct. 12, 1798. G.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you have announced the opportunity of seeing the planets *Mercury* and *Venus*, perhaps you will be pleased to accept this account of their appearance.

I looked for them on the 7th without success, the sky being cloudy.

On the 8th, at half past four, the *Moon* and *Venus* rose nearly together, and almost due east. The *Moon* was then so near her conjunction (being only 31 hours distant from it), that she exhibited no phase; but appeared a small brilliant planet, though less luminous than *Venus*. To the telescope (a reflector with a power of about 60) the Moon was a beautiful thread of light in her lower circumference, a little oblique to the horizon, and finely falcated; so that the cusps vanishing in a point were distinctly seen. *Venus* was entirely lucid; of a golden coloured light; ill defined from extreme brilliancy, and gibbous. *Mercury* I saw not; his light, probably, being obscured by the vicinity of the rays of the Moon and Venus. *Venus* continued to be apparent till about a quarter before six: a little after six she had ceased to be so.

On Friday, the 11th, I again saw *Venus*, about a quarter before six in the morning; but not Mercury.

This morning, about two minutes before five, (12th *Oct.* 16 h. 58′ apparent time) I saw *Venus* very brilliant indeed, about 5 degrees above the horizon, and nearly 2 degrees south of the east. About 18 minutes after, *Mercury* was also visible, below *Venus*, and a little east of her; *Mercury* being then almost exactly east.

They had both a fine golden light; both gibbous, and ill defined: *Mercury* with somewhat of a redder tint. Any planets of less splendour than these now are, would have been very red and hazy so near the horizon. *Mercury* was then very visible to the eye; by which, indeed, (through a green glass) I first found him. In about 15 or 20 minutes, Mercury, though still visible to the telescope, became very indistinct to the eye, being lost nearly in the increasing twilight. *Venus* remained very brilliant, and still far from well defined.

The appearance of *Mercury* is so rare, that I do not recollect to have seen him above once before, (then emerging from an occultation by the Moon) except as a spot in transiting the sun's disk.

There is hope, however, if the weather should then be as fine as now, of a very fine opportunity of seeing him on the 25th and 26th of December, (the latter being his day of greatest elongation) between four and five in the evening, between the bright star in *Aquila* and the tail of *Sagittarius*. He will be then almost duly south-west.

And between the 13th and the 19th of December, about half past seven in the morning, *Venus* may be expected to be seen then distinctly falcated, being within about seventeen days of her superior conjunction, and toward south-east by east, between *Serpentarius* and *Sagittarius*.

I must observe, that I was rather surprized to find a *lunated* or *crescent-like* appearance of *Mercury* and *Venus*, indicated in the notice of their expected phænomena at this time. It is necessarily not the appearance of either when at or near their greatest elongation. *Mercury* is now at it; and *Venus* is still too distant from her conjunction to assume it distinctly, for I think some weeks to come.

I know not whether it be requisite to observe, that in looking for *Saturn*, (then with an altitude of nearly 60 degrees south south-east) at near five this morning, I was struck with an appearance not far from the famous Nebula in the *Præsepe Cancri*, of a kind of *filamentous* light, diffused over a space of some minutes: whether *cometary*, or not, I pretend not from one observation to determine.

SOLAR HALO.

There is at this time (12 *Oct.* 23 h. 25 min. 13 *Oct.* 11 h. 25′ comm. time) nearly a complete and beautifully-coloured *Halo* round the *Sun*, the preceding limb of which is nearly on the meridian. From this its *radius* (and diameter consequently) may be pretty nearly collected. It is very even, and in breadth about 30 min. Therm. 49 in the shade—Wind west—Bar. 30¼—Sky generally free from clouds, but hazy in south and west.

A very permanent *Halo*, which lasted above two hours, I saw near the time of the *vernal equinox*, nearly similar in magnitude and phænomena to this. C. LOFFT.

Troston, near Bury, Oct. 13, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is a question still undetermined by practitioners who have employed the Resuscitative art, how far it is prope to exhibit an emetic in cases of suspended action of the vital principle from drowning. I own myself that I am much prejudiced in favour of this practice, not

because

because I have been so fortunate myself as to restore life, in a case, where my first attention was directed towards rousing the powers of the stomach by exciting vomiting: but for the most obvious reasons, which I shall presently explain.

The Royal Humane Society did me the honour of presenting me with a medal, at their last annual court of directors, for a successful and extraordinary case. In the directions published by the Society for the recovery of drowned persons, we are strictly forbidden the practice of giving vomits, because it is known that emetics suddenly weaken the powers of life, as is manifest from the sickness, feebleness of pulse, and general debility which constantly accompany their operation. These effects the learned Doctor Fothergill observes in his "*New Inquiry into the Suspension of Vital-action*," probably overbalance any advantage that otherwise might accrue from the general concussion. Emetics therefore he adds, "but ill suit with the intention of restoring animation." I shall just relate the case before alluded to, and make such observations as the nature of *that* case suggests.

Ann Blake aged 13 years, attempted to destroy herself by drowning in a tub of water. She had remained in the water above a quarter of an hour, and just as she was taken out, I came to her assistance. She was to all appearance dead; there was no pulsation either in the temporal artery or at the wrist; her body was cold and motionless, and her face livid. After having the body well rubbed, and volatiles applied to the wrists, temples, breast, &c. it occurred to me, knowing from experiments that the stomach retained the vital principle long after it has ceased in all other parts of the system, that the intentions should be directed towards calling it into action: accordingly I gave her by spoonfulls a solution of the oxyd of zinc in water, which with difficulty I got down the throat, owing to a strong contraction of the epiglottis. In about ten minutes the body became convulsed, a large quantity of water was ejected from the stomach; the muscles of the jaw which before were rigid, now became relaxed, and the heart pulsated; the lungs were inflated, and when she could swallow, a cordial volatile draught was given her. By the next morning she was quite recovered.

If we consider the general shock which emetics give to the system, and the great probability there is of immediately stimulating the heart by the disengagement of oxygen-gas in the stomach, I think we are fully warranted in having recourse to such powerful aids. I will grant in cases of congestions in the blood-vessels of the brain, by the imprudent administration of vomits, there are some instances recorded, where their use in cases of suspended animation has been attended with fatal consequences. I am at present engaged in pursuing a series of experiments, which when completed, will throw more light on the subject: and it will be the pride of my life to employ my leisure hours to those enquiries, which can lend to any discoveries that can ultimately tend to abbreviate the catalogue of human maladies. I am, your obliged, &c.

Ely Place, Holborn,
Oct. 18, 1798. CHARLES BROWN.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PRESENT STATE OF THE MANUFACTURES OF FRANCE.

THE manufactures of France resemble the ruins of a magnificent building, whose foundations have failed, and which has fallen in upon itself. In the interior parts of the country, and in the cities which were formerly the most flourishing, are seen the effects of the revolutional shocks, and the consequences of the most obstinate and deeply-felt war that ever desolated France. Except some few articles produced at Lyons, manufactures are every where reduced to the lowest state, without a hope of rising again. There is a universal dearth of workmen and materials. No permanent attention can be bestowed on commerce and the mechanic arts until the return of peace; and there is nothing but a well-established internal tranquillity which can gradually bring them back to their former state. All the enterprises in which active and industrious individuals engage, even at Paris, under the eye and the protection of government, and with all the encouragement held out by the public spirit of the national institutions, are in reality nothing more than essays, which excite hopes, indeed, for futurity, but which languish at present under a multitude of difficulties.

OLIVIER has a manufactory of porcelain in the *Fauxbourg St. Antoine*: it was first established by his father, has already continued sixty years, but has been considerably enlarged and improved by the present proprietor. Every species of pottery

pottery is there fabricated, from the coarſeſt to the moſt elegant kinds. The glazing of the latter is fine and ſmooth, and the colours are beautiful; but there is ſtill room for improvement in the forms; and the moſt zealous attention is diſplayed in endeavours to give them that lightneſs of ſhape, and elegance of *contour*, which have hitherto given a diſtinguiſhed pre-eminence to the Engliſh pottery. OLIVIER is very ſucceſsful in his imitations of Etruſcan vaſes, as well for the ſubſtance as for the colouring. The veſſels, framed of a metallic earth extracted from a mine near Paris, are light, bear the fire, and are ſold at a moderate price. OLIVIER prepares alſo a compoſition which very nearly approaches the baſaltes in colour, weight, ſolidity, and ſound. He has produced ſmall *caryatides* of that compoſition, which have the additional merit of taſteful deſign and juſt proportions. This manufactory will at ſome future day become, to France and to foreign countries, what Wedgwood's formerly was before its decline. At preſent it is deſtitute of the neceſſary means to keep it in active employment. The works beſpoken proceed ſlowly, for want of hands.

A Scot, of the name of O'RELLY, who has within a few years eſtabliſhed a glaſs-manufactory, executes all the fineſt works that have hitherto diſtinguiſhed that branch in England. His glaſs reſembles the Engliſh in brightneſs, poliſh, and clearneſs: the forms are as beautiful, and the engraving ſurpaſſes that of the Engliſh glaſs. O'RELLY is one of the moſt accompliſhed artiſts in this laſt particular; and never has the art of engraving on glaſs been carried to a higher degree of perfection. He cuts entire hiſtoric ſubjects on vaſes, cups, ewers, of the moſt elegant antique forms; and, like the moſt ſkilful engraver, gives a finiſh to the drawing of the naked figure, to the folds of the drapery, and even the expreſſion of the countenance. He places and finiſhes, with equal taſte in the ſelection as lightneſs in the execution, borders of arabeſques or of antique ornaments. He has produced ewers ornamented with detached figures from Herculaneum, and with groups of dancing-women and muſicians; and vaſes repreſenting Bacchanalians, Fauns, Nymphs, and Satyrs. The cutting of one of theſe vaſes requires a week's labour, becauſe O'RELLY has not yet formed more than one pupil in that branch; of courſe, they bear a conſiderable price: that of a well-finiſhed ewer is from ten to twelve louis-d'ors. The proprietor of this fine manufactory, which is ſituate in the quarter of the Invalids, has conſtructed a conical melting-furnace on a new plan, which is fifty-eight feet in diameter at the baſe, and three hundred feet high: but he cannot procure workmen.

A German, named DIHL, has a porcelain manufactory on the *Boulevard du Temple*, which rivals and even ſurpaſſes that of Seve. Whatever difference exiſts between the productions of theſe two manufactories is decidedly in favour of the former, in the whiteneſs and ſolidity of the compoſition, the livelineſs of the colours, and the brilliancy of the gilding. The individual figures are extremely beautiful, as well as the aſſemblage of the groups. The forms of the veſſels, of whatever kind, are remarkable for taſte and lightneſs, and the paintings excellent. His extenſive warehouſes are richly furniſhed, and exhibit no ſymptoms either of a ſcarcity of workmen or a want of ſale. This branch of manufacture was one of thoſe which formerly enjoyed peculiar privileges, and whoſe productions were honoured with the name of a prince, as "porcelain of Monſieur," "porcelain of the count d'Artois," &c. Since the abolition of the privileges enjoyed by the manufactory at Seve, which was conducted on the king's account, that of DIHL has been conſiderably enlarged, and carried to greater perfection.

Another manufactory, that heretofore belonged to the court, and was in a moſt flouriſhing ſtate—that of the *Gobelins*—is not at preſent in ſo high activity as it has been ſome little time back; the workmen being reduced to one half their former number. The ſtore-rooms, nevertheleſs, are ſtill richly furniſhed with beautiful tapeſtries; and the works continue to be proſecuted, though not on the former extenſive ſcale; a few looms only being employed in working after good original paintings by French artiſts, and copies from thoſe of the famous maſters of the Italian ſchool. It is under the direction of the miniſter for the home department.

The tannery of SEGUIN has become famous by the recent diſcovery of a new mode of preparing leather, which is very advantageous, and extremely quick in its operation. The uſual mode which has hitherto prevailed in the other tanneries conſiſts in the different proceſſes of previous waſhing, taking off the fleſh, ſwelling the leather, and tanning it. In the previous

previous process of washing the hides, SEGUIN deviates from the general practice: with him, they are not, as elsewhere, thrown in a confused heap into the water, but hang separate from each other, and extended perpendicularly, in order that both sides may equally imbibe the moisture. To take off the hair, the hide is hung in a vat full of lime-water; and, as the lime naturally subsides to the bottom of the vessel, the water is frequently stirred, that it may constantly remain impregnated with the particles of lime, and that its action may be duly exerted on the hide. This operation requires eight days. SEGUIN has discovered that, when a small quantity of sulphuric acid is mixed in the water which has already been employed in this process, it renews and even increases its activity.

The process of swelling the leather is completed in twenty-four hours. The hides, cleaned from all adhering portions of flesh, are sunk in vats filled with water which is impregnated with a fifteen-hundredth, or from that to a thousandth part, of sulphuric acid.

In tanning the leather, SEGUIN has rejected the common method of laying the hides in pits. He first plunges them in water impregnated with tan; and, after having repeated this immersion, he adds a new liquor, whose strength is between the eleventh and twelfth degrees of the aërometer, such as is employed for the liquefaction of salts. The operation of this tan is very expeditious. The hides are at first soaked in a weak solution of tan, which only operates on their outer surface, and afterwards by degrees in a stronger tan. By this process the soal-leather is tanned in from fourteen to sixteen days; and SEGUIN has often completed his operation in six or eight. The hides are then dried in the usual manner. As the vamp-leather is not subjected to the process of swelling, it is tanned in three or four days.

It was long believed that the effect of the tan was only to astringe and consolidate the fibres of the hide, which had been relaxed by the preceding operations: but SEGUIN has discovered that the tan contains a peculiar element, which spontaneously dissolves in the water, but which afterwards penetrates into the pores of the leather, there acquires consistency, and becomes thenceforward indissoluble even to water itself. He remarked the effect of this amalgamation in glue, which, being first precipitated by that element, becomes indissoluble in hot water. After such amalgamation, the leather ceases to be dissoluble.

The result of these observations affords room to hope that a diminution may take place in the consumption of oak-bark, and that many other vegetable substances may be found, of which infusions may be used in tanning. Their aptness for the purpose may be discovered, if infusions of them possess the same property of precipitating glue.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF any of your medical correspondents will (through the medium of your very entertaining Magazine) favour the writer with their opinion of the effect of Rosemary (used as tea) on the human constitution, they will confer an obligation on your constant reader and great admirer,

Aldermanbury, W. H.
Oct. 18, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I. N. has, in your last Magazine, again brought forward the "*Summary View of the Doctrines,*" &c. published by the society of Friends; and maintains that in it they acknowledge and assert the divinity of Jesus Christ, because they say, in scriptural language, that "Christ is the power of God unto salvation." This passage, corrected as it is in the "*Summary View,*" must seem inserted with an intent to explain, or define, their idea of Christ's divinity: and if the explanation were universally adopted by the society, I should, without hesitation, conclude as formerly (No. xxxi. p. 328,) "that the Quakers do not, like orthodox believers, consider the word of God, the Son, the Messiah, the Mediator, as a person, but merely as an attribute of the Deity, viz. his power exerted in a particular direction, or to a particular end."

It would, on the same view, be deducible, that the society of Friends agreed with the Socinians in their leading tenet: (I did not say tenets, as I. N.'s postscript seems to insinuate) and must rank with other Unitarians, or Deists of revelation.

It appears, however, from the observations of W. F. and of Eutheates, (Monthly Magazine for July and August) that the Friends, individually, do not adopt any such principle from the "*Summary View,*" nor from any established

bliſhed creed, reſpecting the ſubject in queſtion: but it ſeems a general ſentiment among them to reject the trinitarian doctrine. Eutheates ſays, "The Quakers do moſt aſſuredly acknowledge the divinity of Chriſt, ſince they believe that he is *co-eternal with the father*—that, *in the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and the word was God.*"

If this is to be depended upon as the moſt general opinion of the ſociety, we muſt certainly no longer conſider Friends as Deiſts under revelation. They would then belong to a rank of chriſtians almoſt unknown at the preſent day, and from acknowledging only two perſons in the divinity, might be called *Binarians.* Through converſations had with ſeveral thinking Friends, ſince my firſt letter, I am convinced that the information of Eutheates is well-founded; and learn that the Binarian hypotheſis prevails among them very extenſively, though they take no pains to avow or enforce it, either publicly or privately. I obſerve alſo in the works of Fox, Barclay, &c. that theſe ancient Friends uſe the expreſſions "Spirit of God," and "Spirit of Chriſt," as ſynonymous; but, that they never perſonify the Holy Spirit. In conformity with the more general ſentiments of the ſociety, the committee, in republiſhing the "*Summary View*," ſhould therefore omit, or modify the Scripture text ſuperadded to their avowal of Chriſt's divinity, which has miſled many readers, being conſidered as an elucidation of the previous ſtatement; and has cauſed the Friends to be ranked as Socinians, Deiſts, &c.

If we conclude that moſt of the members of the ſociety are Binarians, this circumſtance muſt certainly be added to their peculiarities, as they would, perhaps, ſtand alone in their belief. Would it then hurt their feelings to be informed that the opinion prevalent among them, has been anathematized as heretical and damnable, by a general council? I apprehend it would not. The ſecond council of Nice probably did not find the Binarian hypotheſis adopted at the time, but foreſaw that it might readily branch out from the doctrine of the Semi-Arians, and determined to anticipate the miſchief.

G. W's candid and well-written animadverſions on the Quakers, (Monthly Magazine for Auguſt laſt) deſerve to be noticed, and I think might be ſatisfactorily anſwered; but would rather invite to this undertaking ſome active and intelligent member of the ſociety.

Hermitage, Oct. 12, 1798. M. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. WISE's obſervations, in your Magazine for September, are very analogous to S. E.'s, and ſeem to have no better foundation. He ſays, "*I was not known to them by the name of Jehovah,*" does not ſignify that they knew not the name: but that they knew not the thing promiſed in that name; at leaſt, not in any conſpicuous degree.

Now, if the moſt plain and direct aſſertions are to be thus evaded, or done away, how can we depend upon any thing ſaid in the Scriptures? However, before Mr. W's ideas are canvaſſed, we muſt expect ſome proofs, or deciſive texts, in favour of what he has advanced. *Mere gratis dicta,* unſupported either by direct or collateral evidence, only ſerve to ſhew the nakedneſs of the land. Would Mr. WISE, in all difficult paſſages of Holy Writ, diſtort the ſenſe of terms uſually received, and extract from the words whatever meaning he thinks proper? Does he not ſee the conſequences which muſt follow, if ſuch a mode of interpretation were generally admitted?

Mr. W. has further aſſerted, that "*Eli-Shaddai*" is moſt properly a "*name of Eſſence:*" whereas "*Jehovah* was a name of *diſtinction,* reſpecting God's promiſe to be peculiarly the God of Iſrael." But, if he will take the trouble to examine, with care, the *Jewiſh Doctors,* to whom he has referred, or conſult the authorities quoted in "*Buxtorf's Hebrew Lexicon,*" he may ſoon be convinced of his error.

M. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE truſtees of Coward's fund having taken no notice of the challenge which appeared in your Miſcellany ſome months ago, and your correſpondent not having, according to promiſe, given an account of the diſſolution of the Northampton academy; if, among your numerous readers, any one that is duly qualified will give ſome account of that extraordinary event, that the young men may be judged according to their merits, and not, as they now are, condemned without a hearing, by the prejudices of one party, or wholly acquitted by the prejudices of the other; it will be eſteemed a favour by many of your readers, and among others by your's, &c.

A FRIEND *to* JUSTICE.

Oct. 8, 1798.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has at all times been so common an artifice of party to stigmatize its adversaries by some opprobrious name, that particular examples of the fact may be deemed unworthy of notice. Yet, where individuals actually suffer from the impudent licentiousness with which this is done, and obnoxious ideas are associated in the public mind which have not the least real connexion, some appeal to truth and reason, on the part of the injured, is natural, if not necessary. I conceive this at present to be the case with respect to the charge of *Jacobinism*, so industriously brought forward on all occasions, by a certain set of writers, against all who disapprove of the measures of ministers, however differing from each other in political principles, and however free the greater part may be from any designs which can justify such an imputation.

Every one acquainted with the history of the French Revolution must know, that a club called the *Jacobins*, from the place of their meeting in Paris, connected with a number of others throughout the kingdom, openly attempted to overcome the legal representatives of the nation, to overturn a constitution established by general consent, and to involve every thing in anarchy and confusion, that no obstacle might exist to their schemes. The essence of *Jacobinism*, according to its true signification, then is—

To hold that a majority may lawfully be governed by a minority, upon the pretext of the public good:

To pay no regard to the will of the nation, as declared by those who have been fairly delegated for the purpose:

To scruple no means, however base or violent, to compass a political end:

To consider absolute anarchy, and the destruction of all natural and civil rights, as a cheap purchase for speculative improvements in a constitution.

I am sure I have no objection that every man in this kingdom, who avows, either in word or action, these principles, should by name be exposed as a Jacobin to the hatred and suspicion of his fellow-citizens.

But it is *not Jacobinism* to maintain—

That government was instituted for the good of the many, not the emolument of the few:

That there at all times exists, in the majority of a political society, a right of making such alterations in their form of government, as upon mature deliberation they shall think conducive to the public welfare:

That privileged bodies derive all title to their privileges from the consent and advantage of the whole:

That, therefore, wars and public burdens for the particular interest of those bodies are a public injustice.

That a friend of mankind may wish well to the cause of liberty all over the globe, without waiting for the permission of his own partial or prejudiced countrymen.

Finally, *Republicanism*, the spirit of which is, in fact, the very essence of every thing free in political constitutions, is not *Jacobinism*, but the very reverse.

These principles, in contempt and defiance of all calumnious appellations, I shall ever be ready to avow, as

An ENGLISHMAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE first principle of every good government ought to be to prevent crimes; and those laws which are framed for this purpose, are far more beneficial than those which inflict punishment upon the offenders.

The great extent of the commerce of this country, and the facility with which it is carried on, gives great opportunities to those who have been guilty of theft to dispose of the property, and may in a degree be considered as a temptation to commit it; whether this might in any considerable degree be removed without laying too great restrictions upon trade, is a matter that may admit of some doubt.—Several instances have occurred within these few years, of clerks to merchants and bankers absconding with considerable property, particularly in Bills, many of which have been negotiated with different tradesmen for goods, before the account of the theft could be made public, or in places where the particulars of it had not reached: in some of these instances the persons losing the Bills have indemnified the drawers and Acceptors of them on refusing to pay them, in order to trace the Bills back to the person who stole them; but they are seldom traced further than to some tradesman or manufacturer who proves (or pretends to prove) that he gave value for them, to some person he knew not: in those cases where it has been tried, it has always (unless some suspicious circumstances have attended it) been given in favour of the person so taking the Bills. I do not pretend to arraign these

deciſions, nevertheleſs there is a difficulty that has ariſen in my mind reſpecting them, which has never been ſatisfactorily anſwered; viz. how a perſon taking a Bill under theſe circumſtances can have a legal right to it from another who had no ſuch right to it himſelf?—But allowing theſe deciſions to be perfectly right and legal, might not the law in this caſe be amended by enacting that any perſon taking a Bill of a ſtranger muſt take the conſequences of that Bill, ſhould it prove to have been ſtolen. To this it may be objected that it would very much cramp trade, eſpecially what was done at public fairs, where the buyers and ſellers were unknown to each other, and where Bills of Exchange were taken, not on the credit of the perſon they were received from, but on the credit of the drawer. That ſuch a caſe might ariſe cannot be denied, but it would ſo ſeldom occur, very little inconvenience would ariſe from it: the parties going to ſuch fairs might take Bank Notes, and it very rarely happens to perſons who go to fairs to purchaſe goods, but that there is ſome perſon or other there that they are known to, who could inform the party if needful where they reſide; which in ſuch caſes would be all that was neceſſary.

As to thoſe perſons who go to London, Liverpool, Mancheſter or Birmingham to purchaſe goods, it would be no difficult matter for any perſon, were they entire ſtrangers at thoſe places, to get ſome friend or acquaintance to give the party a letter to ſome reſpectable perſon in thoſe places, to whom reference might be had by any other perſon in the ſame place, were any doubts to ariſe reſpecting Bills that might be offered in payment for goods, on account of the parties not being known.

Was ſuch a law enacted, it would be the moſt effectual bar to the negotiation of ſtolen Bills, and would thereby leſſen the temptations clerks may be under of abſconding with property; and unleſs the Bills were due and preſented for payment before the acceptor had notice of the theft, would ſecure the value of them to the party who was robbed: and although Bills that have been ſtolen may through inattention be taken by honeſt tradeſmen, yet many inſtances have been known, where they have been traced back to perſons of ſuch ſuſpicious character, that there has been great reaſon to ſuſpect they were acceſſaries if not principals in the robbery. Such a law would alſo be the beſt check upon attempts upon the mails, many of which are ſtill carried on horſes to thoſe towns that do not lie upon the coach roads. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant, I. K.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I REMEMBER when I firſt ſtudied mineralogy, nothing went down but the volcanic ſyſtem; this formed a leading feature in my *ſyſtem* of aſſociated ideas, and in conſequence, wherever I travelled, I ſaw ſtrong evidences of *eruptions*, *craters* and *concuſſions*, in every hill and valley which met the eye.

Some ſuch an effect has place in the cerebrum and cerebellum of your ingenious correſpondent MEIRION; whoſe fancy dwelling on ideal circular ſtone-temples, druids, and oaks, ſees the *march of Caractacus in the Rigadoon*, and can trace the *harp of the ancient Britiſh bard* in the *pocket-kit* of the modern *dancing-maſter*.

But without diſcloſing too much from the muſty parchment rolls of our family (for you muſt know Mr. E. that **I alſo am an Antiquarian*). I can venture to aſſure our worthy friend MEIRION that he is probably in the wrong, in ſuppoſing that the very expreſſive and learned phraſes "*Hey derry down, and down, down, derry,*" means an invitation to the ſwine and ſwine-herds, *to go to the oaks*, and gather acorns.

No, ſir! in the very teeth and forehead of Talieſſen himſelf, in ſpite even of king Bladud, ſurrounded by his *hogs* (kings in thoſe days, Mr E. were as fond of hogs, as ever ſince the reign of Charles the ſecond they have been of *black ſpaniels*), I muſt aſſert, that the words in queſtion are purely of ENGLISH ORIGIN, and are ſimply an amorous invitation, or rather exhortation, from the gentleman to his partner in the dance, to move a little quicker, and ſignify (as you will ſee by the help of an additional *a* only), *Hey down, deary down, down deary!*

As we are both antiquarians, I truſt MEIRION will not be angry at my *ſuperior ſucceſs* in this *important* controverſy; and that he will remember the old ſentence, "*Yndeb a brawd garoch*†."

So ſubſcribing myſelf your and his obedient ſervant, I finiſh my diſquiſition.

June 20, 1798. HARFAGER.

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* "*Et ego ſum Pictor.*"

† "Let brotherly love prevail." The motto of the ſociety of ancient Britons.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

S. E. in endeavouring to reconcile the inconsistency of the authors of Genesis and Exodus (p. 93 of your last Magazine), proposes that the English text of the scripture should be the standard for consideration. It must surely occur to S. E. that no biblical criticism can deserve attention, which is not founded on the original language of scripture. Would he be so absurd as to criticise particular words, or phrases, in Homer, from Pope's translation of them, without looking at the Greek words in which they are expressed? If the English translators of the Bible have dextrously applied the pruning-hook, or the plane; and, after levelling all asperities, or refractory projections, have covered the mutilated stock with a smooth, uniform varnish, are we, therefore, for ever to be precluded from enquiring into the primary state of the tree of our religion, and from ascertaining its genuine fruits?

The assertion of a bishop, however learned, made without any proof, not countenanced by any passages of scripture, will have no more weight than S. E.'s own authority. Nothing can be more express than the words quoted from Exodus, chap. vi. 3. "I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, (under the title, or denomination of) El-Shaddai, but by my name Jehovah was I not known to them." It must be either a strange misunderstanding, or a mere evasion, to deduce any other meaning from these plain words, than what they usually convey. They are, therefore, directly contradictory to the texts cited from Genesis (see Monthly Magazine for July, page 10); and likewise to many other passages. Thus, if S. E. will allow the reference to the Hebrew Bible, he may find the title of Jehovah applied to the supreme God before the flood. "And Eve conceived, and bare a son: and she said, I have gotten a man from Jehovah." Gen. iv. 1. In the same chapter, verse 26, it is said, "Then *began* men to call on the NAME OF JEHOVAH." Again, "Noah said, Blessed be Jehovah, the God of Shem;" chap. ix. 26. And, "He said unto Abraham, I am Jehovah, who brought thee out of Ur, of the Chaldees, to give thee this land. And Abraham said, Adonai Jehovah (Lord Jehovah), whereby shall I know that I shall inherit it;" chap. xv. 7, 8. In chap. xxvii. 20, "Isaac said unto his son, How is it that thou hast found the venison so quickly? and he said, Because Jehovah, *thy* God, brought it to me." In chap. xxviii. 13, "And behold Jehovah stood above the ladder, and said, I am Jehovah, the God of Abraham thy father, and the God of Isaac," &c. Verse 21, Jacob himself says, "If I return to my father's house in peace, *then shall Jehovah be my God.*"

S. E. may now consider how these passages agree with the pointed assertion in Exodus, vi. 3. And I ask him, on what authority, from the Hebrew language, he, or Dr. WARBURTON, should maintain that the word Shem (name) signifies, in Exodus vi. 3, "a title of honour," but only implies a simple denomination in all the other passages, even where it is connected with similar words? Can he suppose that Noah, after his great deliverance, when he builded an altar to Jehovah (Genesis viii. 20.) and blessed him, annexed less honour or reverence to the name than was paid to it by Moses and his successors? When the words, "I am Jehovah, the God of Abraham, and of Isaac," Genesis xxviii. 13, were addressed to Jacob, does S. E. think they were not intended to command the same respect from Jacob as from Moses at a future period?

It seems here not amiss to state the opinion of the most respectable among the antient Rabbins, who must surely have understood the purport of Hebrew words better than Dr. WARBURTON. In direct opposition to the notion of this learned prelate, they, in all times, have considered the word Jehovah as the *proper distinctive name* of the God of the Jews, and the adjuncts to it, or the other appellatives in holy writ, as descriptive of his attributes. When to the name Jehovah, are added the terms, El Elioun, Abir, Shaddai, El Hashamaim, El Holam, that is, most-high, all-sufficient, mighty, omnipotent, the God of heaven and earth, the eternal; and many others quoted by the Rabbins from Exodus xxxiv. 6, 7. &c. these certainly, and not the simple name, must be deemed "titles of honour."

S. E. may see another clear distinction between the usual name and an assumed "title of honour," in Exodus, chap. iii. 14, 15. When the children of Israel, long domiciliated in Egypt, had forsaken the worship of their ancestors, and adopted the Egyptian divinities, Isis, Osiris, Apis, &c. Moses is commissioned by Elohi, angel, or prince of the Elohim, in a burning bush, verse 3, to remind his

his brethren of the name of the God of their fathers, to conduct them out of Egypt, and to re-eſtabliſh the ſacred rites of the God of Abraham in the deſart of the Red Sea, or in Mount Horeb: verſe 12—18, &c. Moſes conſidering the defection of the Iſraelites from their antient habits and religion, queries, "When I come unto them, and ſhall ſay to them, The God of your fathers hath ſent me unto you; and they ſhall ſay unto me, What is his name? What ſhall I ſay unto them?" The anſwer is, "I am who I am" (Ehjeh aſher Ehjeh): Thus ſhalt thou ſay to the children of Iſrael, EHJEH hath ſent me unto you." This title is ſuppoſed to denote ſupremacy, independence, and ſelf-exiſtence: but does not appear to have been applied as a "title of honour" to the God of the Iſraelites, before [illegible]. To remove all doubt, [illegible] reference is made in the next [illegible] (15, 16.) to the uſual, or proper name, by which he had been deſignated for many ages, as the foregoing quotations prove. "And God ſaid moreover unto Moſes, Thus ſhalt thou ſay unto the children of Iſrael, JEHOVAH, the God of Abraham, the God of Iſaac, and the God of Jacob, hath ſent me unto you: this is my *name* for ever, and this my *memorial* unto all generations."

The laſt paſſage compared with v. 3. chap. vi. ſeems to make the author of Exodus inconſiſtent with himſelf. On this point, however, it is not neceſſary to inſiſt: but I ſhall think myſelf obliged to S. E. or any other of your correſpondents, for a ſolution of the difficulty originally propoſed, on fair grounds and documents, or by a ſtrict mode of reaſoning: as alſo for authorities reſpecting the origin of the terms Iö, Iou, Iaö, or IEHEUA; viz. whether they were firſt applied to a divinity of Chaldea, Syria, or Egypt; or brought, in the progreſs of civilization, from Eaſt to Weſt, from the diſtant ſhores of India. M. R.

A VIEW OF THE FORMER AND PRESENT STATE OF THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

ABSTRACT *of the* PUBLIC INCOME *and* EXPENDITURE *in the Year* 1697, *being the laſt Year of a War with France.*

INCOME.

REMAINING at Michaelmas, 1696	£807,204
Nett produce of the Cuſtoms	694,892
Exciſe	1,049,979
Poſt-Office	123,771
Land-Taxes	899,824
Capitation or Poll-Tax	212,126
Promiſcuous Taxes	182,574
Sundry other Receipts	215,596
Loans; being the exceſs of the ſums borrowed beyond thoſe repaid	4,078,196
Total	£8,264,163

EXPENDITURE.

Navy, 40,000 Seamen	£2,821,931
Army, 87,440 Land Forces	2,646,083
Ordnance for Sea and Land Service	520,568
Civil Liſt	745,502
Miſcellaneous Services	1,238,679
Remaining at Michaelmas, 1697	291,401
Total	£8,264,164

According to the appreciation of money in the table given in the laſt Number of the Monthly Magazine, the amount of the ſupplies at the above period appears to have been equal to £19,165,825 at preſent.

With reſpect to the following account of the preſent ſtate of the revenue and expenditure, it may be proper to obſerve, that there was no money remaining in the Exchequer at the beginning, nor at the end of the year, except the 4½ *per cent.* duty derived from Barbadoes and the Leeward Iſlands, uſually applied to the payment of governors ſalaries, and of annuities charged thereon.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT *of the* ORDINARY REVENUE *and* EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES, *conſtituting the public* INCOME *of* GREAT BRITAIN *for the Year* 1797.

ORDINARY REVENUE.

Nett produce of the Cuſtoms		£4,501,242 19	2½
Exciſe (including annual Malt-duty)		10,281,978 4	4¼
Stamps		2,091,282 12	2
Land and Aſſeſſed-Taxes		3,334,435 15	2¾
Salt-duties		496,964 12	1
Poſt-Office		798,795 17	4½
Shilling in the pound on Penſions, &c.		35,460 12	4
Sixpence in the pound on ditto		49,696 12	2
Hackney-Coaches		24,110 12	2
Hawkers and Pedlars		5,303 16	6
Small branches of the Hereditary Revenue, *viz.*			
Alienation Fines	£3,721 8 8		
Sheriff's Proffers	613 10 6		
Compoſitions	1 10 0		
Seizures of prohibited and uncuſtomed Goods	23,485 12 1¾		
		27,832 2	3¾

EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES.

Monies paid for Intereſt on Loan of £1,875,000 to Ireland, in 1797	90,875 0 0		
By Commiſſioners for iſſuing Exchequer Bills to Merchants of Grenada	132,000 0 0		
Fees of regulated Exchequer Offices	72,350 2 5		
Sale of Dutch Prizes	550,000 0 0		
Corn ſold on Government account	120,000 0 0		
Other Monies paid to the Public	1,000 0 0		
		965,225 2	5
Impreſt Monies repaid by ſundry public Accountants		43,185 16	6¾
Lottery and Licences for ſelling Tickets		134,852 14	2
Loans paid into the Exchequer on the Loan of £18,000,000	£17,815,958 4 11½		
Ditto on the Loan of £16,120,000	11,294,583 13 8½		
		29,110,541 18	8
Total		£51,993,909 6	8

ABSTRACT *of the public* EXPENDITURE *for the Year* 1797.

Intereſt and management of the Funded Debt, and ſums applicable to its reduction	£17,795,160 4	2¾	
Ditto on the Imperial Loans	497,735 13	8	
Uſual Grant towards the reduction of the Debt	200,000 0	0	
Intereſt on Exchequer Bills	375,456 5	8	
Civil Liſt	900,000 0	0	
Other charges on the Conſolidated Fund	204,955 18	7¼	
Civil Government of Scotland	108,307 2	7¼	
Other payments in anticipation of the Exchequer Receipt, *viz.* Penſions on the Hereditary Revenue, Bounties, Militia and Deſerters Warrants	426,481 10	6¼	
Navy	14,065,980 1	1	
Army	12,199,702 0	0	
Barracks	448,227 11	5	
Ordnance	1,727,258 7	7	
Remittances to Ireland	1,454,059 0	0	
Advances by way of Loan to the Emperor	700,000 0	0	
For Aſſiſtance to the Queen of Portugal	247,205 0	0	
Miſcellaneous Services, *viz.*			
Marriage Portion of the Princeſs Royal	80,000 0	0	
Printing Journals, &c. of the Houſe of Commons	7,360 0	3	
American Loyaliſts	97,263 16	1¾	
Suffering Clergy and Laity of France	192,677 12	1	
Proſecutions, Convicts, and Priſons	44,353 4	10	
Superintendence of Aliens	2,866 5	4½	
Board of Agriculture	3,000 0	0	
Veterinary College	1,500 0	0	
Roads and Bridges in Scotland	4,500 0	0	
Commiſſioners for reduction of the Debt	1,563 1	6	
Civil Eſtabliſhment of the Colonies	33,241 0	0	
African Forts	13,000 0	0	
Expence of Settlements in New South Wales	47,073 1	5	
Payments under the American Treaty	38,454 14	3¾	
Foreign Secret Service	188,222 7	6	
Total	£52,105,603 18	3½	

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOEL BARLOW, a man equally diſtinguiſhed in Europe and America, was born at Reading, in Connecticut, about the year 1758 or 59; entered Yale college in September, 1774; and graduated in 1778. The events of his youth were probably no wiſe remarkable.—Reading is a ſmall country place; Mr. Barlow, ſen. was a reſpectable farmer; and his ſon, no doubt, received the cuſtomary inſtruction of youths in his ſituation.

The claſs in which Mr. BARLOW entered was remarkable from the aſſemblage of men of talents, many of whom now poſſeſs a large ſhare of public confidence, and influence, or direct the councils of their country. To be ranked among the firſt in ſuch a group is no ordinary praiſe; and as among the firſt Mr. BARLOW was uniformly conſidered.

Among many abſurd cuſtoms which formerly prevailed at Yale college, but which are ſince aboliſhed, was that of an annual challenge, from the Freſhman to the Sophimore claſs, on the fall of the firſt ſnow, to a combat at ſnow-balling. This cuſtom is only of importance, at preſent, as it gave birth to the firſt poem Mr. BARLOW is known to have produced. The conflict of the contending parties was happily pourtrayed: the deſcription of a ſnow-ſtorm, with which the poem commenced, concluded with this ſpirited line—

"And Jove deſcends in magazines of ſnow."

The attachment which Mr. BARLOW diſplayed for poetry, recommended him to the particular notice of Dr. DWIGHT; and though his tutorial inſtructions were confined, principally, to another claſs, yet he took frequent occaſion to promote the improvement of his young friend. To this Mr. BARLOW alludes, in very ſtrong terms, in an unpubliſhed poetical letter, addreſſed to his friend WALCOTT (now Secretary of the Treaſury of the United States), ſhortly after their departure from college; in which he declares, the ſummit of his happineſs and the extent of his wiſhes to be, to have

"DWIGHT for *his* tutor, WALCOTT for *his* friend."

With what ſucceſs Mr. BARLOW cultivated poetry, may be judged by his poem delivered at the public examination for the bachelor's degree, in 1778, and which was printed at the time.

On leaving college, the ſlender finances of our author admoniſhed him to ſelect ſome employment which would ſpeedily furniſh him with the means of ſubſiſtence. The Connecticut army, at this time, was deficient in chaplains; and he was urged to qualify himſelf for that appointment. This required time; but it was intimated to him, that ſuch was the confidence in his genius, application, virtue, and ſuch the deſire to ſerve him, that a brief preparation was all that would be demanded, and that every indulgence ſhould be ſhewn him at the examination. Thus encouraged, he applied himſelf ſtrenuouſly to theological ſtudies; and at the end of ſix weeks, it is ſaid, ſuſtained a reputable examination, was licenced to preach, and repaired to the army. As a preacher Mr. BARLOW was much reſpected; and the writer of this article remembers to have heard him deliver two ſermons during his theological courſe. How long he continued in the army, is not now recollected; but probably till the cloſe of the war. In 1781, however, he repaired to New Haven, and took his degree of maſter of arts. On this occaſion he pronounced a poem, which was ſoon after printed; and was intended as the earneſt of his "*Viſion of Columbus*," which from this it appears he had already compoſed. This ſmall poem, together with that above-mentioned, and an Elegy on the Hon. Mr. Haſmer, are republiſhed in the "*American Poems*," vol. i. ſo often referred to in theſe notices.

After leaving the army, Mr. BARLOW applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law, to which he had early deſtined himſelf. But immediate ſupport was neceſſary; and at the ſuggeſtion, and probably with the aſſiſtance of his friend, he undertook and ſucceeded in the eſtabliſhment of a weekly paper, in connection with a printer at Hartford. During this connection he publiſhed his "*Viſion of Columbus*;" which has gone through two American, one London, and one Paris edition. The ſubject of this poem was popular; and the active zeal of the friends of the author, ſecured for it a favourable reception. But its merit, over-rated at firſt, is now under-valued. The warmth of friendſhip, and the deciſion of an American, may be ſuſpected of partiality; but, after every deduction, the "*Viſion of Columbus*" muſt be conſidered as a ſpecimen of talents highly honourable to ſo young a man. The eaſe, correctneſs, and even ſweetneſs of the verſification, and the philoſophical turn of thought, which it diſplays throughout, are much towards

towards compenſating for the inherent defects of plan, and the abſence of thoſe bold and original flights of genius, which have been deſignated as among the indiſpenſible characteriſtics of the Epopea; and the poem may be repeatedly peruſed with pleaſure, although the reader may not be able to forget that ſome of its moſt intereſting paſſages are cloſe copies of correſpondent deſcriptions and relations in the Incas of Marmontel.

After the publication of his poem, Mr. BARLOW was employed, by the clergy of Connecticut, in the reviſion of Dr. Watts's verſion of the Pſalms; to ſupply deficiences, and to adapt the whole to the peculiar ſtate of the country. This taſk he executed to general acceptance; and in two inſtances added very beautiful little poems to the common Pſalm-book.

About this time Mr. BARLOW dropped his connection with the weekly paper, and opened a book-ſtore. But as this was principally for the ſale of his edition of the Pſalms, he quitted this occupation as ſoon as that was effected, and engaged in the profeſſion of the law. In this his ſucceſs was but indifferent. The noble conceits and generous ſentiments of the poet, do not readily amalgamate with the tautological jargon and petty detail of the lawyer: Mr. BARLOW's manners and addreſs were not popular; his elocution was embarraſſed; and he was thought deficient in that *happy impudence* which is ſo eſſential to the ſucceſs of an advocate. He had no children to labour for; and the amiable fortitude and enlightened underſtanding of his partner ſuſtained his ſpirits. Still the proſpect of a ſmall decreaſing fund preyed upon his mind; and he was, therefore, the more eaſily induced to quit his ſituation, and to ſeek in an agency to a foreign country that wealth which eluded his graſp in his own.

Some members of a land-company, called the Ohio Company, in connection with a few other perſons then ſuppoſed to be men of property, by a manœuvre not then underſtood, but which has ſince been detected, appropriated to their own uſe a very conſiderable part of the funds of that company; and, under the title of the Scioto Company, offered vaſt tracts of land for ſale in Europe, to few of which they had any pretenſions. It was as the agent of this Scioto Company, but with a perfect ignorance of their ſecret plan, that Mr. BARLOW embarked for France, in 1783. The event of this agency was unfortunate, and left him, it is ſuppoſed, with no other reſources than his own genius and reputation, to make his way in a diſtant land, and amid a different people. From this time his literary and political hiſtory is well known.

During his reſidence in Hartford, Mr. BARLOW was concerned in all the publications of the time, which iſſued from the Club of Wits in that city. In particular, he bore a large ſhare in "*The Anarchiad*." It was alſo during this period, probably, that his religious opinions were ſhaken; and that proceſs of inquiry was undertaken, which has terminated in the ſentiments he now avows. With the change in his religious faith, his political ſyſtem has more completely evolved itſelf; and the omiſſion of the dedication of his "*Viſion of Columbus*" to Louis XVI. and of ſome paſſages in the poem itſelf, in his laſt edition, evince the conſiſtency of his political and the liberality of his moral creed.

Mr. BARLOW has publiſhed, ſince his reſidence in Europe—

1. The Conſpiracy of Kings, a poem, in 4to. London, 1796.—This has been republiſhed repeatedly in the United States.
2. Advice to the Privileged Orders, Part I. London.
3. Letter to the National Convention, &c.
4. Addreſs to the People of Piedmont, &c.
5. Advice to Privileged Orders, Part II. Paris, &c.
6. The Haſty-Pudding, a poem. Firſt printed in New York, in 12mo. in 1796.—This has gone through repeated editions, as have all the preceding works.

Mr. BARLOW is now the American Conſul at Algiers, in which capacity he has concluded an advantageous treaty with the Dey: and diſtinguiſhed himſelf, at the hazard of his life, by his humane exertions in behalf of his countrymen, who were held there in ſlavery. H.

Auguſt, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FOR the information of your correſpondent CLEON, I beg you will inſert the following quotation from Dr. Keill's "*Aſtronomical Lectures*:"

"If you deſire to know in what poſition Venus appears with the greateſt luſtre, the great geometer and aſtronomer, Dr. EDMUND HALLEY, my colleague, has given us an elegant ſolution of the problem, in the "*Philoſophical Tranſactions*," No. 349; wherein he has ſhewn, that Venus appears brighteſt when ſhe is about 40 degrees removed from the ſun, and that then but only a fourth part

part of her lucid disc is to be seen from the sun. And in this situation Venus has been many times seen in the day-time, even in full sun-shine."

From this it appears, that the visibility of Venus in the day-time is not to be ranked amongst "the inexplicable phenomena of nature;" nor is it any more curious on account of its being preceded by rain.

Your correspondent is mistaken with regard to the density of the atmosphere, for it is well known that the air is thinner and more rare after rain, than at any other time (foggy weather excepted). But the rarity or density of the atmosphere does not in the least affect the visibility of any object placed at a greater height than *that* extends to; for we are not to suppose the atmosphere loses any thing in its quantity at any time, but that by becoming more rare, it expands, and takes up a greater space round the earth.

Now, though the above seems to contradict what experience has shewn to be true, viz. that the mercury falls in the barometer as the air becomes lighter, yet upon investigation, this axiom will be found not to be affected thereby; for as the atmosphere expands, the uppermost parts must recede from the earth, by which means the attraction or gravity will diminish, in a certain proportion to the increase of distance, consequently, the body of air will not press so heavily on the mercury in the bason, and that in the tube must descend.

I observed this planet on the first of February, and have since seen it once or twice in the day-time. L. Z.

July 7, 1798.

P. S. I do not know whether any will charge me with plagiarism, in thus accounting for the falling of the mercury in the barometer, but if any one has thus accounted for it before, it is quite unknown to me.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SO far as uncommon professional merit blended with moral rectitude, can recommend an individual to public attention and esteem, the subject of this letter comes qualified for the perusal and entertainment of the numerous readers of your respectable and useful publication.

The late Dr. Boyce, chapel-master and organist to George the second and afterwards to his present majesty, was the son of Mr. William Boyce, a joiner and cabinet-maker, and born February 7th, 1710. His first musical school was the choir of St. Pauls, and his master, Mr. Charles King, bachelor of music.

At the expiration of his engagement at that cathedral as singing boy, he was articled to the celebrated Dr. Greene, then organist to that choir, who had not long cultivated his promising talents before he discovered a jealousy of his rising fame, which however, to the credit of Dr. Greene, did not operate so far to the disadvantage of his ingenious pupil as to deprive him of his esteem and confidence; in proof of which, the doctor at his decease not only left him in possession of all his original manuscripts, but entrusted to his care and skill the publication of the magnificent collection of anthems which he was preparing to print in score, and which Dr. Boyce afterwards completed, and presented to the public in a style of superior elegance and accuracy.

Before the expiration of his pupillage with Dr. Greene, he experienced the misfortune of a partial failure in his hearing, which soon proved to have been the precursor of an almost total deafness. Music now became with him an acquisition purely intellectual; and so engrafted were its principles in his mind, and such force of genius did he possess, that under a defect which would have damped, if not have extinguished, the hopes of most musical students, he continued his application with unabated ardour; and by his accumulating and excellent compositions, gave daily proofs of improvement. This is a fact highly honourable to the perseverance of Boyce, and cannot but excite the astonishment and admiration of the reader, who has heard of musicians, and even of mathematicans without sight, but never knew a second instance of a man rendering himself a master in the theory of *audible* harmony while labouring under the total absence of the *auditory* sense.

On the second of July, 1749, at the instance of his friend and patron, the duke of Newcastle, then prime minister of England, and chancellor of the university of Cambridge, the degree of Doctor in music was conferred upon him: and in 1757 he was appointed by the duke of Devonshire to succeed his deceased tutor, Dr. Greene, as master of the king's band: the following year he also obtained the place of organist of the royal chapel, vacated by the death of Mr. Travers; and a short time after succeeded Mr. Weldon as composer to his majesty. Thus three lucrative employments in the musical department, which

which had hitherto been held by different maſters, became united in the perſon of this great muſician. In the ſame year in which he ſucceeded Dr. Greene as maſter of the king's band, he alſo became his ſucceſſor as conductor of the muſic annually performed at St. Paul's for the benefit of the charity inſtituted in favour of the Sons of the Clergy; which honorary ſituation he filled through the remainder of his life, with that eminent credit which he derived from all his profeſſional avocations; and compoſed an excellent inſtrumental anthem expreſsly for that meeting, which ſtill continues to be annually performed.

At the coronation of his preſent majeſty, Dr. Boyce, as organiſt of the chapel, and the firſt Engliſh compoſer of his age, was appointed to ſet to muſic an anthem in honor of that ſolemnity, and the words ſelected for the occaſion, were "Zadoc the prieſt, &c." The Doctor requeſted that he might be allowed to decline the taſk; pleading, in excuſe for his reluctance to comply with the appointment, that Mr. Handel having already ſet thoſe words ſo ſublimely, it would be a highly reprehenſible preſumption in him to attempt the ſame ſubject. This modeſt and laudable apology was admitted, and the anthem ſet by Handel was performed inſtead of a new compoſition.

The Doctor during the latter part of his life was greatly ſubject to the gout, of which cruel diſorder, after many ſevere attacks, he died on the 7th of February, 1779. He was interred with that ſolemnity due to his virtues and genius, in one of the vaults of St. Paul's cathedral; his funeral being attended by the ſingers of the choir, and many eminent profeſſors and amateurs, who were willing to aſſiſt in paying the laſt ſad duties to him, whom they juſtly conſidered as one of the principal improvers and ornaments of the Engliſh harmonic ſchool.

On his tomb is the following inſcription:

William Boyce, M. D.
Organiſt, Compoſer,
and
Maſter of the Band of Muſic
to their Majeſties
King George II. and III.
Died February 7th, 1779,
Aged 69.
Happy in his compoſitions,
much happier
In a conſtant Flow of Harmony:
Through every Scene of Life,
Relative or Domeſtic,
The Huſband, Father, Friend!

Dr. Boyce, as a man, was juſtly reſpected for his domeſtic and ſocial virtues, and theſe traits in his character, added to his genius and conſummate muſical learning, procured him the friendſhip and patronage of the dukes of Newcaſtle and Devonſhire and other powerful families, as well as the love and reſpect of all who enjoyed his perſonal acquaintance. His perſon was rather above the common height, and his features afforded a ſtriking exception to the general rule, that the countenance is the index of the temper! His face, perhaps, indicated a diſpoſition ſomewhat reſerved and auſtere; but all who knew him intimately, received conſtant proofs of his unaffected affability, frank communication, and pure benevolence.

His compoſitions are numerous. Only a ſmall portion of them has yet been publiſhed; but they will remain laſting monuments of his rare abilities as a muſical compoſer. The ſongs in his "*Lyra Britannica*" are remarkable for the ſtrength and clearneſs of their melodies. His muſic to the dramatic paſtorals of "*The Chaplet*," and "*The Shepherd's Lottery*," contain ſome of the ſweeteſt and moſt characteriſtical airs that have ever been produced on the Engliſh ſtage: his anthems, ſymphonies, and overtures, are alſo uncommonly fine in their kind; and his "*Serenata of Solomon*," in originality, expreſſion, ſweetneſs, and high-finiſhing, yields to no vocal production whatever. In a word, the merit of Dr. Boyce as a muſical author, though univerſally admitted, is very ſuperior even to the general eſtimation. In his compoſitions we find a mixture of the ancient and modern manner: he unites all that richneſs of harmony, artful combination, and intimate intermixture of parts, which characterize the beſt muſic of former times, with the vivacity, graceſulneſs, and melody of later days; and ſeems, in reſpect of ſtyle, to place himſelf between the gay and flowing ſuavity of Arne and the rich and energetic ſublimity of Handel. But ſtill the prominent feature in his muſic is its entire originality, in which reſpect his genius early diſcovered itſelf. The various excellencies, which he ſo ſkilfully blended, were literally his *own*. A diſtinction of character pervades almoſt every thing he has written, and evinces a ſtrong and inventive mind. His many valuable productions which are ſtill in manuſcript, will, when publiſhed, corroborate the evidence here given of his abundant talents; will add to the number of his preſent admirers; and extort new applauſe from the republic of muſic.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AGREEABLY to my promise I now send you some further particulars on the subject of the abuses of *Free-Masonry*.

From about the year 1760, this order has greatly declined in England; I mean with respect to its reputation. Indeed the causes of its declension may be traced somewhat farther back. In the year 1739, a great breach was made in the society, by the setting up of an independent Grand Lodge, the members of which called themselves Ancient Masons, and treated their brethren who adhered to the new regulations, as juniors and innovators; while these again being more numerous and more powerful, anathematized the Ancients as schismatics, if not in fact as impostors. The dissention between these two societies was very bitter and unbecoming, and so continued for many years. This naturally begat in the minds of those who belonged to neither, a contemptuous idea of that extraordinary pretension to brotherly love and charity, which was set up by both parties. The multiplication of lodges was the source of considerable irregularities; in consequence of which many were yearly struck off the list, and offending brethren were expelled. These things weakened the reputation of the order very considerably, especially when it was observed that immorality was a less cause of offence being taken by the heads of the fraternity, than a non-compliance with certain rules and orders of little moment. In the year 1747, a circumstance occurred, that greatly injured the interests of the society, at least, for a time. It had been usual for the Grand Lodge on their anniversary meeting, to make a very pompous procession from the hall in which they met for business, and which was generally one of the city halls, to the tavern where the business of the day was concluded. About the time of the grand feast in that year, some disappointed masons (as it is said,) caused a whimsical procession to parade most of the streets of London, made up of an immense number of the lowest of the rabble, as chimney-sweepers, dustmen, &c. clothed with the regalia of the order, and preceded by a numerous train of musicians playing charmingly on salt-boxes, bullock's horns, with marrow-bones and cleavers, &c. &c. This motley crew, some on foot, some in carts, some on asses, entertained the gaping crowd with various signs, and other manœuvres in derision of the Free-Masons. The name given to these brothers was that of *Scall'd Miserables*. In consequence of the ridicule thus put upon the order, the Grand Lodge prudently (as Anderson says) resolved to discontinue for the future, the usual public procession of the society on the feast day.

Whether this affair gave occasion to other persons to be witty at the society's expence, I know not; but it is certain that from this period various caricature prints were produced to ridicule the order, and many publications appeared pretending to discover all its secrets. It is somewhat remarkable, that though the ingenious Hogarth was a member of the fraternity, and actually served the office of Grand Steward in 1735, yet he could not refrain from exercising his pencil and graver in derision of the society. In his picture of NIGHT, one of the most conspicuous figures is that of a Master of a Lodge led home drunk by the tyler.

About the year 1766, a new society sprung up, and affected to assume an independence of the Grand Lodge, under the name of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. Before that time, every Lodge conceived itself competent to improve itself to the utmost extent in masonry; and to exercise all the higher branches of the order, by virtue of that authority which it derived from the Grand Lodge. But now some brethren in London thinking themselves wiser than the rest, contrived to form themselves into a distinct body, and to issue out dispensations for holding chapters in this order. One innovation begets another. The Royal Arch Chapter made a good deal of money by the credulity of the brethren at large. This prompted some other ingenious masons to erect still higher and more dazzling institutions, as points of a more sublime nature in Masonry. The next improvement was the formation of a Royal and Grand Conclave of Knight's Templars of St. John of Jerusalem, which was independent of both the Grand Lodge and the Royal Arch Chapter. It must be admitted that Royal Arch Masonry connects itself extremely well with what is called *Craft Masonry*, and suitably supplies those deficiencies which every intelligent brother must see reason to complain of in it. There is also a degree of moral elegance, and even piety in the degree of Royal Arch; both with respect to its lectures, ceremonies, and form of admission. This, however, is far from being the case with that which

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is called the order of *Knight's Templars*. In the manner of invitation, one is ſhocked at the nature of the oaths; and above all the reſt, at the indecent ceremonies which take place. But the man who has any regard for the chriſtian religion, cannot but view with horror, the profligate manner in which the bleſſed ordinance of the Lord's Supper is treated in the conclave. A ſet of idle men, full of mirth and wine, take upon them not only to adopt all the external characteriſtics of primitive apoſtleſhip, but even to partake with one another the emblems of our Lord's body and blood at a tavern, amidſt jollity and drunkenneſs. This, perhaps, may be denied; but the writer feels aſhamed to confeſs, that he has made one in thoſe aſſemblies oftener than once, though he hopes he ſhall never ſo far diſgrace himſelf, or diſhonour the Saviour whom he loves, as to join them again. I am, Mr. Editor, for the preſent,

Your's, &c. Z. H. J.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Description of the Country round Dorking.

(Concluded from page 163.)

THE map of Surrey will ſhew a remarkable ridge running acroſs the county, quite from the border of Hampſhire to Kent, near the centre of which the town of Dorking is ſituated. This is a range of chalk or lime-ſtone hills, the general nature and appearance of which I have deſcribed in my laſt communication. From Dorking it may be ſeen running on the one hand to the neighbourhood of Guilford, on the other beyond Ryegate. This ridge forms one ſide or wall of a long valley. It is for the moſt part naked, and of ſteep aſcent; broken into a chain of ſeparate rounded eminences, and here and there diſplaying the nature of its ſoil by chalk pits, which have been opened in different parts of it. The other ſide of the valley is much leſs diſtinctly marked, conſiſting of ſcattered eminences, approaching or receding, moſtly clothed with wood, and by their breaks affording frequent openings into the ſouthern parts of Surrey. The vale, however, is, upon the whole, ſufficiently marked by the ſtreams which run along it, and which are, the Mole, coming from the neighbourhood of Ryegate, and turning ſhort round the foot of Boxhill; Pitt-brook, flowing from the weſt under Dorking, and at length terminating in the Mole; and another brook which flows in a contrary direction towards Guilford. Theſe brooks are enlivened by a number of mills; and a tract of verdant meadows accompanies their courſe.

The continuation of Box-hill towards Ryegate, conſiſts of naked round eminences, the ſteril appearance of which ſerves as a ſtriking contraſt to the richneſs of the vale below. The firſt object immediately beneath them is Beachworth caſtle and park, now the property of —— Peters, Eſq. This is an ancient ſeat, chiefly remarkable for the noble timber belonging to it. Approaching it from Dorking the road leads through an outer park, ſkirted with rows of old cheſnut trees, of large dimenſions, and of forms which perhaps a painter would rather denominate groteſque than picturesque. The peculiar manner in which this tree ſends off its branches, making elbows and ſharp angles, and often croſſing each other in the moſt irregular lines, gives it a very ſingular character: but, on the whole, the cheſnuts of Beachworth impreſs the beholder with extraordinary ideas of gigantic greatneſs. The inner park, at the extremity of which the houſe is ſituated, has two fine avenues, the one of elm trees, the other of limes, the talleſt I ever beheld. This laſt is a triple avenue, reſembling the nave of a cathedral, but greatly ſurpaſſing in grandeur the works of human hands. The trees touch each other with their branches, forming on the outſide a vaſt ſcreen, or wall of verdure. Within, the branches, meeting at a great height in the air from the oppoſite ſides of the rows, form Gothic arches, and exclude every ray of the meridian ſun. I never felt a ſtronger impreſſion of awful gloom than on entering theſe ſolemn walks in the duſk of evening. The river Mole, waſhing the edge of Beachworth-park, has in ſome parts a reſpectable breadth, and is beautifully ſhaded with aquatic trees and buſhes.

A very little to the ſouth of Beachworth-park lies Chart, the pleaſing ſeat and grounds of Mrs. Cornwall. The former inhabitant was Abraham Tucker, Eſq. well-known for his acute metaphyſical writings, under the name of Search. Chart-park is of no great extent, but the ground in it is ſtrikingly varied in its ſurface, and has been planted with great taſte. Its ſteep ſummits are crowned with trees of various kinds. The houſe, a plain white building, lies low. Cloſe behind it the ground riſes abruptly to a terrace, planted with a line of beeches, and affording fine views of the

the adjacent country. Some remarkable large plane trees decorate the slope; and on one hand is a rookery on the top of some lofty pines. Mrs. Cornwall cultivates many curious plants, and her shrubbery is furnished with some beautiful exotics in high perfection. Joining to Chart-park, on the side of Dorking, are the elegant woods and grounds of the house of Lady Burrell, a large modern brick edifice, which forms a conspicuous object in the views of that town. The series of irregular heights which compose the southern side of the vale formerly mentioned, next leads to an eminence marked by a clump of firs, and commonly called DORKING'S GLORY. This is a very happy station for a prospect, commanding not only the vales of Leatherhead and Dorking, but a long tract of the southern part of Surrey, extending to the borders of Sussex. Passing westwards, behind the town of Dorking, the chain of elevated ground leads to BERRY-HILL, a seat belonging to Lord Grimston, now in the occupancy of George Shum, Esq. A low ridge of hill, loosely planted with wood, terminates in a thick dark fir plantation, just behind which, fronting the south, stands the house. This is an edifice of more shew and architectural pretension than those of the other seats in the neighbourhood; and by the complete shelter it receives from the north and east, and its exposure to a southern sun, must enjoy a full share of all the warmth this climate can boast. Before it is a handsome piece of water, artificially made at great cost; and beyond, the view terminates in some bold eminences crowned with fir and larch. The character of this seat is elegance united with the true English charm of snugness. It seems rather calculated for the enjoyment of the owner, than the gaze of the spectator.

About a mile westward from hence, on the lower Guilford road, is the ROOKERY, the villa of Richard Fuller, Esq. This delightful place occupies one of those dells which descend from the south into the long vale we have above described, each serving as the bed of a little stream. The imagination can scarcely conceive a scene of the kind more complete than this. The dell, at a distance, appears like a break or chasm between two hills, entirely filled with wood. On entering it, however, there is found to be room for a sweet verdant meadow, containing a stream which descends in several little falls (rather too artificial) and turns a mill near the house. The house itself, a plain white building in a kind of antique style of architecture, stands upon a sloping bank, having directly opposite to it a bold eminence finely planted with trees, and subsiding in a green lawn. The stream, now widened, runs between; and, a little higher, expands into an extensive pool, shaded on all sides with trees and shrubs to the water's edge, and winding out of sight. A narrow strip of green lawn bordering the water, spreading at length into a small meadow, forms all the rest of the grounds which is not occupied with wood. Plantations of beeches and other tall timber trees, fill the remaining space, insulating (as it were) the whole with a belt of forest scenery, and securing to it a character of coolness and sequestered retreat, which no other place that I have seen possesses in an equal degree. The hottest and most sunny season of the year seems the time for enjoying this place to full advantage. In dark and chilly weather, it must probably appear to superabound with shade and moisture; yet the site of the house is tolerably cheerful and open.

A little to the south-west of the Rookery, another dell descends in the same direction, called by the appropriate name of VALLEY LONESOME. This is occupied by the house and grounds of Mr. Haynes, and presents a scene considerably different from any yet described. The house, an elegant piece of architecture, appears, by a *jet d'eau* playing in front, with two equidistant bridges, and various ornamental appendages, disposed with perfect correspondence and regularity, to have been planned before the modern taste of rural decoration took place. The stream flowing through the valley is made to put on a variety of forms in basons, falls, channels, &c. which are rather trifling; but a cascade, really of some effect, bursts out from a high bank which borders the vale, though the steps or ledges down which the water is made to fall, and the round stone-bason which at last receives it, give it too formal an appearance. The general character of Valley Lonesome is gay and cheerful, notwithstanding its sequestered situation. Its upper end terminates in that wild tract, which at length becoming a black naked moor, rises into the celebrated LEITH-HILL. The ascent on this side is very gentle; and the elevation would scarcely be suspected, were it not for the very extensive prospect that bursts on the sight at the farther extremity. A tower, now

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in a ruinous ſtate, marks the ſpot moſt favourable for the view. The ſouthern part of Surrey, and a vaſt reach into Kent and Suſſex, particularly the latter county, bounded by the line of elevated downs, compoſe the field of this extenſive proſpect, which is rather ſtriking from its extent alone, than from any peculiar beauty or ſingularity of the detached parts. A flat and tolerably wooded country reaches to the downs; which laſt afford a wavy horizon, broken in ſome places by gaps; through one of which the ſea, near Shoreham, may in clear weather be diſcerned by the aid of a glaſs. In a line with Leith-hill are other high moors, ſtretching away to the weſtern ſide of Surrey. Returning from Leith-hill, a long and ſingular avenue of firs, planted in ſmall clumps at regular diſtances, leads to the main valley we have left, by the back of the noble woods and plantations ſurrounding the ſeat of Sir Frederic Evelyn at WOTTON. The ſeat itſelf is an ordinary houſe, ſtrangely placed in a bottom; but few manſions can boaſt of ſuch an impoſing accompanyment of lofty groves and thick woods, filling and characteriſing a large tract of land.

In order to bring our tour round Dorking within moderate compaſs, we will now take our courſe from Sir Frederic's ſtraight to the chalky ridge we have ſo long left; and aſcending it, proceed over Ranmer common to DENBEIGHS, the ſeat of Mr. Deniſon, impending over the town of Dorking, to which it affords one of its moſt conſpicuous objects. This houſe was built by Mr. Tyers, firſt proprietor of Vauxhall, who tranſported to it many of the ideas of his public gardens, dark walks, temples, theatrical deceptions, ruins, monuments, and the like. Theſe have been moſtly removed, or ſuffered to go to decay; but there remains on one ſide of the houſe a fine green terrace, backed with trees; and on the other a cloſe plantation of conſiderable extent, crowning the verge of the hill. Though taſte has done much leſs for this place than for Norbury park, yet it may be queſtioned, whether its ſite be not equally advantageous, and the proſpect it commands equally ſtriking, with reſpect to variety and beauty. Almoſt all the places we have been deſcribing lie within its view; to which may be added the town of Dorking, and all the leſſer charms of the ſubjacent valley. Its deſcent to Dorking is very ſteep; and the road paſſes by ſome extenſive chalk-pits, which are continually wrought, and furniſh a lime in great eſteem for its property of hardening under water.

It would be eaſy to enlarge the liſt of beautiful ſcenes in this neighbourhood, all within the reach of a morning's walk or ride, and affording a ſource of daily variety for ſeveral weeks. The purity of the air, the fragrance from an exuberance of aromatic plants and ſhrubs, the muſic from numberleſs birds, the choice of ſheltered or open country, the liberty of wandering without obſtacle or queſtion through the moſt cultured ſcenes, and the perfect repoſe which reigns all around, unite to render this tract of country one of the moſt delightful to the contemplative man, and the moſt ſalutary to the invalid, that I have ever viſited. I. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN anſwer to the queries propoſed by your correſpondent from Leeds, ſigned L. R. B. concerning the beſt method to acquire a good ſtyle, I beg leave to trouble you with a few obſervations.

The attainment of an elegant and perſpicuous ſtyle is, undoubtedly, a conſideration of the utmoſt importance to every perſon who is deſirous of communicating his ſentiments to the public. It is chiefly owing to that perſpicuity of arrangement, and elegance of expreſſion, that the writings of one author command our attention more than thoſe of another. A man may be poſſeſſed of a fertile genius, and a vigorous imagination, but if he has not been accuſtomed to commit his thoughts to paper, and to arrange his ideas in their natural order, his productions though fruitful and exuberant, will be deſtitute of every ſpecies of regularity.

To enter into a minute detail of all the particulars neceſſary for the acquirement of a good ſtyle, would lead us into a diſcuſſion almoſt *ſine fine*. It may, however, be proper to obſerve, that before any author can be held up as a model for imitation, it is requiſite that we ſhould be acquainted with the ſubjects on which our labours are to be employed. If it be hiſtorical, we may propoſe Hume, Robertſon, or Gibbon; if didactic, we may recommend Addiſon, or Johnſon; if philoſophical, we may offer Locke on the Human Underſtanding. But if the ſtyle of any of theſe writers were to be uſed in a different department of erudition, it would make a very uncouth appearance indeed! The majeſtic and ſtately periods of Gibbon would very ill ſuit the eſſays in the "*Spectator*,"

"*Spectator*," or "*Rambler*;" while, on the contrary, the style of Addison, or Johnson, in those works, would not be very well adapted to the dignity of the historian. I would, however, advise every person to guard against a servile imitation of any author whatever, as, in all probability, it would be the means of giving their writings an air of affectation, so destructive of elegance and grace.

Let, therefore, those persons who wish to acquire a command of style, so as to be capable of varying it to any particular subject, peruse with attention the best authors in our language; and after having observed the characteristic peculiarities of each, let them accustom themselves to frequent composition; at the same time regulating their style according to their taste and judgment. I shall conclude my remarks, by recommending your correspondent to apply himself to the study of "*Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres*," where he will find a number of very useful rules for modelling the style and correcting the taste. Indeed, it is a work, in my opinion, so replete with excellent observations for directing the judgment in all matters of erudition, that no student in literature should be without it. PHILOLOGUS.

London, Sept. 14, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE momentous events now passing in the political world, having brought EGYPT into a more than usual consideration, I take the liberty of seizing the opportunity to insert a few words in your valuable publication, upon the etymology of the name of that ancient country; making my deductions from the *Cymräeg*, or *primitive utterance*, as the Welsh call their language; and which has been my usual source of the communications addressed to your notice.

With a view of attracting the attention of the reader more closely to the explanation, which is intended to be laid before him, I shall mention, in the first place, as a very curious circumstance, not generally known to the world, that the Welsh have not borrowed the appellation of EGYPT, from the Greek Scriptures, as all the other nations of christendom have done; but, on the contrary, they call it AIFT, which is an original name, radically grounded in their own language, and by which alone that country is known to them.

The word AIFT, above alluded to, is formed, agreeably to the established rules of the construction of the Welsh tongue, from AIV, the aggregate plural of AV, a *glide-onward, a flow*, or *stream*. AIFT, therefore, implies literally *what abounds with streams*, that is subject to flowings, or the region of floodings. The word AV, which is the root of *Avon*, a river, assumes also the plural form of *Eivion*; and hence the name of *Eivionyz*, a district in the neighbourhood of Snowdon, in Wales. It is likewise the root of *Menaiv*, a strait separating Anglesey from Caernarvonshire; and the people, who lived along the borders of it, were anciently called *Menaivion*.

It is needless to observe, that a more characteristic name than AIFT could not have been imposed upon that country, which was annually inundated by the river *Nile*; but we may consider that, whatever appellation was given to it by the original inhabitants, it was, very probably, like the above, descriptive of the grand phenomenon, with which they were periodically visited; and also that it was the source, from whence the name of EGYPT, or *Aigypt*, as the Greek orthography has it, was derived; and of similar sound.

The word AIFT, owing to the power of F being nearly silenced by the stronger sound of the T, immediately following it, might be easily mistaken for AIT, even from a careful enunciation, by a stranger to the language. This observation is necessary, in order the better to identify it in AIT, an ancient name of EGYPT, of which some account may be had by referring to vol. i. p. 426, &c. of "*Bryant's Mythology*."

If it should be allowed that AIFT is the same with AIT, above referred to, the inference will then necessarily follow that the Welsh must have preserved their name for *Egypt* from the most remote period; and along with it also some knowledge of the country; or otherwise they would not have been enabled to substitute AIFT for the common Greek appellation, upon the introduction of christianity into Britain: and, the latter is so great a stranger in the Welsh language, that I know of only one instance of its occurring, and that is in a poem on the Ten Plagues, by Taliesin, a bard of the sixth century, wherein are the following lines:

"Pumed bwystnon
Ar hell wibion
Egipteion;
Bellfid miled,
O drwm acled
Deryzolion."

"The

"The fifth was deſtruction upon all the flying things of the *Egyptians*; the animals were ſmitten, through ſevere diſeaſe they were maddened to death."

I ſhall now proceed to give my explanation of the name of EGYPT, or AIGYPT. It is a compound of two primitive words; one of them, moſt probably, is the AIFT, which has been already analyzed; and the other, perhaps, I may have had the luck of finding likewiſe in the Welſh language; at leaſt there is one, if not two, which might very aptly be prefixed to AIFT. The firſt, which I fix upon, is the word AIG, *what* teems, or brings forth all living creatures; *what is prolific*; the womb; alſo *what teems with ſhoals*, or the *ſea*;

"Ni thau vy mhen am Wèno,
Mwy na'r AIG yn mîn y ro."

"My tongue cannot be ſilent about Gwèno, more than the *ſea* on the margin of the ſhore" *Ieuan Tew*, 1370.

"Mammaeth llywodraeth lle'r AIG."

"The mother of the kingdom *that produceth life*."
M. ab G. Gethin, to the river Dee, 1400.

"Pob bŷw o AIG a yſgar."

"Every thing that has life the *female* doth produce." *Adage.*

By joining AIG to AIFT there would be formed AIGAIFT, or the *region of prolific flowings*. But, according to the Welſh ſyſtem of literal inflexions, AIGAIFT would, for the ſake of euphony, be changed to EIGAIFT: and this again is ſuſceptible of a further change, when lengthened by another termination, as *Eigeiftion, Eigeifti, Eigeiftiaid, Eigeiftiadon, Eigeiftwys, Eigeiftwyſon, Eigeiftwyr*, or *Eigeifteion*, the inhabitants of the EIGAIFT.

Though I may give the preference to the above definition of *Egypt*, yet I am induced to bring to your notice the word EG, which would apply very well prefixt to AIFT. The import of EG is an *opening, expanding, breaking out*, or *utterance*; hence the verbs *Egawr* and *Egori*, to open. This word joined to AIFT makes EGAIFT, the *place of overflowings*, or the region of inundations: and the inhabitants of ſuch a place would be denominated *Eigeiftion, Eigeifti, Eigeiftiaid, Eigeiftiadon, Eigeiftwys, Eigeiftwyſon, Eigeiftwyr*, and *Eigeifteion*.

After taking into conſideration what has been adduced, in one of your former volumes, that the greateſt part of the *Greek* language, as well primitive words as compounds, was to be found in the Welſh, is it probable that the coincidence of AIFT with AIT, and the apt illuſtration of EGYPT, or AIGYPT, by the words EIGAIFT, and EGAIFT, can be nothing more than accidental? I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

October 9, 1798. MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to requeſt of ſome philoſophical reader of your admirably conducted Magazine, an explanation of the chemical properties of the vegetables thrown upon our coaſt in large quantities by a ſtormy ſea, together with directions founded on the analyſis, for the beſt mode of applying them as manure. Having lately begun to occupy an eſtate near the ſhore, I have an opportunity of uſing conſiderable portions of this valuable dreſſing; but I find that practical huſbandmen in my neighbourhood, differ materially in opinion reſpecting the moſt efficacious method of applying it to their land. Some throw it on paſture grounds immediately from the ſhore, others carry it to a heap, and rot it with earth, dung, and lime, in various proportions, and ſome few apply it to their land in a rotten ſtate, without any foreign mixture whatever. Each mode has its advocates, at leaſt if I may judge from ſeeing the different practices in uſe, though the laſt mentioned appears to have fewer ſupporters than the other two. Sea weed, when rotten, is not more than half the bulk of the ſame quantity in an undigeſted ſtate; but what qualities are loſt in the proceſs of putrefaction, and how far they may be conducive to vegetation, it is the province of a philoſopher, and not of a farmer, to determine.

I muſt not omit to mention, what indeed I am enabled to do from my own obſervation, that ſea-weed laid on ground in a crude ſtate, ſhortly after mowing, produces a very ſtriking and almoſt inſtantaneous verdure; but I am told, that its effects in this ſtate are by no means ſo durable as thoſe of rotten weed. I am likewiſe informed, that this manure, when uſed in the ſtate we find it in by the ſea-ſide, ſhould be ſpread upon the ground ſo early as to be pretty well waſhed in before the approach of winter, as froſt has a conſiderable power in diminiſhing its ſtrength, an inconvenience to which I underſtand it is not liable in a rotten ſtate.

This

This is all the information which I have been able to collect upon the subject. An enquiry into it may possibly throw some light on a matter hitherto but little understood, I mean the principles of vegetation, respecting which, the learned have favoured us with a long catalogue of *sesquipedalia verba*, but with little or no information of practical utility. I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

Lyme, Oct. 12, 1798. I. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM not certainly informed whether the Italians have written the eulogium of the late Marquis Beccaria. Any particulars relating to the life of that illustrious character, whose name is already synonymous to those of philosophy and humanity, deserve to be transmitted to the remotest posterity, with all the instructive singularities that accompany the exertions of great minds. In the mean time, I hope the English public will receive favourably the following concise memoir of his life and character, through the channel of your very useful miscellany.

The Marquis CESAR BECCARIA BONESANA was born about the year 1720. He had discovered from his infancy a natural inclination to the study of philosophy; but his genius would never have had an opportunity to display itself fully, if two material circumstances had not paved the way for a revolution in the minds of the Italians. One of these was, the considerable progress which the moral and political sciences had made at that time in Naples, under the celebrated Genovesi, who, it may be said, first taught the Italians how to *think*; and the other, the powerful impulsion given to the Milanese literature by Count de FIRMIAN, the Austrian governor of Lombardy. Beccaria gratefully and ingenuously acknowledged these two important advantages. He always honoured Genovesi with the title of "*his venerable and learned master*;" and he spoke of Count Firmian as "an angel deputed by a superior Providence to recal Lombardy to the glory of letters," and "a promoter of the philanthropy and felicity of his age."

The first work Beccaria published was his most famous performance on *Crimes and Punishments*; a publication which raised its author to the pinnacle of fame, and also exposed him to some dangers. This work was justly celebrated all over Europe; and the author's ideas were so well understood, that we need not scruple to assert, that few books ever produced so memorable a revolution in the human mind, in government, and in courts of justice, as this: so that Voltaire, who almost immediately after published some commentaries upon it, could affirm with justice, that this little book was in *morals*, what in *medicine* the discovery of a small drug would be, competent to effect an universal cure for the distempers of mankind.

He was accused of having in his treatise indirectly attacked absolute governments, and of endeavouring to impair the source of all legislative and judicial power; and he would certainly have been exposed to a prosecution, had not the very same Count Firmian taken him under his protection, and dissipated (to use Beccaria's own words) *the clouds which had thickened round his head.* A consideration of these dangers alienated Beccaria from the study of political and moral subjects, and thenceforward he bent his mind wholly to cultivate metaphysics. Some articles in this kind may be seen in the periodical works which appeared about that time, under the title of "*The Coffee-House.*" Among these the fragment on *Smells* is thought to be the most humorous. But the grand metaphysical work of Beccaria, which may be set on the same honourable shelf with the Lockes and the Condillacs, was the "*Disquisitions on the Nature of Style.*" His favourite position in these enquiries, is, that nature has implanted in every individual an equal degree of genius for poetry and eloquence; that the art of writing consists, like all others, in the liberal execution of its proper rules; and that, if these rules are once understood and practised, all men would have it in their power to write equally well.

The Marquis Beccaria died in November 1794. He was a great lover of learned men, cordial in friendship, and a general Mæcenas to all Tiro's in the career of literature. He had been charged with venality in the office of magistracy which he held. His adversaries repeated on this occasion, with much complacency, that Beccaria resembled Sir Francis Bacon in abilities and corruption. It is no wonder if elevated characters, like his, are exposed more than others to the blasts of envy and detraction.

PHILO-ITALICUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On Personifications in Poetry.

(Continued from page 180.)

DISDAIN, an affection related to Pride, but compounded with defiance and aversion, is, by Spencer, represented under the figure of a fierce giant.

——— he was stern and terrible by nature,
And eke of person huge and hideous.
His looks were dreadful, and his fiery eyes
Like two great beacons, glared far and wide,
Glancing askew, as if his enemies
He scorned in his overweening pride,
And stalking stately like a crane did stride
At every step upon the tiptoes high;
And all the way he went, on every side
He gaz'd about, and stared horribly,
As if he with his looks would all men terrify.

He wore no armour, he for none did care,
As no whit dreading any living wight,
But in a jacket, quilted richly-rare
Upon check laton, he was strangely dight;
And on his head a roll of linen plight,
Like to the Moors of Malabar, he wore,
With which his locks, as black as pitchy night,
Were bound about, and voyded from before,
And in his hand a mighty iron club he bore.
F. Q. vi. 7.

Of this description, the first part is natural, the latter emblematical. The huge bulk and terrific appearance of the figure, expres's the lofty and ferocious character of this affection. The presumptuous confidence of a disdainful mind, is denoted by the rejection of all defensive armour. He is attired as a Moor, probably in allusion to the character of a Mahometan, or Pagan, in the old romances, who is generally represented as a boastful, arrogant defier. Thus Shakspeare, combining the idea of a giant and a Moor, says, in *Cymbeline*,

———The gates of monarchs
Are arch'd so high, that giants may get through,
And keep their impious turbands on.

In another place, Spencer makes *Disdain*, under the form of a stern giant, the keeper of the gate of *Philotime*, the daughter of Mammon. F. Q. ii. 7.

Smollet, in his Ode to *Independence*, gives a spirited sketch of *Disdain*, as the allegorical father of Independence, by a rape on the Goddess Liberty.

———A bold savage pass'd that way,
Impell'd by destiny; his name, *Disdain*.
Of ample front the portly chief appear'd,
The hunted bear supply'd a shaggy vest;
The drifted snow hung on his yellow beard;
And his broad shoulders brav'd the furious blast.

The portrait, however, is defective, as it does not give any of the moral features of the character, but presents a mere savage, undistinguished by any peculiar attributes.

Scorn, which plays a sort of underpart to Disdain, as Vanity does to Pride, is associated with it in one of Spenser's allegories. A proud hard-hearted lady falls at length into the hands of Disdain and Scorn, the first of whom, as already described, leads her, on her palfrey, through thick and thin; while the latter, following in the rear, in the habit of a fool, lashes her forwards.

"But that same fool, which most increas'd her pains,
Was *Scorn*, who, having in his hand a whip,
Her therewith yerks; and still, when she complains,
The more he laughs, and does her closely quip,
To see her so lament, and bite her tender lip."
F. Q. vi. 7.

The fool, under whose figure Scorn is represented, was undoubtedly meant to be such a one as so often occurs in Shakspeare, and the ancient dramatists; a compound of fantastic garb and manners, and sarcastic shrewdness. His whip is a proper emblematical instrument for inflicting those strokes, which are more teazing and painful, than dangerous. There is the same metaphor in Hamlet:

"For who would bear the whips and scorns o'th time?"

Thomson has employed the personified figure of Scorn, in his "*Castle of Indolence*," in a similar manner with Spenser: but has painted him as a mere natural character.

"The other was a fell despightful fiend,
Hell holds none worse in baleful bower below:
By pride, and wit, and rage, and rancour keen'd;
Of man alike, if good or bad, the foe:
With nose upturn'd he always made a show
As if he smelt some nauseous scent; his eye
Was cold and keen, like blast from Boreal snow;
And taunts he casten forth most bitterly."
C. ii. 78.

Shakespeare represents Scorn also under a natural attitude:

———"To make me
A fixed figure for the hand of Scorn,
To point his slow unmoving finger at.
Othello.

Wrath is drawn with wonderful force by Spenser, as one of the counsellors and attendants of Pride.

And him beſides rides fierce revenging *Wrath*,
Upon a lion, loth for to be led;
And in his hand a burning brand he hath,
The which he brandiſheth about his head;
His eyes did hurl forth ſparkles fiery red,
And ſtared ſtern on all that him beheld,
As aſhes pale of hue, and ſeeming dead;
And on his dagger ſtill his hand he held,
Trembling through haſty rage when choler in him ſwell'd.
His ruffian raiment all was ſtain'd with blood
Which he had ſpilt, and all to rags y'rent.
F. Q.

In this deſcription there is nothing properly emblematical, but the lion on which Wrath is mounted, and the flaming brand which he holds; and theſe are ſymbols ſo obvious as to need no remark. The ſparkling of his eyes reſembles that of Turnus.

His agitur furiis; totoque ardentis ab ore
Scintillæ abſiſtunt: oculis micat acribus ignis. Æn. xii.
Such furies urge him; while his glowing face
Darts ſparkles round, and flaſh his fiery eyes.

In another part of the "*Fairy Queen*," a ſimilar perſonage is introduced, whom the poet calls FUROR, and paints as a man abſolutely frantic with rage. The deſcription is ſtrong and natural; but I ſhall quote nothing from it except the following picture of the madman bound by Sir Guyon, which has all the vivid colouring peculiar to this great maſter.

With hundred iron chains he did him bind,
And hundred knots, that did him ſore conſtrain;
Yet his great iron teeth he ſtill did grind,
And grimly gnaſh, threatning revenge in vain:
His burning eyne, which bloody ſtreaks did ſtain,
Stared full wide, and threw forth ſparks of fire,
And more for rank deſpight, than for great pain,
Shak'd his long locks, colour'd like copper wire,
And bit his tawny beard, to ſhew his raging ire. F. Q. ii. 4.

Even this, however, is little more than an amplification of a very noble paſſage in Virgil.

——Furor impius intus
Sæva ſedens ſuper arma, & centum vinctus aheneis
Poſt tergum nodis, fremet horridus ore cruento. Æn. viii.

——Within remains
Impriſon'd fury, bound in brazen chains;
High on a trophy rais'd of uſeleſs arms
He ſits, and threats the world with vain

In moſt of the examples of mixed perſonifications hitherto adduced, the emblematical action is made ſufficiently congruous with the natural, and the fancied Being is employed in a manner agreeable to the character with which he is impreſſed. But in the following picture Spenſer is not equally correct.

GRIEF, all in ſable ſorrowfully clad,
Down hanging his dull head with heavy cheer,
Yet inly being more than ſeeming ſad;
A pair of pincers in his hand he had,
With which he pinched people to the heart.
F. Q. iii. 12.

The three firſt lines in this deſcription, repreſent a man overwhelmed with ſorrow; but ſuch an affection is paſſive, not active; it is therefore an incongruity to paint him at the ſame time as a tormentor of others.

The allegory of CARE, by the ſame poet, (F. Q. iv. 5.) has been much admired, as, indeed, from the ſtrength of its imagery, it well deſerves to be; yet it is not free from the defect above mentioned. *Care* is repreſented as a blackſmith by trade; and a minute deſcription of him under this character, may vie with the beſt figures of the Flemiſh ſchool, for accuracy and force of painting. It is, indeed, nature in ſuch a dreſs, as to produce ſenſations rather of loathing than pleaſure. At the cloſe, it is ſaid, that he worked night and day,

But to ſmall purpoſe iron wedges made:
Thoſe be unquiet thoughts that careful minds invade.

Here is a breach in the perſonification; for though a toil-worn mechanic may be a proper repreſentative for Care, yet iron wedges have no affinity with unquiet thoughts. The ſame inconſiſtency appears in the progreſs of the allegory. That the ſleep of Sir Scudamore ſhould be broken by the hammering of the blackſmith and his ſix workmen, is very natural; but they are made to act quite out of character, when the men rap him on the head-piece with their hammers as ſoon as he falls into ſlumber, and the maſter pinches him on the ſide with his red-hot tongs. By a ſimilar confuſion of the literal and allegorical ſenſe, the bellows are ſaid to be *ſighs*, blown by the wind of *penſiveneſs*.

Spenſer, in another book, with propriety, makes *Care* a watchman at the entrance of the houſe of Riches.

Before the door ſat ſelf-conſuming *Care*,
Day and night keeping wary watch and ward,
F. Q. ii. 7.

DANGER being not an inherent quality, but an external circumstance, it may be a doubt in what form it ought to be personified. Spenser represents it under that of a *dangerous man* prepared for, and meditating mischief.

With him went *Danger*, cloth'd in ragged weed,
Made of bear's skin, that him more dreadful made:
Yet his own face was dreadful, ne did need
Strange horror to deform his grisly shade:
A net in th' one hand, and a rusty blade
In th' other was; this mischief, that mishap:
With th' one his foes he threatened to invade;
With th' other he his friends meant to enwrap;
For whom he could not kill, he practis'd to entrap. F. Q. iii. 12.

The difference between open and secret Danger is aptly typified by a sword and a net; but there appears no reason why the one should be employed against foes, and the other against friends. Though the net is applied as an emblem, I question not but it was suggested to the poet by the *retiarius* of the Roman amphitheatre. Thomson arms his *Knight of Arts and Industry* with both these weapons, and expressly alludes to the *retiarius*, in the use of the net.

In Spenser's beautiful allegory of the *Temple of Venus*, (F. Q. iv. 10.) another picture of *Danger* is given, under the form of a hideous giant stopping the entrance of the *gate of Good-Desert*. The description is wholly emblematical. Though so stern and terrific in appearance, he is made soon to give way when boldly assailed. His hind parts are said to be still more ugly and deformed than his front:

For hatred, murther, treason and despight,
With many more, lay in ambushment there,
Awaiting to entrap the wareless wight.

In what manner these phantoms lay, is not easily conceived; but the purpose of this fiction, to signify that there is less hazard in courageously facing danger, than in retreating from it, is sufficiently obvious. Suckling has a pretty image of the same import.

Danger, thou dwarf dress up in giant's clothes,
That show'st far off still greater than thou art.

Collins, who in his *Ode to Fear* has personified Danger, mixes the two ideas, of an author of danger, and a person exposed to it; and a degree of confusion is the necessary result.

Danger, whose limbs of giant mold,
What mortal eye can fix'd behold?
Who stalks his round, a hideous form,
Howling amidst the midnight storm;
Or throws him on the ridgy steep
Of some loose hanging rock to sleep.

Danger, as a gigantic figure, terrible to the sight and hearing, is properly formed to excite the apprehensions of fear; but he is not more an object of terror for throwing himself on the ledge of a rock to sleep; on the contrary, any hazard to which *he* is exposed, takes off from the dread he inspires.

PAIN is most naturally represented under the figure of a person suffering extreme anguish; and it is upon this idea in general, that the following highly poetical description of this Being by Akenside is formed; though an incongruous mixture may be observed in it.

————Looking up, I view'd
A vast gigantic spectre striding on
Thro' murmuring thunders, and a waste of clouds,
With dreadful action. Black as night his brow
Relentless frowns involv'd. His savage limbs,
With sharp impatience violent he writh'd,
As thro' convulsive anguish; and his hand,
Arm'd with a scorpion-lash, full oft he rais'd
In madness to his bosom; while his eyes
Rain'd bitter tears, and bellowing loud he shook
The void with horror. *Pleas. of Imag.*

Eyes flowing with tears, and limbs writh'd in torture, give an expression very different from frowns and menacing gestures; for there is no proper connection between the suffering of pain, and the desire of inflicting it. The allegory, indeed, required not a passive, but an active being; yet the natural representation of Pain coincides rather with the former than the latter. It is in such a case that emblems are particularly useful, as by their means a figure may become intelligible, where it cannot properly be made the *subject* of the quality or circumstance personified. The scorpion-lash, in the preceding description, is an emblem, but not sufficient of itself to mark the character. It is obviously taken from the speech of Death to Satan in "*Paradise Lost.*"

Left with a whip of scorpions I pursue
Thy ling'ring.

J. A.

(To be continued.)

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

History of Astronomy for the fifth year of the French Republic, read at the opening of the sitting of the College of France, Nov. 15*th*, 1797, *by* JEROME DE LALANDE, *Director of the Observatory, and Inspector of the College of France.*

FOR the last ten years it has devolved upon me to entertain the company every year with the successive progress of astronomy; it is much to be wished that each of us were to do the same thing in his own particular province. Your indulgence, citizens, encourages me to proceed in my labours, and you will see, with the same satisfaction as myself, the happy result of the combined efforts of all the Astronomers in the world.

The great labour of the Meridian of France, commenced in 1792, has been continued with extreme rapidity; Citizen DE LAMBRE, who passed the winter at Evaux, (in the ci-devant Aubergne) has made thirteen stations as far as Rhodez, and on August 27th he terminated the part which had been assigned to him. Citizen MECHAIN had set out from Carcassone to meet his colleague; Citizen TRANCHOT had placed the signals, but the bad weather and health of citizen Mechain prevented him from terminating his labour this season, which he proposed to do in the first fine days of spring. You will hardly conceive how laborious this work has been; Citizen De Lambre wrote to me about it from Puy Violan.

The work which I was to execute in six hours, I could not finish in less than ten days. In the morning I mounted the signal not to descend till sun-set; the neareſt auberge was at Salers; it was three hours walk to reach it, and as much to return; and the way was the roughest and most difficult I ever yet passed.

I took a resolution to lodge in a neighbouring cow-stable; I call it neighbouring, because it was only an hour's walk, both at morning and night. During the ten days that this labour lasted, I could not undress myself: I lay on some bundles of hay, lived on milk and cheese, and could scarcely ever discern two objects at one time. During the observation as well as during the long intervals which it left me, I was successively burnt by the sun, chilled by the wind, and soaked in rain. I passed thus twelve hours of the day exposed to all the contrarieties of the atmosphere, but nothing gave me so much concern as inaction.

The base from Lieursaint to Melun will be measured in the spring, and we shall have an extent of 9 degrees 39 minutes, or 250 leagues, from Dunkirk to Barcelona, which will give us the size of the earth, the quantum of its flat surface, and the exact rate of the *metre*, which is the foundation of our new measures, as it is the ten-millionth part of the quarter of the meridian, or 36 inches, 11 lines, 44 of our measure. Perhaps there will be a tenth of a line to add, when the labour shall be finished; but that is an object of no import for commerce. This establishment of new measures is so important and so glorious, that the learned cannot exert themselves too much to spread it, and the public to adopt it: we are not a little surprised at their indifference.

They are continuing, at the national printing-office, the tables of sines, for the decimal degrees, or the hundredths and ten thousandth parts of the quarter of the circle, which Citizen BORDA has calculated, and which will procure us the means of introducing to all other mathematicians this mode of calculating more simple than ancient. The new progress of astronomy had added so much length to our calculations, that our first care should be to adopt a method of abridging them.

The immense labour which I had undertaken with Citizen LE FRANCOIS LA LANDE, my nephew, for the description of the starry heavens, has been continued by that young and able astronomer with the same zeal; he has already down 42,700 stars; only yesterday he returned from the *Ecole Militaire*, where he had passed a part of the night; and what is as extraordinary, seeing it is unexampled, he was assisted by his young spouse, in spite of the delicacy of her sex, with as much intelligence as courage.

This year has been one of the least favourable to astronomy: I had no idea of being so retarded by the winter mists and summer rains, which we have had this year. A year ago I announced to you 36,400 stars; thus we have obtained only 6000 in one year. But what may appear little for citizen LE FRANCOIS, would be thought extraordinary in any other astronomer; none of us durst have undertaken a similar labour with any hope of success. There are yet some zones wanting, which may produce 8000 stars; thus in one year citizen LE FRANCOIS will be very near the end of 50,000 stars, which the tour of the heavens will furnish him with, by making zones of two degrees,

or confining himself to the tropic of Capricorn, and by illustrating the threads with an achromatic magnifying glass of two inches aperture.

I mention all these conditions because they limit prodigiously the number of stars which we can observe; perhaps there would be 300,000 in the whole surface of the heavens, visible with the same glass; and the telescope of M. Herschell, which has 45 times more aperture, that is to say, 324 times more light, would shew 90 millions; which is doubtless but a small number in comparison of what exists.

The minister at war, citizen SCHERER, has written to the commandant of the *Ecole militaire*, that the observatory and the astronomers be no longer opposed or checked by the ignorance of the troops.

Citizen LA PLACE, who had already made three of the finest discoveries which were wanting to improve our knowledge of the higher astronomy, announced to me, March 25th, that he had found a secular equation for the apogee and for the nodes of the moon; the first is $4\frac{3}{10}$ of that of the moon; the second is the $\frac{11}{150}$, both opposite to that of the moon. Thus a new point is gained in the theory of the moon, of which he expects hereafter to make use, assisted by Citizen DE LAMBRE, who is worthy from his ability in astronomical calculations to be an associate in this important labour. We shall then have some years hence new tables of the moon, which will greatly surpass those published in England, and which will render new assistance to the marine, for the observation of the longitudes.

Citizen BOUVARD has calculated some lunar observations of Bradley and Maskelyne between 1750 and 1795; in order to fix this equation of the apogee which citizen LA PLACE had found by theory, which will diminish the errors of the lunar tables; we shall cause the lunar tables to be printed together with these corrections.

The completion of this labour will take perhaps seven or eight years; when accomplished, it will be the finest union of theory with observations, which has been ever made for the progress of astronomy and the service of navigation.

We had designed to employ the observations made in England and France for about a century past; but we are now arrived at the point where the observations of past ages are of no service; for between the observations of Bradley made in 1750, or those of the citizens LE MONNIER, and those which are now making, we need not fear more than ten seconds of error for an interval of 50 years; this would make 20 seconds for a century, and certainly there are 30 seconds of probable error in the best observations of the last age, both on account of the nature of the instruments, and of the proper motion of the stars which renders their position uncertain at that epoch. In the memoirs of 1781, wherein I compared 213 positions of Flamstead's stars, there were 41 where the difference exceeded a minute, and 86 where it passed 30 seconds. This is sufficient to shew that we shall reap some advantage from employing the observations made the last 50 years with new instruments; with great reason may we abandon those of the Babylonians made 2500 years ago; they are 50 times more distant, but are from 60 to 80 times less accurate, as I myself have remarked; having passed much time in investigating the observations of Mercury, which are in Ptolemy, and from which I have derived very little advantage.

We have had this year a Comet, which, although small, was nevertheless visible to the naked eye. Citizen BOUVARD, who labours in the observatory with zeal and assiduity, and particularly applies himself to the research of comets, was concerned to find that the one which he discovered November 14th, 1795, had been observed in Germany two days before.

This year, after having been many months on the search, he found one August 14th, at ten o'clock in the evening; but when he had found it by the glass, he perceived that it was distinguishable by the naked eye, and he therefore concluded it would be seen by other astronomers. In this discovery however he was the first. The next day it was seen at Leipsig by Monsieur RUDIGER, at Padua by M. TOALDO, at Palermo by M. PIAZZI, and even at Sinope on the Black Sea, by Citizen RECEVEUR, who accompanied Citizen BEAUCHAMP in his Arabian voyage. On the 16th the comet had become larger, it was seen at Mirepoix by citizen VIDAL, who has sent us many observations upon it, and remarks that it was seen by many of the country people; it was perceived in Austria by M. TRATINICK, at Berlin by M. BODE, at Bremen by M. OLBERS, at Viviers by M. FLAUGERGUES, at Marseilles by M. BLANC

Blancpain, and near Rhodez by M. Mechain.

The 17th it was seen at Berne by M. Traller, the 18th in England by M. Walker; it had gained in three days more than 60 degrees; it has passed to five degrees of the pole of the world and of the pole of the ecliptic; it was 11 times nearer the earth than the sun, which was the cause of the rapidity of its apparent motion; it was however but small. It exhibited a feeble whiteness, without the appearance of a tail: the diameter of this nebulosity was 2½ minutes.

From the 19th its motion slackened; it was no longer visible to the naked eye, and its distance from the earth was judged to have much increased.

Citizen Messier observed it with his usal assiduity and accuracy till the 30th of August, when it became invisible. Citizen Bouvard has calculated the elements of its orbit in the following manner, as published October 14th in a journal: perihelion 1 s. 29 deg. 36 min. Passage, July 9th, at 2 o'clock, 54 min. moderate time, distance 0, 525 nodes 10 s. 29°. 16 min. inclination 50 deg, 36 min. retrograde motion.

Citizen De La Place, who calculated them at the same time by his method, has found almost the same result. Citizen Francois Lalande has furnished some positions of stars which were unknown, but which could not escape him in that immense labour wherein he has already furnished more than 42 thousand stars.

Of the four eclipses of Saturn by the moon which were to take place this year, two only were observed, January 10th and April 2nd. The eclipse of the sun, June 24th, was observed in a great number of places; we saw at Paris only the entrance, but citizen Messier agreed with me as to the demi-second, an uncommon circumstance for the commencement of an eclipse. I calculated it the same day as I have done for 40 years past, whenever I had the satisfaction to observe an eclipse of the sun or of a star of the first magnitude.

On March 2nd, 1797, Citizen Caroche saw the volcano in the moon, (number 12 in my chart of the moon) like a candle on the point of extinction; it was a luminous spot, less visible than the largest of Jupiter's satellites, but greater; it perfectly confirms what has been already seen three or four times relative to the volcano in the moon.

The tour of citizen Beauchamp in Asia is one of the important pursuits in which France may pride herself. He found much difficulty in procuring a firman from the Ottoman Porte; but at length he arrived at Trebizond, (June 26th) and returned to Constantinople Sept. 9th. He has coasted along the principal points of the Black Sea as far as the mouth of the Phasis: the ignorance and jealousy of the Turks have hitherto strangely disfigured this sea. He found the latitude of Sinope at 42 deg. 2 min. instead of 41 degrees, as it has been set down in our best charts; so that the breadth of the Black Sea between Cape Haradzé and Cape Indé, which was thought to be 62 leagues, is only 37: an error so considerable that it well deserved the labours of so zealous an astronomer. Mithidrates, who rendered the kingdom of Pontus so famous, had no astronomers.

General Calon, then director of the depot, procured me from Beauchamp, as from all the other literati, every assistance which zeal, knowledge, and authority, enabled him to furnish; and I render him here this new testimony of acknowledgment, in the name of all the learned men whom he has encouraged, favoured, patronized, in every possible way, and even in circumstances wherein the other deputies seem afraid to commit themselves, and not to know them.

Citizen Beauchamp takes great merit to himself on account of his pupil Charles Hyacinthe Receveur, who, at the age of 18, calculates and observes in a surprising manner. They were to set out Nov. 11th for Bagdad; from whence they will proceed to Mascata in Arabia, where citizen Beauchamp is appointed consul. He sends to the Museum plants, grains, and insects; he copies Greek inscriptions for the literary class of the Institute, and forgets nothing which may render his tour useful.

The geographical positions will be inserted in the *Connoissance des tems* for the year 1800, together with his new chart of the Black Sea sent to the Minister of Marine. I have received only a first rough draught to satisfy the impatience which Beauchamp well knew I felt.

He has observed the declination of the needle at Constantinople 12° 33 minutes; at Trebizond 8° 14 minutes. He was on the point of embarking for Aleppo; from whence he will cross the desart, at the risk of being attacked by the plundering Arabs; but Beauchamp has the good

good fortune to fear nothing. This painful and dangerous voyage has not discouraged him; he does not reproach me for having in a *manner* forced him to set out. He wrote to me, May 24th, "If any misfortune should befal me, you will remember my devotedness to you and to astronomy."

The marine watch of citizen LOUIS BERTHOUD has proved very useful, and uncommonly accurate. This skilful artist is still employed on it: citizen BREGUET also proposes to make some; and we learn that M. EARNSHAW is making a great number of them at London, which are remarkably exact, and which he sells for 1200 francs.

Citizen PERNY, who had been sent into Belgium by General CALON, has transmitted to citizen PRONY, director of the Cadastre, the triangles which he has formed to connect Antwerp and Bergen-op-Zoom with Dunkirk: he expects to prolong them as far as to the Texel, and to verify the degree measured formerly by Snellius, on which there remains some doubt, in spite of the verifications which have been already attempted at two different times.

The Spaniards have published the details of a voyage round the world, undertaken by the order and at the expence of government, through the zeal of Don ANTONIUS DE VALDES, Minister of Marine, to enrich geography and natural history, and enlarge the sphere of our knowledge.

These details form an interesting work, from the facts which it contains relative to the manners, usages, and police of the inhabitants of the Babaco Isles, a kind of Archipelago pretty considerable, which had not yet been visited by the Europeans.

The navigators who undertook this interesting voyage, set out from Cadiz, July 30th, 1789, in two sloops, the *Discovery* and the *Subtle*; the first commanded by Don ALEXANDER MALESPINA, and the second by Don JOSEPH BASTAMENTA; and they returned towards the end of 1793.

Their discoveries and their labours in the long track which they crossed, the islands they visited, and the harbours which they discovered in the course they made over the continents of the new world, will enrich botany, the arts, geography, and serve to throw fresh light on the emigration of different tribes, and on the history of the globe.

We have also seen Mr. HORNEMAN pass, who is sent by an English association into the interior of Africa. In that continent are a thousand leagues of country as much unknown to us as the deserts of the moon; an object well worthy the emulation of the different governments to explore. It is, however, a company of private individuals, amateurs, one of the principals of which is Sir JOSEPH BANKS, that has set on foot this useful establishment. They very properly demanded a passport of the executive directory, as knowing that the learned men who were in it did not forget the sciences in the midst of the great political interests in which they were absorbed, and in spite of the just resentments at the horrors with which France may reproach the English government. News have been already received from the missionary that went to Tombut, in the interior of Africa.

Sir JOSEPH BANKS has sent us the Philosophical Transactions for 1796, the Nautical Almanack for 1802; the Tour of M. MAURIÆ in England has procured us, by writing, a new promise from Mr. RAMSDEN, of the meridian glass, which we have been expecting from him these ten years. Citizen LALLEMANDE, secretary of the marine, favours our correspondence with cordiality and zeal.

Geography has lately been augmented with a great work, the subject of which is China. Sir GEORGE STAUNTON has published, in two volumes, quarto, the relation of the English embassy of Lord MACARTNEY in 1793, with charts of the voyage both by sea and land, across China, which throws much light on the interior of that vast empire. The atlas which accompanies this relation contains many views, plans, costumes, ceremonies, and some birds, very well engraved, and particularly a detail of the canals which cross China, and of which I had only heard speak very imperfectly in my treatise on canals in 1778.

In this work I observed, with pleasure, that citizen HANNA, a missionary, whom I had trained up in astronomy, has obtained permission to go and reside at Pekin.

The PRINCE of PEACE has formed in Spain an establishment of astronomers with respectable appointments, but subjects are wanting: the observatory is not finished, and that which citizen MEGNIE had constructed at *la Verrerie* is destroyed; so that astronomy has not had hitherto, in Spain, the activity which we had reason to expect; but M. CHAIX, whom we have seen this year pass through Paris to take

take the direction of the observatory, will doubtless secure the means of putting it in a capacity to be useful.

M. DE MENDOZA, a Spanish marine-officer, is publishing tables to facilitate the observation of the longitudes.

At Lisbon ephemerides have been published for the marine, which announce emulation and a taste for astronomy in Portugal; and the zeal of the academy of Lisbon, which has also published two volumes of memoirs. M. le Chevalier d'ARUAJO, ambassador from Portugal, has taken an interest in our correspondence, which evinces his knowledge and zeal for the glory of his country.

M. TRALLES, professor at Berne, has received from Mr. RAMSDEN, a theodolite superior even to that which has been made use of for the triangles of England; and he is going to make use of them for those of Switzerland.

Citizen JAQUES PHILIPPE MARALDI, the third astronomer of that name, has sent us the observations which he is constantly making at Perinaldo, near Nice. He has done more; he has sent to Paris the eldest of his four sons, aged 18 years, to labour with me in astronomy. I foresee, by his intelligence and assiduity, that MARALDI the fourth will maintain the reputation of his family, and that of the Cassinis their relations, who have been unhappily lost to astronomy since the revolution.

Madame, the Duchess of SAXE-GOTHA, the most learned princess that we know of, who is a lover of astronomy, and who observes and calculates herself in a surprising manner, now places the house of Saxe in the history of astronomy, as the Landgrave William placed that of Hesse Cassel there 200 years ago. She has lately sent me one of her astronomers, Doctor JOHN CHARLES BURCKHARDT, (born at Leipzig, April 30th, 1773) to co-operate in my labours; he arrived here December 15th, a day remarkable in astronomy, for the birth of Tycho Brahe. This princess supposes, that my active zeal for astronomy, electrifying every thing which surrounds me, may be even useful to a person who has just left the observatory of Gotha, one of the finest that is any where, directed by one of our greatest astronomers, Major DE ZACH, whose name always occurs wherever astronomy is spoken of, and whom his friendship for me has perhaps deceived as to the destination of his pupil; but his sovereigns are of opinion, that their astronomer, by coming to Paris, would make the voyage to Mecca; and I may venture to say, for the honour of France, illustrated by so many victories, that she has not lost her reputation for the sciences; an object the most important for thinking beings, and these latter it is, who always influence the judgment of the world, and that of posterity.

(To be concluded in our next Number.)

PROCEEDINGS *at large of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE *of France, on the 15th Nivose, 1798, as published by the Secretaries*.*

NOTICE *of the Labours of the Class of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, from October 6th, 1797, to January 4th, 1798, read at the Public Sitting of the last date, by Citizen* PRONY.

MATHEMATICAL PART.

CITIZEN FLAUGERGUES, an associate member of the class, has transmitted some theorems on numbers; he has contented himself at present with sending a syllabus of the propositions, and promises to give the demonstrations in a particular memoir. He adds, that he is in possession of a sure and general method of treating the abstruse questions connected with these investigations, the difficulty of which consists much less in discovering the properties of the numbers, than in obtaining a certain knowledge of their generality.

Citizen COUSIN presented a journal of the heights of the river Seine, observed at Paris during the fifth year. These heights were taken by the graduated scale at the butment or head of the bridge *la Tournelle*, at the upper demi-bastion (*epaulement d'amont*) on the side of Fraternity island. The zero or lowest term of this scale is placed even with the low water of 1719 (old style); it is divided into French feet, and indicates from 0 to 25 feet (about 8 metres). The greatest height for the year 5, observed on the 11th Nivose, was $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the least height, observed a number of times in Vendemaire, was 10 inches.

Another scale placed at the bridge *des Tuilleries* at 2240 metres distance from the

* This translation is made from the "*Magazin Encyclopedique*," by Citoyen MILLIN.

the former, indicates the heights of the water above a low bottom, situated opposite Chaillot, which is at the egress of Paris, a place of the river where the depth is the least, and where the navigation is the most impeded. A comparison between the observations made by these two scales gives the daily variation of the fall of the water in passing through Paris, which is extremely irregular: in order to deduce from these observations the absolute quantum of the fall, the difference of level between the zeros of the two scales must be calculated; Citizen PRONY has found by a level made with great care, and frequently repeated, that this difference was 5 feet 1 inch, or 1 metre 650 centimetres.

Citizen BEAUCHAMP, an associate member, and consul of the republic at Mascata, has transmitted to the class some details on the astronomical and geographical operations he was desired to perform on the part of government; his letter on the 25th Vendemaire last, announces his having sent to the minister of marine a chart of the southern tract of the Black Sea, accompanied with a nautical memoir on the subject; another memoir addressed to the minister of exterior relations, furnishes details on the historical part of his voyage; he has left to the embassy the original manuscript of his observations, the forwarding of which to Paris for the perusal of the astronomical and geographical literati, would be a desirable object. The last letter of citizen Beauchamp announces his intention to sail from Constantinople to Alexandretta, and it is from thence probably that he will set out on his great Arabian and Persian voyage, the design of which he has long entertained.

We announced in our last public sitting, that the astronomers DELAMBRE and MECHAIN appointed to measure the arch of the meridian included between the parallels of Dunkirk and Barcelona, had completed a part of their work relating to the astronomical observations and to the angles of the triangles, and that there only remained two bases for them to measure. This last operation is that which must give the absolute length of all the sides of the triangles formed in the direction of the meridian, the preceding operations only serving to determine the relations of those sides, or to form a figure similar to that which results from their assemblage; there will be thus two lines measured immediately on the French territory, from which will be found the relation of magnitude with the quarter of the terrestrial meridian, and which will be the medium of comparison between that meridian and the fundamental unity of the new system of weights and measures. This unity has been conditionally determined by the Academy of Sciences and the commission of weights and measures, agreeably to the operations made in France from 1739 to 1744, old style; and the public will learn with satisfaction, that it appears from many accurate verifications made by Delambre and Mechain in the course of their labours, with methods and instruments much superior to those employed 55 years ago, that the precision obtained by Cassini and his collaborators, is as great as could be expected and desired at the time of their labours; the greatest errors do not exceed the limits of $\frac{1}{7000}$ and of $\frac{1}{10000}$, and we may consider the provisory fixation of the metre, as bearing an exactness more than what is necessary for the ordinary operations of trade and almost all the arts.

The commission of weights and measures could have wished that the base to be measured near Paris, might have been on the scite of that of Villejuif, so celebrated by the frequent measurements which the French academicians had made there; but the alterations produced in the surface of the grounds by the hands of men in the course of 60 years, raised insurmountable obstacles to this project.

They were forced therefore to chuse another place, and after mature examination, it was agreed to fix upon for the base a part of the paved causeway between Lieursaint and Melun, the length of which is about 1200 metres.

The instruments to be made use of for the measure of this base, are of a construction altogether new, and more proper than any of those made use of before, to preclude errors of every kind: one of their principal advantages over the former instruments, consists in the method of keeping account of the variations of length which the different temperatures of air cause the metal rods to undergo; to obtain this correction they have made use of the different degrees of dilatability of platina and of copper by heat. Each of the measures which are placed end to end, consists of two rules, one of platina, and the other of copper, fixed together at their lower extremity, and bearing at their interior extremity, divisions, the different co-incidences of which produce the elongations or contractions which are to be estimated. This method is in all re-

ſpects preferable to that of holding cloſe to the meaſures, thermometers, which may at times lead into error on account of the unequal progreſs of the caloric in the different ſubſtances; the rules of platina and of copper indicate and meaſure at the ſame time their variations of length, of which an account may be kept without any regard to the temperature with which they correſpond, and which nevertheleſs is alſo given by the ſame inſtruments.

Citizen DELAMBRE has ſpent the time ſince his return from Rodez, and is ſtill employed at preſent in making preparations for meaſuring the baſe of Melun: at each of the extremities he has cauſed blocks of ſtone of eight cubic metres to be cramped; and in order to have extreme points perfectly accurate, on the upper ſurface of each of theſe blocks a cylindrical hole has been pierced, into which a copper cylinder preciſely of the ſame diameter enters, the axis of which ſtands for one of the limits of the meaſure. Scaffolds of 20 metres in height, and which are to be replaced afterwards by pyramids, are elevated at theſe extremities, in order that the obſerver may not only perceive the one when it is placed by the other, but further diſtinguiſh the adjoining ſtations where ſignals of 20 and 25 metres high have been erected.

DELAMBRE, at the time while he was directing theſe conſtructions, was particularly employed in making obſervations which are to adjuſt the connection of the baſe with the chains of the great triangles. All theſe preliminary labours, although interrupted by a crowd of obſtacles, and the rigour of the ſeaſon, were completed in about five or ſix days. Our aſtronomers and their co-operators, near the term of their labours, have braved the winter and fatigue, as they had from the firſt ſurmounted evils ſtill more afflicting. The operation of Melun will be completed in the ſpring, and that of the Perpignan in the ſummer months.

NOTICE *of the Memoirs of the claſs of Phyſical Sciences, during the firſt Quarterly Sitting of the Fifth Year, by Citizen* LASSUS, *Secretary of the claſs of Phyſical and Mathematical Sciences.*

THE labours preſented to the claſs of Phyſical Sciences of the Inſtitute, during the laſt quarterly ſitting, (from Oct. 6th, 1797, to Jan. 4th, 1798)* have been principally employed in inveſtigating the ſubjects of Anatomy, Medicine, the Veterinary art, Rural Economy, Chemiſtry, and Natural Hiſtory.

In a *memoir on the manner in which nutrition is performed in inſects*, Citizen CUVIER proves, that the dorſal veſſel, or the reputed heart of inſects, is not a circulatory organ. In the different parts of theſe animals there is no other centre of circulation, and no other veſſels than tracheal or aerial paſſages; from whence it reſults, that the nutritious fluid ſimply croſſes the pores of the inteſtinal canal in inſects, and that it waſhes all the parts which are nouriſhed in the way of ſimple ſuction, as in the polypus.

In another memoir, the object of which is the *anatomy of molluſcas without a diſtinct head, or of the acephalous kind*, amongſt which are oyſters and muſcles, the ſame author points out their brain and nerves, deſcribes their heart and ſanguinary veſſels, the diſtribution of which in *couches* or layers, ſome deep and others ſuperficial, is very complicated; but what is moſt remarkable, Citizen CUVIER has diſcovered in the branchiæ or reſpiratory organ of the muſcle, a great number of ſmall red moveable points, having each two valves, and which, when examined by the microſcope, appear to be ſo many living embryos of the muſcle itſelf.

Citizen BEAUVOIR and Citizen MICHAUT, both aſſociated members of the Inſtitute, have communicated the reſult of their obſervations made in South America, on ſerpents in general, and particularly thoſe which are called rattle-ſnakes. Theſe laſt do not poſſeſs, according to the common opinion, any power of charming or attracting to them birds, ſquirrels, and other animals, on which thoſe reptiles feed, neither do they exhale a noxious odour on their prey; they, however, emit a ſtrong, diſagreeable, and durable emanation.

Citizen GILBERT, member of the Inſtitute, communicated a memoir on the *effects of medicaments in ruminating animals*; as alſo a plan of experiments to be purſued in order to extinguiſh in ſome cantons the epizootic diſeaſe, which prevailed for ſome time about Paris, but which is now no longer there.

Citizen PORTAL, member of the Inſtitute, read a memoir on certain maladies incident to the organ of the voice.

Citizen TEISSIER communicated his obſervations on a ſort of wheat, without barbs, with white ears, white grains, and hollow ſtalks, lately announced in England as

* For the proceedings of the quarter which preceded, ſee the MONTHLY MAGAZINE for January, 1798, p. 56.

as an important diſcovery, and known there by the name of *hedge-wheat*, the firſt ſtalks having been found in a hedge. This wheat has exiſted in France for at leaſt ſixteen years paſt; it is known there by the name of *pullet wheat, (blé poulet)* and particularly at Calais, Liſle, and Dunkirk, by that of *white wheat, (blanc blé)*, or wheat of the firſt quality, with which very good bread is made.

The ſame author has communicated ſome obſervations on the *ſtate of agriculture in the country about Athens*, according to the documents which have been forwarded to him by Citizen GASPARI, vice-conſul of France in the Morea.

The ſame writer has communicated ſome obſervations on the *ſea ruſh, ajonc*, or *jonc-marin; cultivated for the purpoſe of fire-wood*. This ever-green ſhrub is known by the names of winter ſanfoin, Spaniſh ſanfoin, and thorny broom *(genet epineux.)* It is the *Ulex Europæus* of Linnæus. In a country wherein wood is ſcarce, it would be of uſe to form plantations of this ſhrub in the interſtices of the woods, in order to turn to profit the ſpaces which produce nothing.

Citizen GUYTON MORVEAU propoſed *a new method of providing fire and water for chemical experiments with little or no expence*. This method conſiſts in an apparatus on the argand lamp, or lamp with a current of interior air. By means of this apparatus, moſt of the operations of chemiſtry may be performed, even the diſtillations of acids, ſaline fuſions, and analyſes by deſiccation *(la voie ſeche.)*

Citizen VAUQUELIN, member of the Inſtitute, explained the *nature of the red lead of Siberia*. This mineral contains a new metallic acid, which makes about thirty-ſix hundredths. It is diſſoluble in water, cryſtallizes in priſms of a red ruby colour, aſſumes a green emerald colour in the light, produces oxygenous gas by heat, and paſſes to the ſtate of green oxyde; it unites to alkaline ſubſtances, and with them forms cryſtallizable combinations of a yellow gold colour. With ſilver, it gives riſe to a ſalt of a red carmine colour; with mercury it forms a body of red cinnabar colour; with lead, a yellow orange colour, melted with glaſs or any other melting ſubſtance, it communicates to it a green emerald colour. Thus this metal, whether in the ſtate of oxyde or acid, combined with any metallic ſubſtances, may furniſh beautiful ſolid colours to painting and the art of enamelling. The ſame chemiſt, by making an analyſis of the emerald of Peru, has diſcovered that the beautiful green colour of that precious ſtone is owing to the oxyde of this metal.

The mineralogiſts had conſidered the chryſolite as a precious ſtone of the ſecond order. Citizen VAUQUELIN, by ſubmitting it to analyſis, has found it to be a combination of phoſphoric acid with lime ſimilar to the baſe of our bones, cryſtallized by nature.

Citizen PICOT-LA-PEYROUSE, inſpector of mines to the Republic, and aſſociate member of the Inſtitute, has communicated the reſult of his *journey to Mont Perdu*, with obſervations on the nature of the moſt elevated ridges of the Pyrenees. The heighth of Mont Perdu, one of the higheſt ſummits of the Pyrenees, is 3435 metres, or 1763 toiſes. The baſes of this mountain, and the maſſes which are mortiſed in the mountains, of which it is the center, contain a quantity of exuviæ of organized bodies, even to an elevation of more than 3000 metres. The author concludes from hence, that Mont Perdu, which incloſes ſuch a profuſe abundance of marine petrified bodies, even in large claſſes, has been formed under the waters of the ſea. When the ſea accumulated the large calcareous maſſes at the center of the Pyrenees, there exiſted continents filled with quadrupeds. The mixture of marine bodies with the bones of quadrupeds, demonſtrates that they have been depoſited here by the ſea. The primordial tops of the Pyrenees were not placed at the point in which at this day the greateſt elevations of the chain exiſt. Moſt of the ſummits of theſe regions being crowned, or bearing a calcareous girdle on their flanks, it is probable that the waters which elevated the higheſt creſts in the center, depoſed the ſame ſecondary rock on its ſummits, which they covered again in toto.

Citizen FOURCROY, in his own name and that of Citizens DARCET and GUYTON-MORVEAUX, read a report on the colours for porcelain, of Citizen DIHL. Citizen DOLOMIEU afterwards read a detail of the mineralogical and geological obſervations which he made laſt ſummer in the departments of Puydedome, and of Cantal.

[*The proceedings of the two other claſſes, that of the moral and political ſciences, and that of literature and the fine arts, will be given in our next number.*]

Sitting

Sitting of the 15th Germinal, or April 4th, 1798.

NOTICE *of the labours of the Claſs of Phyſical and Mathematical Sciences, during the ſecond Quarterly Sitting of the 6th year, by* Citizen LEFEVRE GINEAU.

PHYSICAL PART.

THE labours preſented to the claſs of phyſical ſciences of the Inſtitute, by its members and by its aſſociates, during the laſt quarterly ſitting, have had chiefly for their object Rural Œconomy, the Veterinary art, and Chymiſtry.

Some experiments recently made upon horſes, ſheep, goats and rabbits, prove that they die almoſt inſtantly and with convulſions, after eating a certain quantity of leaves and berries of the yew-tree. Citizen DAUBENTON conſiders this tree as dangerous, and thinks it ought not to be tranſported into countries which have it not by nature, and that it would be better to deſtroy than to cultivate it.

A memoir of Citizen CETS, on the advantage of employing analogy in the natural ſciences, and on its application to Botany for the progreſs of Rural Œconomy, has for its object to prove that the properties of bodies being the reſult of their organization, the more relations there are between beings, the more the uſes to which we can apply them are aſſimilated.

Citizen GILBERT has proved the neceſſity of ſubmitting to comparative experiments all the operations of agriculture, in order to give the rural ſcience all the progreſs of which it is yet ſuſceptible. He thinks it would be neceſſary to form rural eſtabliſhments, particularly devoted to the reſearch of the beſt methods, both of the culture of vegetables, and the amelioration of the breed of domeſtic animals.

A memoir of Citizen TENON has for its object the compariſon of the different ways in which manducation is performed in man, in the horſe, and in the elephant.

Citizen CHABERT has communicated ſome reflections on a diſeaſe of the horſe, known by the name of immobility, which has not hitherto been deſcribed, and which bears a ſtrong analogy with that known in man by the name of catalepſy.

Citizen HUZARD has made ſome reflections on an oſſeous humour which ſometimes ſpring on a horſe's ham, after ſome violent effort; he conſiders its formation, and treats of the principle which involves the beſt method of curing it.

Citizen TESSIER gave an account of a man that had been buried during eight days under ſome ruins, in digging a pit, and who was taken out alive. The author indicates the means which ſhould be employed to prevent a ſimilar accident, and thoſe by which it may be remedied when it has taken place.

Citizen LELIEVRE announced the recent diſcovery in France, of the ſulfate of ſtronthian in a ſtriated maſs. It was about the depth of five metres (from 15 to 16 feet) in a clay ground, which has been digging for ſome years paſt at Bouvron, near Toul, that a maſs of this ſulfate was found.

Citizen DOLOMIEU alſo produced ſome ſulfate of cryſtalliſed ſtronthian, which he had collected in his Tour of Sicily, and which, together with the preceding, has been analyſed by Citizen VAUQUELIN.

It is well known, that the nitro-muriatic acid is the true ſolvent of gold, and that this metal may be taken from its ſolution by the ſulfuric ether. Citizen SAGE ſhewed the gold reduced, ſwimming between the ether and the nitro-muriatic acid, under the form of network, leaves, and at the bottom of the decanter in ſmall brilliant maſſes, on which were obſerved triangular laminæ, elements of the cryſtallization of that metal.

Citizen CHAPTAL read a memoir on a new method of making verdigris. This new proceſs, uſed at Montpellier for ſome years paſt, conſiſts in fermenting the huſks of the grapes (i. e. the groſs ſubſtance after preſſing,) and ſtratifying them with laminæ of copper, to develope the metallic oxyde, called verdigris. This method has the advantage over the antient one, of being more eaſy in execution, and of conducing greatly to œconomy, as wine is no longer employed in it.

Some experiments of the ſame author prove alſo, that white lead may be fabricated by a ſimilar method; which leads to hope that it will not be long ere this valuable mode of fabrication will be realized in France.

The ſame chemiſt read another memoir on the acetate of copper, or cryſtals of Venus. He alſo communicated ſeveral experiments to oxydate copper with more advantage, and to render it by this means ſoluble in acetous acid.

Citizen Berthollet communicated a notice on a particular acid, which he has lately diſcovered, and to which he gives the name of zoolnic acid, as being eſſentially extracted from animal ſubſtances.

A memoir of Citizen DOLOMIEU, on certain

certain ſtones called *tourmalines*, found in Mount St. Gothard, has for its object to enquire how far the colour, conſidered as a character of the ſtones, may ſerve to determine the nature of them.

Laſtly, ſome new experiments of Citizen VAUQUELIN, on the red lead of Siberia, and on a new earth which he has found in the beril, or aigue-marine, are the ground-work of a memoir which he read in this ſitting.

MATHEMATICAL PART.

Cittizen FLAUGERGUE, an aſſociate member, communicated a number of obſervations on general phyſics, together with a table calculated by him, of the ſymmetrical ſolids which may be inſcribed in a ſphere.

Citizen LALANDE read the deſcription of a zodiac ſculptured on the portal of the church at Straſburgh. He has compared it with thoſe of Notre Dame at Paris, and of St. Dennis, and with that which is ſeen on ſome very beautiful maſs books in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*. He explains the cauſe of ſome differences in the ſigns and in the tables of agricultural operations which accompany each ſign.

The ſame author preſented the printed notice of the Hiſtory of Aſtronomy for the year V. He there gives an account of the diſcovery of four new ſatellites of the planet Herſchel, and of the progreſs which Citizen LEFRANCOIS has made in his work of the deſcription of the heavens; the number of ſtars which he has already obſerved, is 44,000. He alſo preſented a table for regulating clocks by the mean time; this table is alſo found in the new edition of the Treatiſes on the Sphere and Calendar, by RIVARD, which Citizen Lalande has juſt publiſhed.

Citizen THULIS communicated the meteorological obſervations which he has made at Marſeilles, for a number of years paſt.

Citizen PRONY gave an account of the labours of the commiſſion appointed by the Inſtitute, to make inquiry into the means proper to be adopted, to ſave from the flames perſons who may be ſhut up in a houſe on fire.

Citizen ROCHON read a memoir on the preparation and uſe of metallic gauzes, covered with a ſolid tranſparent coating. Theſe gauzes may be ſubſtituted for horn in lanthorns, in the conſtructions of ſanals or lights for ſhip magazines, for *entrepônts*, and for fighting. The model of the *fanal* was laid before the Inſtitute.

The ſubſtance which furniſhes the coating, is flaxe, parchment glue, air-bladders, and the membranes of fiſhes. It is ſecured from the action of moiſture by linſeed oil rendered ſiccative.

In another printed memoir, the ſame author points out the advantage of graphical methods for determining the longitudes at ſea, by the diſtances of the moon from the ſun and ſtars. It is to be wiſhed that mathematical knowledge were ſufficiently cultivated in the marine to ſuperſede the neceſſity of the graphical methods. Till this point be attained, Citizen ROCHON has aſſiſted navigators with two charts and a table, by the help of which they may find, almoſt without calculation, the true diſtance of the moon from the ſun, according to the obſerved apparent diſtance, and ſo by this graphical method obtain the longitude of the veſſel.

Citizen LA PLACE read a memoir on the ſecular equations of the motion of the moon, of its apogee, and of its nodes.

By comparing the modern obſervations with thoſe of the Chaldeans and Arabians, aſtronomers have acquired the acceleration of the mean motion of the moon; but no variation has been ſuſpected in the mean motions of the nodes and of the apogee. Citizen LA PLACE, after having found the cauſe of the ſecular equation of the lunar motions; has diſcovered that the motion of the nodes and that of the apogee are retarded, while that of the moon is accelerated; from whence it reſults, that the ſecular motion of the anomaly of our lunar tables ought to be augmented $8\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, and that from this time the anomaly ſhould be augmented $\frac{1}{2}$ minutes in thoſe tables, if we would keep them in that degree of preciſion which they had about 1750.

Citizen LA PLACE then ſubmits to analyſis the reſiſtance of the ether, and the ſucceſſive tranſmiſſion of gravity. Theſe two hypothetic cauſes, contrived with a view to explain the variations of the lunar motion, when its real cauſe was not known, do not produce any ſenſible alteration in the motions of the nodes and of the apogee; which is ſufficient, obſerves LA PLACE, to exclude them, as the retardation of thoſe motions is clearly ſhewn from the obſervations.

On the 4th Nivoſe laſt, about three quarters after one o'clock, Citizen DANGOS, an aſſociate member, ſaw on the diſc of the ſun, a black point, which he took at firſt for a ſpot. At 58 minutes paſt on, its diſtance from the ſun's edge had conſiderably diminiſhed. This motion led CITIZEN DANGOS to think

that

that what he had taken for a spot was a star. At 7 minutes 12½ seconds past two, the black point had reached the sun's edge, when the small line of light which yet grazed it was instantaneously extinguished; a phenomenon which leaves no room to doubt that it was some body which had passed over the sun.

Citizen COULOMB read a memoir, in which he gives the result of a number of experiments calculated to ascertain the quantum of action which men may contribute by their daily labour, according to the different modes in which their force is employed.

Two things are to be distinguished in the labour of men; the effect produced by the exertion of their force, and the fatigue which they undergo to produce that effect. In the carriage of burthens, the effect produced is the greater as in proportion to the greater weight of the burden each journey, to the greater distance of the carriage, and to the greater length of time the labour lasts; so that two men will have produced equal effects, if one of them has transported a double weight to a single distance, and the other a single weight to a double distance. Whether the force of men be employed in carrying loads, in moving machines, tilling the earth, or in any other labour, the effect must always be estimated by a weight equivalent to the resistance it will have to surmount, multiplied by the space which that resistance will have to pass while the labour lasts.

To overcome resistance, man exerts a pressure on a point which he sets in motion, and the fatigue consist of the extent of the pressure, of the velocity of the point pressed, and of the time that the action lasts; so that the faigue may be expressed in numbers, by the produce of a weight equivalent to the pressure exerted, multiplied by the velocity of the point pressed, and by the time that the pressure lasts.

How are we to combine the different degrees of pressure, of velcity, and of time, so as that a man, with equal fatigue, may furnish the greatest quantity of action?

In the solution of this interesting problem, Citizen COULOMB applies the principles here laid down. He considers successively the labour of a man who rises by a ladder, or a stair-case or one who walks over an horizontal plain, either carrying a load or without one, carrying the load in his arms or on his back, or carrying it in a barrow.

In analysing the labour of carriage, he distinguishes two things in the effect produced; one is the actual carriage of the load, which is the useful effect. But man also transports his own body along with the load, and afterwards returns without a load, which is the second part of the effect; it requires a certain quantity of action, and, consequently, a certain fatigue, which does not at all contribute to the useful effect, and which should be deducted from the total action, in determining the real effect which results from that action.

Citizen COULOMB next directs his enquiry to the labours of men employed in driving and sinking piles, of men who work on handles (as the whipstaff of a ship's helm, the rounce of a printing-press, &c.) or with a spade in digging, &c. The results obtained by the analysis of his different labours, give quantities of action less considerable than those which most authors reckon upon in the calculation of machines; this proceeds from those authors commonly reasoning by experiments, which only last a few minutes, and are performed by select men.

The same author presented a new edition of his enquiries into the methods by which to execute all sorts of hydraulic labours under water, without having recourse to draining, or emptying, of any kind. It is to be hoped, that the means proposed in this work may then be duly applied, when the return of peace shall allow the entering on constructions of general and superior utility, and which can only be attempted properly by government.

[*The remainder of this Sitting will be given in a future Number*]

TOUR OF ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 194.)

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the poor. The Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

OCTOBER 12th, went from Southampton to Wimbourn, in Dorsetshire, twenty-nine miles. The road very good; soil various: it is not remarkable for

for fertility the first four miles. I then enter the king's New Forest, a few miles of which is interspersed with little woods, small fields, and farm-houses; the soil loomy, and the country extremely pleasant, but level, and all views shut up. The road now leads me into a deep gloomy wood of nearly two miles in a direct line, with two or three small openings, where the trees are a little thinner, and have less underwood. This wood is oak and beech, but not very good. I next ascend a little rising ground, from whence I have a distant prospect on every side; but, to my mortification, can see no termination of this vast forest: it is now composed of here and there a little thicket of wood, and large tracts of barren land producing little besides very long heath or ling. I had not, however, travelled far, before I came in sight of a few farm-houses, which I passed, and again found myself entering another part of this wild forest, to which, although my view was extended, I could see no bounds. The face of the country here is rather hilly, the surface covered with heath, and clumps of beech-wood: after travelling about four or five miles further through this lonely desart, I reached its confines near Ringwood, a small market-town. This forest is computed to be thirty miles in circumference, and is very little of it cultivated: those large tracts which continue in a state of nature are occupied with a few sheep, large red deer, and black game; the deer are so savage and wild, that they are said to be dangerous to travellers in the rutting season.—Ringwood stands in a level vale, which has a good gravelly soil, and is cultivated a little on each side; but I had hardly got half a mile from the town, when I again entered a very spacious and barren waste, or heath, which continued till I was within a mile or two of Wimbourn. These forests are much frequented by thieves and robbers: indeed, a place more fit for their purpose cannot be imagined; they may there commit their depredations in safety, and elude the hands of justice for a long time. Arriving at my inn at Wimbourn, I began to reflect on the scenes of this day's journey. Where have I been travelling to-day? thought I; through the unfrequented desarts of Africa, or through the wilds of America, or through some country where the inhabitants are few, live by hunting, and have no occasion for bread? No, I have been traversing a part of England at no great distance from the capital, where the people are almost starving for want of bread, and who are importing grain from foreign countries at a vast expence, while millions of unproductive acres in this kingdom only want the assistance of the husbandman to produce corn and cattle even in greater abundance than is wanted, and thousands of poor people are out of employ! What is the legislature doing?—Hampshire, besides a number of forests and parks, contains a great deal of commons and waste grounds: it is adorned with several fine seats, has some very fertile land, and plenty of water. The surface in general is rather unlevel, and the inclosed grounds have much wood, both in regular woods and in hedges. This county is remarkable for a fine breed of pigs, but not so much so for cattle, sheep, and pasturage. It produces a considerable quantity of corn; farms seem rather large than otherwise, and rents neither very high nor very low: in agriculture I observed nothing very commendable; and prejudice in favour of old systems, however absurd, is as prevalent here as in most other counties. Fuel is extremely dear here, the coal being brought round from the north.—Wimbourn is a very small, clean market-town, in which I noticed nothing remarkable: farms in the neighbourhood are large; some as high as 1000l. a year: vast tracts of common are also at no great distance, on different sides of this town. Here, for the first time, I enter the cyder country, a few hogsheads of which are made in this town.——I am now at the fartheft southern point of my tour, and am about to incline a little northwards again.

October 14th, went from Wimbourn to Blandford, in Dorsetshire, ten miles. The road fine; soil dry, and mixed with flint and chalk. The country quite open; pass over a great deal of downs; some chalky hills near the road; the hedges are often bare, others are broad, and fenced with briars, sloe-bushes, and a few thorns, which form good covers for the pheasants, of which there are a great number in this country. Here are several hazel or nut-woods of great extent, and consequently that fruit is extremely plentiful. This part of the county contains several fruitful vales, but the high grounds are not so remarkable for fertility: a great deal of all sorts of corn is produced. Sheep of this district are horned, white faced, rather tall, and pretty well shaped; their wool is also fine, and their fecundity is, perhaps, peculiar to this breed: these

sheep

sheep generally lamb about Christmas, and with good management will have lambs twice a year. Cattle are of the common sorts; farmers horses, besides other heavy, expensive, and unnecessary trapping, are whimsically hung with bells, when used in carts or waggons.—In this day's journey I passed several artificial mounts, like the barrows in the north of England; they have probably been the burial-places of some great warriors, but I did not hear that any of their contents have been examined.—Blandford affords residence to about 2000 inhabitants; it is a pretty, well-built market-town; the streets are clean, and sufficiently wide; and the situation is in a fertile and extremely pleasant country. In this town the manufacture of shirt-buttons is the principal employ of the female inhabitants. All the country round for many miles has a cheerful aspect; level vales; gently rising hills; pieces of woodland; a mixture of downs and corn and pasture fields; beautiful seats, parks, and gardens; well-built cottages, and large cyder-orchards, are its most prominent features. Farms are from 40 to 200l. a year: rent of land in country parishes about 10s. or 12s. per acre, and near the town 30s. per acre. The number of small farms is very rapidly decreasing in this neighbourhood; an instance of which is rather remarkable at the village of Durweston: that village, about twenty years ago, consisted of thirty farms, and is now in the occupation of two farmers.

October 20, I parted with my friends at Blandford with mutual regret, and proceeded to Froome in Somersetshire, by way of Shaftsbury, 32 miles. From Blandford to Shaftsbury the road leads over a great extent of open downs; the soil is light, and full of chalk and flint.

Shaftsbury is a small market town, and bears the marks of antiquity. The rest of this district is tolerably level, the soil generally light, and the fields small, and inclosed with tall thick hedges, in which there is a great deal of hazel. Here are also several pieces of woodland, producing the smaller sorts of wood, and a great number of large orchards, from the fruit of which cyder is made. The furze on some tracts of ground are cut regularly for fuel; it is put up in faggots and sold to the bakers, &c. The churches in this district are small, with low steeples. The best land is in grass, and the other produces tolerable crops of different sorts of grain: the farmers continue to plough with three or four horses to each plough.

(To be continued.)

WALPOLIANA;

OR, BONS MOTS, APOPHTHEGMS, OBSERVATIONS ON LIFE AND LITERATURE, WITH EXTRACTS FROM ORIGINAL LETTERS, OF THE LATE *HORACE WALPOLE*, EARL OF ORFORD.

NUMBER VII.

*** *This Article is communicated by a Literary Gentleman, for many years in habits of intimacy with Mr.* WALPOLE. *It is partly drawn up from a collection of Bons-Mots, &c. in his own hand-writing; partly from Anecdotes written down after long Conversation with him, in which he would, from four o'Clock in the Afternoon, till two in the Morning, display those treasures of Anecdote with which his Rank, Wit, and Opportunities, had replenished his Memory; and partly from Original Letters to the Compiler, on subjects of Taste and Literature.*

CI. LORD CHESTERFIELD.

THE reason why Lord Chesterfield could not succeed at court was this. After he returned from his embassy at the Hague, he chanced to engage in play at court one night, and won 1500l. Not chusing to carry such a sum home, at so late an hour, he went to the apartment of the Countess of Suffolk, the royal mistress, and left the money with her. The queen's apartments had a window which looked into the stair-case leading to those of the countess, and she was informed of the transaction. She ruled all, and positively objected to Chesterfield ever being named.

CII. COUNTESS OF SUFFOLK.

This Countess of Suffolk had married Mr. Howard; and they were so poor, that they took a resolution of going to Hanover, before the death of Queen Ann, in order to pay their court to the future royal family. Such was their poverty, that having invited some friends to dinner, and being disappointed of a small remittance, she was forced to sell her hair to furnish the entertainment. Long wigs were then in fashion; and her hair, being fine, long, and fair, produced twenty pounds.

Sir Robert Walpole never paid any

court

court to Lady Suffolk, a circumſtance which greatly recommended him to Queen Caroline. Upon Mr. Howard's becoming Earl of Suffolk, by his brother's death, he wiſhed to reſcue his wife, but dared not attempt it in the verge of the court. Once he formed the plan to carry her off, as ſhe went to Hampton-court palace, but the Duke of Argyle, and his brother, Lord Ilay, carried her out in a poſt-chaiſe, at eight o'clock in the morning.

The tory party wiſhing to try if Lady Suffolk had any intereſt, prevailed on her to requeſt that Lord Bathurſt ſhould be made an earl. It was refuſed, and the party loſt all hopes.

CIII. MISS BALLENDEN.

The prince, afterwards George II. was deſperately in love with Miſs Ballenden, who hated him. Mrs. Howard went between them, but not ſucceeding, the prince was forced to content himſelf with the mediatrix, who was not pretty, but very agreeable.

Miſs Ballenden was exquiſitely beautiful, and as great an ornament to the court of George I. as her countrywoman, Miſs Stuart, had been to that of Charles II. She was the daughter of Lord Ballenden, and married Colonel Campbell, afterwards Duke of Argyle.

After her marriage, her former royal lover, piqued by her diſdain, ſeldom failed to ſtep up to her at court, and ſay ſuch cruel things that ſhe would colour, and be moſt uneaſy. Ungenerous, certainly, as he ought rather to have applauded her virtue. Henry IV. of France, you know, praiſed the lady who anſwered him, that the only path to her chamber lay through the church.

CIV. SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

On the death of George I. my father killed two horſes, in carrying the tidings to his ſucceſſor: and, kneeling down, aſked who ſhould compoſe his majeſty's ſpeech? The king told him to go to Sir Spencer Compton. That gentleman, unuſed to public buſineſs, was forced to ſend to Sir Robert, to requeſt his aſſiſtance in the compoſition. The queen upon this aſked the king if it were not better to employ his father's miniſter, who could manage his buſineſs without the help of another? My father was inſtantly re-appointed.

Somebody had told the princeſs, afterwards Queen Caroline, that Sir Robert Walpole had called her a fat bitch. It was not true. But upon ſettling her jointure by parliament, when ſhe was Princeſs of Wales, and 50,000l. being propoſed, Sir Robert moved and obtained 100,000l. The princeſs, in great good-humour, ſent him word that the fat bitch had forgiven him.

CV. FREDERIC PRINCE OF WALES.

It ſeems fatal to the Houſe of Brunſwick to diſplay a conſtant ſucceſſion of quarrels between father and ſon. George II. had quarrelled with his father. Frederic, Prince of Wales, was a worthleſs ſon. The cant of liberty, aſſumed by his partiſans, was truly ludicrous, as much ſo as the prince's pretended taſte for poetry and the arts. I recollect none of his anceſtors eminent in arms: and that any of the family ſhould have a real taſte for letters, or the arts, would be little ſhort of a miracle.

CVI. CORRUPTION.

In my youth I thought of writing a ſatire on mankind, but now in my age I think I ſhould write an apology for them. Several worthy men, whom I know, fall into ſuch unexpected ſituations, that to me, who know theſe ſituations, their conduct is matter of compaſſion and not of blame.

Sir Robert Walpole uſed to ſay that it was fortunate ſo few men could be prime-miniſters, as it was beſt that few ſhould thoroughly know the ſhocking wickedneſs of mankind.

I never heard him ſay that all men have their prices; and I believe no ſuch expreſſion ever came from his mouth.

CVII. MAXIM OF GOVERNMENT.

Sir Robert's grand maxim of government was *Quieta ne movete:* a maxim quite oppoſite to thoſe of our days.

CVIII. WALPOLE AND MASON.

I ſhall tell you a great ſecret, the cauſe of my late difference with Mr. Maſon. [1785.] Lord H. Maſon and I, uſed often to meet together, as we cordially agreed in our ſentiments of the public meaſures purſued during this reign. But when the India bill of Fox came to be agitated, Maſon took a decided part againſt it; nay wrote to me that, upon this occaſion, every one ought to aſſiſt the king; and warmly recommended it to me to uſe my influence in that cauſe.

You may imagine I was a little ſurprized at this new ſtyle of my old friend, and the impertinence of giving his advice unaſked. I returned a light ironical anſwer. As Maſon had, in a ſermon preached

before the Archbishop of York, publicly declared that he would not accept of a bishopric, if offered to him, I jeeringly told him that I supposed his antipathy to a bishopric had subsided. He being also the first promoter of the York associations, (which I never approved,) I added that I supposed he intended to use that fool W * * * as a tool of popularity. For W * * * is so stupid that he cannot even write English; and the first York association paper, which is written by W * * *, is neither sense nor grammar.

To return to Lord H. He was so obnoxious to the court that, when his mother lately died, the queen did not send a message to his countess, to say that she would call on her; though this be always done in etiquette to a countess, and as constantly refused. In consequence Lord and Lady H. never went near the court. But when Fox's India bill came to the House of Lords, Lord H. probably by Mason's suggestions, remained to the very last of the question, and much distinguished himself against it. The consequence was, that a few days after, Lord H. called on me, to say that the king had sent him a message, requesting his acceptance of the embassy to Spain: and he concluded with begging my advice on the occasion. I told him at once that, since the king had sent such a message, I thought it was in fact begging pardon: "and, my lord, I think you must go to court, and return thanks for the offer, *as you do not accept it.*" But lo and behold! in a day or two Lady H. was made lady of the bed-chamber to the queen; and Lord H. was constantly dangling in the drawing-room.

Soon after Mason, in another letter, asked me what I thought of Lord H.'s becoming such a courtier, &c. I was really shocked to see a man, who had professed so much, treat such a matter so lightly; and returned a pretty severe answer. Among other matters I said ironically, that, since Lord H. had given his cap-and-dagger ring to little master, he (Mason) need no longer wonder at my love for my bust of Caligula. For Lord H. used formerly always to wear a seal-ring, with the cap of liberty between two daggers, when he went to court: but he gave it to a little boy upon his change. And I, though a warm friend of republicanism*, have a small bust of Caligula in bronze, much admired for its fine workmanship.

The consequence of these differences has been, that we call on each other, but are on the coldest terms.

I ought to have mentioned that Mr. Mason, in his latter epistle to me, condoled with me on the death of my brother, by which I lost 1400l. a year. In my answer I told him there was no room for condolence in the affair, my brother having attained the age of seventy-seven: and I myself being an old man of sixty-eight, so that it was time for the old child to give over buying of baubles. I added, that Mr. Mason well knew that the place had been twice offered to me for my own life, but I had refused, and left it on the old footing of my brother's.

Mason too has turned a kind of a courtier, though he was formerly so noted, that, being one of the king's chaplains, and it being his turn to preach before the royal family, the queen ordered another to perform the office. But when this substitute began to read prayers, Mason also began the same service. He did not say whether he proceeded; but this I had from his own mouth, and as it happened in the chapel at St. James's, it is surprizing the town did not know it. Mason in consequence resigned the chaplainship.

Mason has six or eight hundred a year, arising from a living to which he was presented by the Earl of Holderness, and from his York prebend. In my last letter to him, I asked if supernumerary church-offices were not among the articles of Mr. Pitt's reform? I do think that Mason changed his sentiments from a silly hope of seeing his favourite scheme, of parliamentary reform, prosper in Mr. Pitt's hands, but which that giddy boy afterwards so notoriously juggled. I nevertheless must regard the change as flat apostacy, for Pitt was then acting in formal opposition to the constitution of his country, being the only minister who ever withstood the House of Commons.

CIX. FOX'S INDIA BILL.

In my opinion Mr. Fox's India bill was not only innocent but salutary. In a conversation with Fox, I observed that all the arguments brought against that bill, of its forming a new power in the constitution, &c. had been formerly urged, as appears from Burnet, against the constituting of a board of trade in William's reign: a measure which was, however, carried into effect, and has not been attended with one bad consequence.

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* Such were Mr. Walpole's precise words in 1785!—*Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.*

The following I heard with my own ears at a nobleman's table: After dinner I happened to outſtay all the company, except two French gentlemen. One of them aſked his lordſhip if he knew Mr. Fox? The nobleman anſwered—"A little, as people in the world know each other." The French gentleman then ſaid that he was juſt ſetting out for France, ſo had not time to ſee Mr. Fox; but he begged his lordſhip to tell him that it was the univerſal opinion in France, of the beſt judges of the ſubject, that this bill preſented the only plan which could ſecure India to England; and that its conſequences were ſo apparent that in France they were generally dreaded.

The preſent views of the French [1785] are evidently to diveſt us of India, as they have done of America. Our fleet muſt of courſe decline; and in that caſe France hopes to dictate to us on all occaſions, though the jealouſy of other powers may prevent its conqueſt of this country. Naval power is, in all events, the moſt uncertain and precarious of any, as all hiſtory conſpires to evidence. Ireland, by the infamous juggling of the "Propoſitions," has loſt all confidence in this country. Were our ſhipping and commerce to decline, all is loſt, for our debts ſwallow our revenue.

CX. GRAY.

Gray was a deiſt, but a violent enemy of atheiſts, ſuch as he took Voltaire and Hume to be; but in my opinion erroneouſly.

The quarrel between Gray and me aroſe from his being too ſerious a companion. I had juſt broke looſe from the reſtraints of the univerſity, with as much money as I could ſpend, and I was willing to indulge myſelf. Gray was for antiquities, &c. while I was for perpetual balls and plays. The fault was mine.

Gray was a little man, of very ungainly appearance.

CXI. CONTRADICTION.

The preſent * * does not keep the 30th of January, though the laſt did. A ſtrange contradiction, when all is conſidered. But his only aim ſeems to be that of oppoſition to his grandfather, who d——d his mother for a b——h, when he heard that ſhe had the evil.

CXII. A MODERN WHIG.

Lord B. a whig! His celebrated brother is indeed a warm one. But, hark in your ear, Lord B. under the maſk of whiggery, is the king's correſpondent for Scotch affairs! *Divide et Impera* is the favourite maxim: all family and party diſtinctions are confounded.

Lord B. is, however, a mere changeling. I am plagued with his correſpondence, which is full of ſtuff. I ſay nothing of his fawning letter to Pitt, alledging his friendſhip with his father, and ſoliciting a place. Heaven defend us from ſuch whigs! Yet he writes to me as if I did not know him.

CXIII. WHIGS AND TORIES.

We muſt thank the whigs for all the proſperity of our country. The tories have only thrown us into diſagreeable *criſes*. It is riſible to hear the latter boaſt of the public happineſs, which is wholly the work of their antagoniſts. They are ſo abſurd as to regret the national freedom, the ſole ſource of the wealth on which they fatten. *Sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes!* Had the tories ſucceeded at the revolution, or acceſſion, this fair country would have been another Spain; the deſolate abode of nobles and prieſts. What has rendered it the wonder and envy of Europe? Freedom. One would wonder that any man ſhould conſpire againſt the general felicity—but this infatuation ariſes from the *eſprit du corps*, which can even produce mental blindneſs—can inſtigate its unhappy devotee to deſtroy the hen that lays the golden eggs.

CXIV. WILLIAM III.

William III. is now termed a ſcoundrel, but was not James II. a fool? The character of William is generally conſidered on too ſmall a ſcale. To eſtimate it properly, we muſt remember that Louis XIV. had formed a vaſt ſcheme of conqueſt, which would have overthrown the liberties of all Europe, have ſubjected even us to the caprice of French prieſts and French harlots. The extirpation of the proteſtant religion, the abolition of all civil privileges, would have been the infallible conſequence. I ſpeak of this ſcheme not as a partiſan, but from the moſt extenſive reading and information on the topic. I ſay that William III. was the firſt, if not ſole cauſe of the complete ruin of this plan of tyranny. The Engliſh revolution was but a ſecondary object, the throne a mere ſtep towards the altar of European liberty. William had recourſe to all parties merely to ſerve this great end, for which he often expoſed his own life in the field, and was devoured by conſtant cares in the cabinet.

ANEC-

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ELOGE OF BAILLY, THE CELEBRATED ASTRONOMER AND MAYOR OF PARIS.

BY JEROME LALANDE.

JEAN SYLVAIN BAILLY was born at Paris, on the 15th of September, 1736. His father was the fourth in ſucceſſion of his family who followed the profeſſion of a painter; and the diſeaſe which proved fatal to his grandfather was occaſioned by his experiments in ſtaining marble with ſome pigments that he had brought with him from China.

Young Bailly was alſo deſtined to painting, and had already made ſome progreſs in the art, when he ſhowed a decided inclination for the ſtudy of the *Belles-lettres*. In this wide field of general literature, poetry was the firſt object that engaged his attention: he even produced ſome tragedies which were praiſed by Lanouë, not however without adviſing his young friend to attend rather to ſcience.

Mademoiſelle Lejeuneux the painter, an acquaintance of Bailly, was the intimate friend of Lacaille, a circumſtance which eſſentially contributed to direct his attention to the ſtudy of Natural Philoſophy; accordingly, in the year 1762, he preſented to the academy "Obſervations on the Moon," which Lacaille had made him draw up with all the particularity of detail required by the new ſtate of aſtronomy, and which were quoted by him with approbation, in the ſixth volume of the Ephemerides.

He calculated the orbit of the comet of 1759, the period of whoſe return had occupied the attention of aſtronomers, and on the 29th of January 1763, he was received into the Academy of Sciences. In the ſame year he publiſhed a large and uſeful work, the reduction of the obſervations which Lacaille had made in 1760 and 1761, on 515 zodiacal ſtars, 132 of which are not to be found in preceding catalogues: the remainder are contained in Meyer's Zodiac, but their poſitions are laid down with much greater exactneſs by Lacaille. Bailly thus rendered an important ſervice to aſtronomy by editing a work, which, on account of the death of its author would have remained uſeleſs, if it had not been for the zeal of his pupil.

Bailly began about this period alſo to turn his attention to the theory of the ſatellites of Jupiter, the difficulty and importance of which had already attracted the notice of the Academy, who propoſed it as a prize ſubject in April 1764. Le Grange, who now ſtood firſt among the geometricians of Europe, was one of the candidates for the prize. The theory of Clairaut was employed by Bailly in calculating the ſame perturbations: the united efforts of theſe two philoſophers for the firſt time made us acquainted with the ſingular derangements of theſe little planets, by conſtructing new tables of them, for all former attempts had been merely empirical.

In 1766 he publiſhed an important treatiſe, with the modeſt title of *Eſſai ſur la Théorie des Satellites de Jupiter*, (Eſſay on the Theory of Jupiter's Satellites) together with tables of their movements and the hiſtory of this branch of aſtronomy, in 53 pages 4to. The moſt ingenious memoir which he publiſhed, is that for 1771 on the light of the ſatellites. On this occaſion he availed himſelf of an excellent idea of Fouchy, of covering the end of a teleſcope with thin pieces of bladder till the ſatellite could be no longer ſeen, in order by this means to meaſure the degree of its light. He alſo obſerved and calculated the changes produced by their proximity to Jupiter, and their altitude above the horizon; he aſcertained their diameters, the duration of their ſeveral immerſions, and invented a method of compoſing the obſervations made with different teleſcopes, by which he introduced a degree of perfection till that time unknown in this part of aſtronomy. This learned work immediately ranked him among our beſt aſtronomers, and it was at this period that I told him that I ſhould prefer being the author of ſuch a work than being the firſt on the liſt of preſidents of the ſtates general or mayors of Paris. The intervals of his aſtronomical labours were agreeably occupied by general literature. In 1767 he was elected member of the Academie Françoiſe, for his *eloge* of Charles V. a work which obtained diſtinguiſhed praiſe from the academy, though the prize was adjudged to La Harpe.

In 1768 he ſent to the Academy of Rouen the *eloge* of Corneille, which gained the *acceſſit*. His *eloge* of Leibnitz, ſent to the Academy of Berlin, obtained the prize. In 1769 his *eloge* of Moliere gained the *acceſſit* at the *Academie Françoiſe*; the prize was gained by Chamfort. His abilities in this ſtyle of writing were ſtill further rendered conſpicuous by the *eloges* of Cook, Lacaille and Greſſet; ſo much ſo, that Buffon and many other members

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of the *Academie des Sciences* wiſhed to obtain him the appointment of ſecretary to that diſtinguiſhed ſociety; and though at the election in 1771, Condorcet had the majority of votes, yet the nobility of his birth and the exertions of d'Alembert probably contributed very eſſentially to ſecure him the preference. Bailly was at length recompenſed by the *Academie Françoiſe*, by being appointed on February 26th, 1784, the ſucceſſor of Treſſan.

In 1775 the firſt volume of his great work, *L'Hiſtoire de l'Aſtronomie* made its appearance: In this his taſte for literature, and his ſcientific ſkill moſt happily united to produce a work at once agreeable and important, abounding with learned diſſertations, luminous ideas and brilliant deſcriptions, adapted to advance the knowledge and the love of aſtronomy, and probably of more advantage to that ſcience in procuring it proſelytes, than profound treatiſes ſo rarely ſought for, and ſtill more rarely underſtood.

L'Hiſtoire de l'Aſtronomie, though not a treatiſe on this ſcience, is ſo elementary, ſo ſimple, and ſo agreeable, as in a great meaſure to conceal its difficulties, and diſplay to the greateſt advantage its attractions and beauties.

Bailly preſented his book to Voltaire, who, in his letter of thanks propoſed a few objections: this introduced a correſpondence from which reſulted two intereſting volumes; his *Lettre ſur l'origine des Sciences*, and his *Lettre ſur l'Atlantide de Platon*, and on the ancient hiſtory of Aſia, publiſhed in 1777 and 1779.

Voltaire could with difficulty believe the exiſtence of this deſtroyed and forgotten people; the predeceſſors and enlighteners of all others. His opinion was, that the Bramins, who have taught us ſo many things, were the authors of philoſophy and the ſciences, whereas Bailly looked upon them only as the depoſitaries.

With regard to the Atlantis of Plato, we are poſitively informed by Plutarch that it was a mere fable, and Mr. Bartoli in his *Reflexions Impartiales*, publiſhed in 1780, maintains it to be merely an allegorical deſcription of the misfortunes of Athens. (Journal des Savans, January 1781.) The preſent is not a fit place for the diſcuſſion of this ancient queſtion; it is ſufficient to ſay that Bailly treated it with equal learning and taſte.

In 1781 and 1782 he compoſed a great work on the "*Origin of Fables and Ancient Religions*," abounding with erudition and information, the publication of which will both intereſt the learned, and do honour to the author. He did not entirely adopt the allegorical ſyſtem of the ancient traditions which Citizen Dupuis has ſo victorioufly eſtabliſhed in the *Journal des Savans* of 1779 and 1780, and in his other works. His notions on this ſubject were eſtabliſhed, his party was taken, and notwithſtanding all my efforts, I was unable to perſuade him to adopt what appeared to me to be the truth. I regretted alſo the time employed by him in reſearches and diſcuſſions, rather curious and uſeful, to the detriment of aſtronomy, a ſubject which he was ſo well able to illuſtrate.

His opinion on the ancient ſtate of Aſia, were very ſimilar to thoſe of Buffon, which are to be found on that part of his work which treats of the cooling of the earth, a circumſtance which cauſed an intimate acquaintance between them, till the election of Maury to the Academie Françoiſe cauſed an irrevocable diſagreement. Bailly not only denied his vote to a man for whom he had no eſteem, but even refuſed to abſent himſelf from the Academy on the day of election; and from this time no further connection ſubſiſted between theſe celebrated men, one of whom wiſhed to be the maſter, and the other choſe to be independent.

Bailly had been engaged by his hiſtory of aſtronomy, in very deep hiſtorical reſearches, which the *Academie des Inſcriptions* and *Belles Lettres* expreſſed their approbation of, by electing him a member in 1785. Thus he ſhared with Fontenelle the ſingular honour of being at the ſame time a member of the three great academies, and certainly ſurpaſſed him in his acquaintance with ancient learning.

His "*Hiſtory of India and Oriental Aſtronomy*," which appeared in 1787, well juſtified the choice of the academy, for it demanded a multitude of reſearches which no one was capable of making to an equal extent with himſelf, ſince they required not only great erudition, but a vaſt variety of calculations, to which men of letters are ſeldom equal.

The animal magnetiſm of Meſmer, as practiſed by Deſlon in 1784, occaſioned a moſt extraordinary and unaccountable agitation at Paris. In order to ſatisfy the curioſity of the public on this ſubject, a number of phyſicians were nominated by the king, and of natural philoſophers by the academy: Bailly was one of the commiſſioners, and was choſen by the reſt to draw up their report. It occupied 108 pages in octavo, and engaged his principal attention for a conſiderable time, for it was an important fact in the hiſtory of the errors of the human mind, and a moſt

extraor

extraordinary instance of the power of imagination.

The academy having nominated in 1786, commissioners to examine a plan by Poyet, architect, for a new Hotel Dieu, Bailly drew up their report in 250 pages, octavo; which is a valuable instance both of the professional knowledge and the humanity of the author. He proposed the erection of four different hospitals; and Breteuil, who was then minister, and had great reliance on Bailly, had finally resolved on executing his plan, when the revolution of 1789 drove him from the ministry.

On April the 26th, 1789, the electors of Paris assembled for the nomination of deputies for the states-general, appointed Bailly for their secretary. There were assembled, on this important occasion, many academicians, but none, except Bailly, was a member of all the academies. His talent for writing was well known; the interesting reports that he had made on the subject of the hospitals and animal magnetism, had powerfully excited the attention of the public: his character stood equally high for calmness of temper and strictness of morals, so that no one possessed so many claims as himself to that important office. The choice of the public was too flattering to be resisted; and from that time he was lost for ever to astronomy. The motives that occasioned his first appointment soon advanced him to the dignity of deputy and president of the *Tiers Etat*, which assembled on the 5th of May at Versailles. The several deputies from the communes having constituted themselves on the 17th of June, a national assembly, Bailly was still continued president, and distinguished himself considerably. He it was, who, on the 20th of the same month, conducted the assembly to the tennis-court, and he still continued to preside, when, on the 27th, the two other orders united themselves to the *Tiers-Etat*. He resigned his office on July 22d, and the Duke of Orleans was appointed his successor. On the refusal, however, of this prince, the choice fell on the Archbishop of Vienne, and the first act after his appointment was, to nominate a deputation for the purpose of thanking Bailly for his important services during that high situation.

When the king arrived at Paris, on the 25th of July, after the capture of the Bastile, Bailly was chosen by public acclamation, chief magistrate of the city, under the name of Mayor of Paris. It is not our intention to follow him through the whole of his political career; none can hesitate, however, to affirm, that in his situation as deputy, president, and mayor, he exhibited the wisdom, the firmness, and the moderation of a philosopher. He is accused by some of having endeavoured to debase the royal dignity, and by others of having wished unreasonably to exalt it. The validity of these contradictory charges can only be ascertained by some future generation. He might possibly be mistaken, but the rectitude of his conduct as a magistrate, his ardent desire to promote the welfare of his country, and his entire devotedness of his time, his life, his favourite studies, and his happiness, to this great object, are unquestionable. The public bodies to which Bailly belonged, bore distinguished evidence to his worth; his bust was placed in the municipality and in the academy of sciences, where that of any of its living members had never been deposited. His honours now rose to their full height. Placed between the people and the king, though responsible to both, he protected them from each other; his influence was of infinite service to them, and he maintained the equilibrium of a philosopher, amid the solicitations of both parties.

The most disagreeable period of his administration, and the most fatal in its effects, was the 17th of July, 1792, when the party in opposition to the monarchical constitution excited commotions in the people, which he was obliged to quell, by order of the national assembly. He was forced to repair to the *Champ de Mars*, where, notwithstanding his precaution, some muskets were discharged on the crowd. For this act, two years after, his head was demanded, when the only object of the reigning tyrant was to flatter the people, to indulge its passions, and even exceed its resentments.

Bailly was mayor of Paris from July 15, 1789 to November 16th, 1791, that is, two years and a half. At the conclusion of this period he was induced to resign his situation on account of the opposition raised by the democratic party who wished to substitute Petion, the declining state of his health not allowing him to engage in active measures to secure his continuance in office. He spent the year 1792 and part of 1793 in travelling and writing an account of those extraordinary events which he had witnessed, and in which he had been a distinguished actor. These memoirs which are not carried lower than October 2nd, 1789. would occupy a large volume, and if they

they ſhould be publiſhed, as they probably will be, it will throw much light on the characters and motives of the leaders of the revolution, and the order of events and circumſtances which ſo wonderfully agitated the whole nation.

The edition in two volumes publiſhed in 1790 by Debuire, of his ſpeeches and memoirs, contains only thoſe that were written before Sept. 1789. When the remainder of them ſhall be collected, they will add much intereſt to his character and conduct. During his journey he was by no means ignorant of the plans that were forming againſt him, and ſeveral opportunities offered of quitting France: Cato ſaid *ingrata patria mea nec oſſa habebis.* Bailly, more firm than Cato, preferred the example of Socrates, and refuſed to abandon his country.

Such a man could only be condemned for an error, or by a crime; but the retroactive effect of a law expreſsly declared to be unjuſt by the 14th article of the rights of man, was a crime daily committed during the nine months reign of that ferocious wild beaſt which was extinguiſhed on the 9th of Thermidor. Bailly became a victim of this bloody tribunal on November 11th 1793, and thoſe that had procured his condemnation, prolonged the period of his ſuffering by changing the place of execution when he had already arrived at the ſcaffold.

Bailly married in 1787 Jeanne le Seigneur, the widow of his intimate friend Raymond Gaye. She was of an age proper to inſpire the regard and attachment of a man of worth, who was not to be influenced by the ordinary motives of beauty or fortune, eſpecially ſince he had eight nephews whom he educated with all the care of a father.

In perſon, Bailly was tall, of a ſedate but ſtriking countenance, and his temper, though firm, was joined to much ſenſibility. His diſintereſtedneſs appeared frequently, and in a very ſtriking manner towards his relations, and during his magiſtracy he expended a conſiderable part of his income in adminiſtering to the neceſſities of the poor.

Few men of letters have eminently diſtinguiſhed themſelves in ſo many different ways, and no one has ever united ſo many titles of reſpect with ſuch various and general applauſe; but his higheſt and greateſt fame is derived from his virtue, which always remained unblemiſhed, unſuſpected, and admired by the academy, by the metropolis, in the higheſt ſituations, in the moſt reſpectable public bodies: thoſe who knew him the beſt loved him the moſt, and in his own family he was almoſt adored.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE WARNING.

Tranſlated from the German of FREDERICK MATTHISSON.

SEE ye, in ſilent ſummer night, the moon
Beam through the melancholy cypreſs boughs;
When Nature, from her daily labours reſted,
In ſlumbers ſinking, ſcarcely ſeems to breathe,
And ev'ry heart diſſolves in ſweeteſt ſadneſs?
See ye, by Leman's lake, Montblanc's tall head,
Gliſtening with gold from Phœbus' parting rays?
See ye, how down yon' rugged rocks, the Rhine
Tumbles, in lofty tow'ring hills of foam,
With roar like ſtorms of ever-during thunder?
See ye, by tempeſts ſwell'd, the raging ocean
Now, with unbridled fury, up tow'rd heaven
Sling ſhatter'd fleets; then downwards in a moment,
With craſh tremendous, in th' abyſs ingulph them!
Then, heaving once again, the breathleſs corſes
Raiſe high, and daſh them on the rocky ſhore?
See ye all theſe, ye puny poetaſters?—
Oh! let me then conjure ye by the Graces,
The Muſes, and the ſpirit of Mæonides,
By Oberon's and Idris' magic world—
The heights ſublime to which our Klopſtock's genius
Soar'd from its earlieſt dawn—by the ſoft tones
From harps of Fingal's bards—by Petrarch's fount—
The laurels which encompaſs Maro's tomb—
By that ſoft paradiſe of fairy art,
Where once Rinaldo's hero-powers lay proſtrate—
By Milton's ſalutation to the light—
By the dark flower of Dante's gloomy ſcenes—
The death of Ugolino—
Hamlet's ſoliloquy, "*To be, or not to be*"—
By the o'erflowings of a father's heart
For loſt Narciſſa—Geſſner's paſtoral ſcenes—
By all to poets ſacred, I conjure you,
Profane not by a froth of empty words
Whate'er is holieſt deem'd in ſpeech or ſong
By god-like Nature!—Oh! profane them not
By tributes fram'd from tempeſts of the ſoul;
By ſwelling ſounds, forced thoughts, and big bombaſt,
Uſher'd by feeble tones of o'erſtrain'd feeling!

For

For, ah! be satisfied—she, mighty mistress,
Contemns such Cain-like offerings.—With a nod,
Angrily to the storms of Time she gives
Her mandate to disperse the noxious vapours:
To her such incense is abomination.

A.P.

A SONNET.

YOU bite your nails, and say 'tis very hard
To range your rimings as befits a Sonnet,
And seem to think that no unpractis'd bard
Should dare employ his doubtful hand upon it.
I'll bet you, and consent to disregard
All thread-bare subjects; aye, to choose a bonnet,
I write one in seven minutes on this card.
Prepare your cash, you hear I've almost won it.
Hail, more than diadem, tiara, crown,
Mitre, or scarlet hat, or helmet gray!
By them the rulers of mankind are known,
Whom coward fear and superstition throne:
By thee, the rulers whom we love t'obey,
Whom Nature, Beauty, Pleasure, call to sway.

TRANSLATED FROM ANACREON.

Εις την εαυτῆ Εταιραν.

MASTER of the Rhodian art,
Sketch the Goddess of my heart;
From her votry's tongue prepare
To paint the lovely absent fair:
First her hair of lovely brown,
Softer than the cygnet's down;
Then, if paint so fine be found,
Sketch the odours breathing round:
Next one beauteous cheek display,
Where her glossy ringlets play;
O'er her iv'ry brow descending,
Light and shade so sweetly blending:
Then her eye-brows trace with art,
Mingle not, nor wholly part;
Follow Nature's nice design—
Looking close they faintly join:
Let each silken eye-lash show
Long and dark in even row.
May some God thy hand inspire
To give her eye its wonted fire—
Blue as her's who sprung from Jove,
Melting as the Queen's of Love!
Tinge with milk her lovely cheek,
Where transparent roses break:
Paint her lips Persuasion's seat,
Breathing love and kisses sweet;
Then her neat-turn'd chin unite
To a neck of Parian white.
Let each downy Grace be seen
Sporting round their smiling Queen:
Clothe her in a purple vest,
Yet so lightly be she dress't,
Her wanton robe may oft reveal
Charms 'twas fashion'd to conceal.
Hold!—'tis she herself I see!
Picture! can'st thou speak to me?

TO THE SUN,

Considered as when rising, attended by the Powers that preside over the Planetary Spheres, and the four Elements.

I.

TETHYS from hoary Ocean's deeps
Now climbs Olympus' shining steeps,
T' attend the god of day;
And frees the steeds that panting wait
Thro' sacred Light's refulgent gate
To wing their spacious way.

II.

Aurora, daughter of the Dawn,
Has sprinkled now the dewy lawn
With rays of rosy light;
Apollo, crown'd with fire, is seen
Emerging now, with dazzling mien,
From Tartarus and Night.

III.

Armies of Gods and Dæmons round,
Now bursting from the dark profound,
In solemn silence stand;
And from his lips, with mental speed,
Ere words of power immense proceed,
Anticipate command.

IV.

The Gods that roll the starry spheres,
And lead on hours, and days, and years,
A shining synod form;
With those in fire and air who ride,
O'er winds and thunders who *preside*,
Or rule the raging storm.

V.

Before, behind, around the God,
Eager to mark his awful nod,
And pleas'd his course t'attend,
With eyes undazzl'd by that light,
Whose beams o'erpower e'en angel's sight,
See Gods adoring bend.

VI.

Thron'd in a radiant amber car,
And scatt'ring milder light from far,
See first great Dian comes;
And, hark! as deck'd with starry light,
Foremost proceeds the queen of night,
Loud rattle Rhea's drums.

VII.

Gay Hermes next, fair Maia's son,
Glad round the king of light to run,
And borne by fiery steeds—
The God, who mounts the winged winds,
Fast to his feet his pinions binds,
And Gods ministrant leads.

VIII.

The car of Venus, drawn by doves,
While close behind the Smiles and Loves,
A blooming band are seen,
In order next attends the God,
Whose will is law, and fate his nod,
And bears bright beauty's queen.

IX.

See next advance terrific Mars,
Who joys in uproar, ruin, wars,
With lance deep-bath'd in gore;
Fear, Fury, Flight, beside him stand,
Prompt to fulfil his dread command,
His gold-rein'd steeds before.

But,

x.

But, lo! the mighty power * appears
Who guides the largeſt of the ſpheres
That round Apollo run—
See! how along ſublimely roll'd
By braſs-hoof'd ſteeds with manes of gold,
He hails the ſov'reign Sun.

XI.

To cloſe the band, Time's hoary ſire †,
Who rides on guards of mental fire ‡,
His winged chariot cites;
Slow thro' the ſhining tracts of Heav'n,
By dragons drawn, the God is driv'n
From ſteep Olympian heights.

XII.

Each Dryad of the ſhady wood,
Each Sifter of the ſilver flood,
With theſe well-pleas'd advance;
Around creation's ſeven-ray'd ‡ king,
In ſtrains that raviſh Tart'rus' ſing,
In myſtic meaſures dance.

XIII.

Glad earth perceives, and kindly pours
Unbidden herbs, ſpontaneous flow'rs,
And foreſts tow'ring riſe;
Old Ocean ſtills his raging deeps,
And Darkneſs flies, and Diſcord ſleeps,
And laugh th' exulting Skies.

XIV.

Let Nature's tribes, with gen'ral voice,
Unceaſing in the God rejoice,
Who pours the blaze of day;
Rocks, hills, and vales, one chorus raiſe,
Men, beaſts, and birds, reſound his praiſe,
And bleſs his vivid ray.

T. TAYLOR.

Manor-Place, Walworth.

SONNET,

On Two beautiful CHILDREN *at Play.*

SWEET innocents! who the unheeded hour
Of infancy beguile with thoughtleſs play,
Ne'er may the clouds of black misfortune low'r
On the fair proſpect of your life's bright day!
As to the beam of morn the bluſhing roſe
Spreads her moiſt leaves, your tender mind unveil
Their budding charms, nor heed the train of woes,
Whoſe lurking thorns beſet this tearful vale,
Now ſpirits gay, and innocent deſires,
Light in your little breaſts their harmleſs fires:
The ſad reverſe, ah! never may ye prove!
Never may wounded ſenſibility
Heave your ſoft boſoms with one deep-drawn ſigh,
For friendſhip broken, or for hopeleſs love!

I. S.

* Jupiter. † Saturn.

‡ This is aſſerted of Saturn in the Chaldaic Theology.—See my "*Verſion of the Chaldaic Oracles.*

SONNET,

To an Ass, *ſeen grazing at Night in a Country Church-yard.*

POOR victim of oppreſſion! and is this,
This all the choice thy tyrant maſter leaves thee?
This all thy home, poor outcaſt! Com'ſt thou here,
Weary with labour and the day's hard taſk,
As to thy reſting-place? In ſooth, poor Aſs!
Well haſt thou choſen it: the reſt thou ſeek'ſt
None here ſhall interrupt—none here inſult
The paſſive tameneſs of thy nature—'tis
Infirmity's hereditary home.
Welcome, partake the tranquil boon it offers;
Enjoy its fleſh-fed verdure, thou poor beaſt!
And, as thou feaſteſt at Death's table, think
('Tis Miſ'ry's higheſt privilege, the thought!)
Thou feaſteſt at the table of a friend.

London, Oct. 3d. A. Y.

ELEGY.

WRITTEN IN FLEET-STREET.

ST. Dunſtan's bells proclaim departed day,
The weary hacks ſlow drag the axle-tree;
The 'prentice homeward runs his haſty way,
And leaves the town to dulneſs and to me.

Now fades the glimmering lamp upon the fight,
And all the air a ſolemn ſtillneſs holds;
Save where the watchman bawls—"A cloudy night,"
And tipſy rev'ller the ſhut tavern ſcolds:

Save that yon victim of a ruffian's pow'r,
Does loudly to the ſtreet-patrole complain
Of ſuch as, lurking at this ſilent hour,
Moleſt the king of midnight's ancient reign.

Within thoſe gates that iron ſtrong has made,
Where rooms o'er rooms ariſe in many a heap,
Each in his chamber on a pillow laid,
The law-learn'd benchers of the Temple ſleep.

The breezy call of incenſe-breathing morn,
The ſwallow twitt'ring from the ſtraw-built ſhed,
The ſheriff's trumpet, or the poſt-man's horn,
No more ſhall rouze them from their feather-bed.

In them no more the Muſe's fire ſhall burn,
Or metaphyſics be their ev'ning care;
No ſchool-boy's claſſic triumphs ſhall return,
Or dulneſs pine the envied praiſe to ſhare.

Oft did the grammar to their patience yield,
The Latin oft and ſtubborn Greek they ſpoke:
How jocund hied they to the cricket-field!
How flew the ball before their ſturdy ſtroke!

Let not a WAKEFIELD mock their plodding toil,
Their text corrupt, and pedagogue obſcure;
Nor PORSON hear, with a diſdainful ſmile,
What ſtripes a ſlow-pac'd tyro muſt endure.

The boaſt of critic ſkill may worms devour,
And all that ſtudy, all that wit e'er gave,
Await alike th' inevitable hour:
The backs of Ruſſia cannot always ſave.

Nor you, ye fam'd, impute to theſe the fault,
If Learning o'er thoſe ſhelves no volumes raiſe,
Where oft the book-collector loves to halt,
And LACKINGTON yet ſwells with his own praiſe.

Can hot-preſs'd page, or metzotinto buſt,
Back to an author call th' expended ſum?
Can Honour's voice engage the Printer's truſt,
Or Flatt'ry ſoothe the dull, cold Debtor's room?

Perhaps in thoſe muſe-ſlighted courts are laid
Some hearts once pregnant with celeſtial fire;
Hands that the rod of Theſpis might have ſway'd,
Or wak'd the modern PINDAR's laughing lyre.

But Themis to their eyes her ample page,
Rich with the ſpoils of clients, did unroll;
Chill Penury repreſs'd their claſſic rage,
Or Beauty warm'd the current of the ſoul.

Yet many a term a lawyer, too ſerene,
The brieflefs bag to Weſtminſter may bear:
Yet many a lover's born to ſigh unſeen,
Or waſte his rhet'rick on th' obdurate fair.

Some NASH, that had alike with dauntleſs breaſt,
The little tyrant or the great withſtood;
Some mute, inglorious ERSKINE there may reſt;
Some SCOTT, ne'er thirſting for a patriot's blood.

Th' applauſe of liſt'ning juries to command,
The cauſe of HARDY and of TOOKE to gain;
To ſcatter pamphlets o'er their native land,
And read their praiſes from a foreign pen,

Their lot forbade: nor circumſcrib'd alone
Their growing merit; but their faults confin'd,
Forbade to raiſe the perſecutor's throne,
And ſhut the gates of freedom on the mind.

The gentle charms of Chriſtian Truth to hide,
To wake her bluſhes of ingenuous ſhame,
Heaping the ſhrine of Bigotry and Pride,
With incenſe kindled at her ſacred flame—

Far from the wrangling Bar's high-purchas'd ſtrife,
On a back-ſeat they mark the wordy fray;
Along the Circuit to the vale of life,
They keep the noiſeleſs tenor of their way,

Yet e'en their heads from eve-drops to protect,
Some frail umbrella ſtill erected nigh,
The uncouth wig, as Cloudeſley Shovell's deck'd,
Declares a Counſellor is paſſing by.

Their name, their years, ſpelt falſely in the news,
The place of Fame and BUONAPARTE ſupply;
And many a line around the printer ſtrews,
That teach how barriſters may wed or die.

But who, to dull law-precedents a prey,
The pleaſing cares of Science e'er reſign'd;
Left the warm novel, or the well-wrought play,
Nor caſt one longing, ling'ring look behind?

On Summer's leiſure the fagg'd clerk relies,
Some rural eaſe the Pleader's health requires;
E'en from the bench the Chief for leiſure ſighs,
E'en on Welſh mountains live his wonted fires.

Henry! for thee, who now to Science dead,
Doſt on law-folios reſt thy claſſic pate;
If chance, by friendly recollection led,
Some kindred ſpirit ſhall enquire thy fate,

Happy ſome drama-loving wight may ſay—
"Oft have ſeen him, at the hour of five,
Bruſhing with haſty ſteps the dirt away,
For Drury's pit and a front-ſeat to ſtrive:

"There, where a whiſper from the ſtage can reach,
Though for the gaudy pantomime too nigh,
At pompous nothing's would he yawn and ſtretch,
But mark the eloquence of SIDDON's eye.

"Hard by yon band, now fiddling as in ſcorn,
Muſing on GODWIN would his fancy rove:
Now drooping, when he thought of men forlorn,
For public weal now fighting private love.

"One eve I miſs'd him o'er the cuſtom'd pit,
Along the Critic's ſeat, near tweedle dee;
Another came; nor where the Gods did ſit,
Nor up the ſlips, nor at half-price, was he.

Next morn, 'twixt lawyers two, in black array,
Slow thro' the hall of Rufus was he borne:
Approach and read (if thou canſt read) the lay
Engroſs'd on parchment from an old deed torn."

THE EPITAPH.

HERE reſts his head upon a page of COKE
A Youth, to Foplings and to Flirts unknown:
Fair Science frown'd not on the words he ſpoke,
And Metaphyſics mark'd him for their own.

Sound was his judgment, and his ſoul ſincere;
Fortune a recompence did largely ſend:
He wrote at Colcheſter full many a year:
He gain'd from Witham, all he wiſh'd, a Friend.

Nor, PATTISSON, his civic faith diſcloſe,
Nor draw his frailties in a wordy brief;
For you alike in trembling hope repoſe,
To be admitted by my Lord the Chief.

I. T. R.

VARIETIES,

LITERARY *and* PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

**** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

ABOUT the cloſe of the preſent year Dr. BEDDOES propoſes to publiſh the firſt volume of "*Contributions to Phyſical and Medical Knowledge*;" principally from the weſt of England and Wales.—A wiſh to ſave for the public, obſervations calculated to enrich medicine, ſuggeſted the undertaking, here announced. In furtherance of this wiſh, it occurred that occaſional correſpondence, perſonal intercourſe, and facility of tranſmiſſion, might create in favour of a *Weſt-country Publication* an intereſt which the Edinburgh and London collections do not every where excite. It is not propoſed to confine the work ſtrictly to medical papers. With the philoſophy of inanimate matter, which bears in ſo many points upon his art, no practitioner of medicine ſhould be unacquainted. Nor does any thing ſeem more demonſtrable than that every liberally educated individual ſhould be initiated in the philoſophy of animated nature. An extenſive ſeries of experiments in the firſt volume will furniſh a ſtriking example of connection between theſe branches of knowledge. And the utility of keeping them together ought perhaps, on all occaſions, to be held up to contemplation. It is the wiſh of Dr. BEDDOES, that the profits (if any accrue) ſhould go to a public purpoſe. As the *Inſtitution for inveſtigating the medicinal powers of factitious airs* will very ſpeedily be ſet on foot, and as the ſubſcriptions ſcarcely form a fund adequate to that great and difficult object, it is propoſed that the profits of the two firſt volumes ſhould be deſtined to its enlargement; and that, afterwards, they be given to ſome infirmary within the diſtrict—the particular infirmary to be determined, each year, by lot.

The work entitled "*Public living Characters of* 1798," is unavoidably delayed till the middle of November.

The intereſting nature of VAN BRAM'S account of the journey of the Dutch Embaſſy to the court of the Emperor of China, has occaſioned two tranſlations to be addreſſed to the patronage of the Britiſh nation. One of them illuſtrated by *a correct chart of the route*, was publiſhed a few days ſince by Mr. Phillips proprietor of this Magazine; the other is announced for publication in the courſe of November. The publiſhed edition is a faithful tranſlation of the original work, with the important addition of A CHART, without which the journey would be unintelligible.

We are glad to ſee that a tranſlation of the excellent "*Travels of M.* FAUJAS *de* ST. FOND *through England and Scotland to the Hebrides*" is advertiſed. An account of this work was given from the original French in the laſt ſupplement to the Monthly Magazine. It contains much information, and will form a very valuable addition to the beſt Britiſh tours.

Major CARTWRIGHT, whoſe intended publication we ſome time ſince announced, will ſhortly print his "*Appeal to the Engliſh Nation.*" We imperfectly announced this work a few months ago: It will conſiſt of two parts:—The firſt part was printed ſome time ſince, and will be reprinted in this work; the latter contains very extenſive obſervations on the importance of adopting the old conſtitutional mode of arming the country, according to the plan of Alfred. It will alſo be accompanied with a map of military GRAND and SUB-DIVISIONS for Great Britain, with proper explanations.

Dr. WILLICH, phyſician to the Saxon Embaſſy, and author of the Elements of profeſſor Kant's Syſtem of Critical Philoſophy, &c. has publiſhed propoſals for printing "*A Courſe of Lectures on general Diet and Regimen*," as delivered at Bath and Briſtol laſt winter and ſpring.—The want of methodical works on a ſubject of the firſt importance to every individual in ſociety, has induced the author to publiſh theſe lectures, as a ſyſtematic inquiry into the moſt rational means of preſerving health and prolonging life. This publication is intended as an antidote againſt the deſtructive rage for modern quackery, or rather as a counterpart to the different treatiſes on DOMESTIC MEDICINE, none of which have paid a due regard to prophylactics, while they all abound in recipes and promiſcuous methods of cure. The principal contents of theſe lectures will be:—*Practical Obſervations on Air, Weather, Cleanlineſs, Bathing, Dreſs, Food, Drink, Exerciſe, Sleep, Evacuations, the Sexual Intercourſe, the Paſſions and reflections of the Mind, and the Organs of Senſe.* The work will appear in November.

A Cler-

A Clergyman belonging to the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Weſtminſter, is preparing a hiſtory of that venerable ſtructure with copious biographical memoirs of eminent perſons who have been members of that church, or educated in Weſtminſter School.

We underſtand that the learned Mr. WHITAKER, author of the hiſtory of Manchester, is writing a "*Hiſtory of the Pariſh of St. Germain in Cornwall.*

The BISHOP of ROCHESTER is engaged in illuſtrating the Scripture Prophecies, particularly the book of Revelation; and from his well known powers and learning, a work of conſiderable intereſt on the ſubject may be expected.

We are ſhortly to expect an Epic Poem, on the ſubject of ALFRED, by the author of Malvern Hills, a Poem.

Mr. BROUN is preparing for the preſs "*Anatomical and Phyſiological obſervations on the Teeth,*" giving an account of a new improved German key for extracting Teeth: to be embelliſhed with two elegant engravings executed by LOWRY.

A Volume of Sermons upon practical ſubjects, and particularly intended for the uſe of families, by Mr. BUTCHER, is now in the preſs, and will be ready for delivery about Chriſtmas next.

A tranſlation of Monſieur Latornaye's "*Promenade en Irlande* is in the preſs, as is alſo a tranſlation of Wieland's *Goldne Spiegel.*

Mr. POLIDORI of Broad-ſtreet, has lately tranſlated and publiſhed an Italian tranſlation of *Iſabella.* Mr. Polidori is an ingenious Italian bookſeller, advantageouſly known in this country. This is the firſt ſpecimen of his dramatic talents. Whatever may be the ſucceſs of the play on the Italian ſtage, it is remarkable for the regularity of conduct, the elegance of language, and the ſmoothneſs of the verſification.

A ſuperb edition of Butler's "*Hudibras,*" is in the preſs, with critical and explanatory notes by Dr. Zachary Gray, with twenty-four new deſigns beautifully engraved on wood by NESBITT, pupil of Bewick, and ſixteen deſigns by Hogarth, engraved by RIDLEY.

Early in November will be publiſhed, "*Travels through the States of North America and the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, during the Years* 1795, 6, *and* 7," by Mr. ISAAC WELD, Jun.

KOTZEBUE's admired play of "*The Natural Son,*" lately brought out with circumſtances of uncommon popularity at Covent-Garden, under the altered title of "*Lover's Vows,*" has met with an able and approved tranſlator in Miſs PLUMPTRE, late of Norwich, author of the Rector's Son, and ſome other pieces. Of courſe the intelligent part of the public will gladly *peruſe* the correct tranſlation of an original play which they ſee with ſo much ſatisfaction in its altered and abridged ſtate.

In juſtice to Mr. SOTHEBY's tranſlation of "*Wieland's Oberon,*" we feel much ſatisfaction in being able to preſent our readers with the opinion of WIELAND himſelf, as contained in a letter, addreſſed by him to a gentleman reſident in this country, who has tranſlated it, and politely communicated it to us:

"Mr. Sotheby's tranſlation has very agreeably ſurprized me. In no ſimilar caſe have I ever felt the ſame ſatisfaction; it is a maſterpiece. It has all the exactneſs and faithfulneſs that can fairly be expected from a tranſlation, while it meets the ear with the grace and eaſe of an original. It is, however, poſſible that ſome Zoilus, or Ariſtarchus, may, on comparing my poem with the tranſlation, find out a flaw here and there, to avoid which, eſpecially in a work of ſuch difficult execution, is beyond human ability. Mr. Sotheby has tranſlated ſo much "*con amore e guſto,*" that I ſhould be unjuſt, faſtidious, and ill-natured, were I to have expected more of him. England has hitherto wanted ſuch intelligent friends of our long neglected literature, as Mr. Sotheby proves himſelf by this production; and I think myſelf greatly obliged to him, for the very honourable manner in which he has introduced me to the Engliſh public."

We ſhall only add, that this great man twenty years ago, tranſlated Shakſpeare into German, with ſuch ſucceſs, as places his knowledge, even of the niceties of the Engliſh language, beyond contradiction, he is likely therefore to be an excellent judge of the tranſlation in queſtion.

M. DECKER at Baſil has publiſhed a ſplendid edition of Terence, in 4to. on vellum paper, and with Jacob's types. It has been reviſed by BRUNCK. Only 250 copies on paper, and three on vellum, have been taken off. It is meant as a companion to Oberlin's Horace.

M. SCHUTZ at Jena, is employed on a new edition of his "*Æſchylus,*" in which the text will be reformed throughout.

WIELAND, in his country-houſe at Oſmanſtedt, near Weimar, is aſſiduouſly occupied with a tranſlation of Ariſtophanes. He finiſhed "the Clouds" in leſs than three weeks; and has read it before a ſelect ſociety at Weimar, who were

were greatly struck with the facility and exactness with which he had rendered the strokes of wit and pleasantry of this difficult author.

The following list of insects, which may be substituted for *Cantharides*, has been given by Pérès, student in physic at the military hospital of Val de Grace. The *mylabris cichorei* of Linnæus which is found only in China, Japan, and Calabria; the Chinese use it in place of cantharides; and it appears to have been described by Dioscorides. The *meloë proscarabeus* of Geoffroy, and almost all the species of the same genus of Linnæus. All the *bupreſtes* of Geoffroy. The *cicindeles* of the same. The *tenebrios* of the same. The sloughs of most caterpillars raise pustules, and therefore might perform the office of vesicatories.

Among the instances of *intentional retrogradation* in the progress of light and knowledge, which makes a conspicuous part of the present policy of several of the old governments in Europe, one, not the least remarkable, is an edict published by the king of Prussia in May 1796, declaring that all natives of the Prussian dominions, who aspire to places, must have studied *solely in the schools and universities of the country*; and that a residence at any foreign literary seminary, even during three or six months only, without special permission of the sovereign, shall exclude the person from any public function.

Mr. GŒSCHEN, bookseller at Leipsic, has announced a splendid edition of the "*Greek Testament*," with the most important various readings, superintended by GRIESBACH, to appear about the close of 1798.

Among the medicines introduced by the new chemistry, is to be reckoned phosphorus internally exhibited. Professor ALPHONSUS LEROI, at Paris, has used it in a variety of cases in which the powers of nature were debilitated; and, as he affirms, with astonishing success. He employs a kind of fine precipitate of this substance, obtained by agitation in water, which he mixes with oil, sugar, and yolk of egg, into a linctus, or exhibits in pills. As a wonderful instance of the divisibility of phosphorus, he relates, that on opening the body of a patient who had taken only a quarter of a grain of it in some pills, all the internal parts were found luminous, and even the hands of the operator, though well washed and dried, long retained that quality. Possibly this proof of its inextinguishable combustion, will be no inducement to cautious practitioners to give it admission into the bodies of their patients.

From the critical catalogue of the exhibition of the French artists at the museum in Paris, it would appear that the arts are in a flourishing state in that capital. It is not easy, indeed, to form an idea of the comparative merit of such performances from mere description; but on comparing their list with that of our exhibition, with respect to the subjects, we cannot fail of being struck with the difference of national character. Instead of the portraits, landscapes, and pieces of still-life, which so much abound at Somerset-house, their rooms display a variety of pieces from ancient mythology, and Grecian and Roman history, calculated to raise the imagination to that ideal beauty and sublimity which is considered as the noblest object of the imitative art. If the French school should attain true classic simplicity of design, with correctness of execution, we may be assured that it will prove a much *grander* school than the English.

Great expectations are entertained from the Abbé DELILLE's new poem, entitled "*L'homme des Champs, ou les Georgiques Francoises*," and many editions of it are preparing to come out at once, from large 4to. to 18mo. Its plan is very different from that of any work hitherto written on a similar topic. It is divided into four cantos, all referring to rural pleasures, but each peculiar in its kind. The first represents the *sage*, who views all the diversity of rural scenes with that refinement and elevation of sentiment, which enables him to derive happiness from all. The second describes all the operations of the *cultivator*, taken in the most extensive sense of the word. The third is consecrated to the *naturalist-observer*, who studies the peculiar properties of all the productions of nature around him. The fourth teaches the *poet of the plains* to select all those objects of beauty and sublimity which may enrich and dignify his verse.

M. NECKER has published a volume of Miscellanies, extracted from the manuscripts of his deceased wife, "*Mélanges extraits des Manuscrits de Madame Necker.*" It contains letters, and extracts from letters, to Schomberg, Thomas, Buffon, Marmontel, Saussure, Gibbon, Lord Stormont, Diderot, Grimm, Galliani, Chabanon, St. Lambert, and others. The subjects of the essays and remarks are chiefly literary: and the whole forms a very interesting volume, which we understand is to be followed by more.

Most

Moſt of our botanical readers no doubt are acquainted with the "*Sertum Hanoverianum*," or deſcriptions of the rarer plants cultivated in the royal gardens near Hanover, ſo rich in curious exotics, which was begun to be publiſhed by Meſſrs. SCHRADER and WENDLAND, in 1795, in numbers, conſiſting of ſix coloured plates and three ſheets of letter-preſs, folio. The fourth number has appeared; and in future it is to be continued by Mr. WENDLAND alone, under the title of "*Hortus Herrenhuſanus.*"

Some learned men in France have been trying the power of muſic on animals, and have given a concert to the elephants in the National Garden of Plants: It appeared to awaken in them the paſſion of Love.

It appears from the voyage of Citizen BEAUCHAMP in Aſia, lately tranſmitted to JEROME DE LALANDE, director of the obſervatory at Paris, &c. that our knowledge of the Black Sea, from the ignorance of the Turks and jealouſy of the Ruſſians, is as yet very imperfect among other particulars, its breadth between Cape Tharadzè and Cape Indgè, which has been hitherto thought to be 62 leagues, is only 37; and the latitude of Sinope, which in all our beſt charts has been placed at 41 degrees north, is now found to be exactly 42 degrees, 2 minutes.

It is now nearly a year ago, that CASSAL, an officer of the French national menagerie, was ſent to Tunis to procure wild animals. The peſtilence which afflicted that city and the environs, during many months, did not allow him to execute his miſſion ſo completely as he could have wiſhed. All that he could collect were, a ſuperb lion and a lioneſs, both three years old; another lioneſs, eighteen months old, and very ferocious, preſented to him by the Dey of Conſtantine; two oſtriches, a female lion cub, two white camels, and two antelopes, preſents of the Bey of Tunis, and three ſpotted vultures; together with three ſtone-horſes.

The moſt complete catalogue, perhaps, of exotic plants which exiſts in Germany, is that of Berggarten (royal garden) at Herrenhauſen, near Hanover, publiſhed at Paris in German, during the preſent year. It contains nearly 3000 ſpecies; which is partly owing to a preſent of rare plants from the royal garden at Kew, to that at Herrenhauſen.

The academy of ſciences at Gottingen, has propoſed a premium of fifty ducats for the reſolution of the following queſtion: *Quæritur in quibuſnam inſectorum & vermium ordinibus reſpirationis ſ. ſpiritum ullo modo ducendi functio & effectus ejus primarius, qui vulgo proceſſus phlogiſtici, combuſturæ certo reſpectu comparandi nomine venit, obſervationibus & experimentis demonſtrari poſſit?*

By an ordonnance of the 21ſt of March of the current year, his Swediſh Majeſty has granted to M. NORDIN, of *Hernoſand*, in the province of Nordland, the excluſive privilege of a *Lapland printing-office*.

A new machine, invented by Count T. H. BATHIANI, to aſcend the river againſt the ſtream without any manual aſſiſtance, was lately tried on the Danube. The machine weighed more than 700 *centners*, and a load of 450 *centners* was faſtened to it, together with a ſloop. The experiment was completely ſucceſsful.

It appears, from a notice on gum-arabic by Citizen SWEDIAUR, of the National Inſtitute, that all the gum of that name, which comes in the way of trade, is not collected on trees, as is commonly imagined. The ſize of the pieces, and the foreign ſubſtances with which they are often impregnated, firſt raiſed his doubts on that head. After many uſeleſs enquiries with the merchants, he at length met with a man who had long lived on the coaſt of Angola, from whom he learnt that the moſt common way in which the greateſt quantity of gum arabic is obtained for commerce, is by digging cavities at the foot of the old trees, particularly of the *mimoſa nilotica* and *Senegal*. Large maſſes of the gum which have exuded from the roots, perhaps during ſome ages, and which are detached from the baſe of the tree, are then diſcovered. The natives clear theſe lumps from the earth which adheres to them, either by waſhing them, or melting them together.

M. HUFELAND, profeſſor of medicine in the univerſity of Jena, who formerly publiſhed "*Annals of Medicine in France*," (a periodical work, which has now been interrupted ſome years by the revolution) has lately announced in the Literary Journal of Jena, his intention to publiſh forthwith the third volume of that work.

Another work ſimilar to the preceding, is the "*Medico-Chirurgical Bibliotheque of Italy*," or tranſlations and extracts *from the new works of the phyſicians and chirurgeons of Italy*, publiſhed by Weigel, at Leipſick, the German literary journals ſpeak very highly in commendation of it.

&c.

Profeſſor KLAPROTH, in a memoir read to the academy of Science in Berlin, Jan. 25th, 1798, announces that he has diſcovered a new metal in the white gold ore of Tranſylvania *(Weis Golderz Aurum Paradoxum.)* This mineral is found in the *Mariahilf* mine, in the mountains of *Fatzbay*, near *Zalethna*. He has given it the name of Tellurium, and it is the third new metal diſcovered by this chemiſt. To obtain the metal, the ore is diſſolved in aqua regia, and to the ſolution is added pure potaſh, till the white precipitate, which firſt appears, is rediſſolved, leaving only a brown curdled maſs. This laſt is the oxyds of gold and iron mixed together, and is ſeparated by the uſual means. The alkaline liquor is then ſaturated with muriatic acid, which produces a copious white ponderous precipitate. This is the oxyd of tellurium. It is reduced to a reguline ſtate by mixing it with any kind of oil or greaſe, ſo as to make a paſte, and diſtilling it in a glaſs retort with a receiver. In a red heat the oil is decompoſed, and when the diſtillation is finiſhed, the retort is entirely lined with brilliant metallic particles, while the greater part of the reduced metal is found at the bottom of the retort, and almoſt always cryſtallized.

The characters of the regulus of tellurium, are as follow:

The colour is of a white between that of tin and of lead, the metallic luſtre very conſiderable, the fracture lamellar. It is very harſh and friable, very eaſily fuſible, and on cooling gradually it readily cryſtallizes. Its ſpecific gravity, 6,115. Urged with the blow-pipe upon charcoal it burns with a lively blue flame, green at the edges, and is volatalized in the form of a white ſmoke with a diſagreeable odour like that of turnips. It amalgamates readily with mercury. It diſſolves eaſily in the nitric and nitro-muriatic acids, but with difficulty in the ſulphuric.

In analyſing four different ſpecimens which contained this metal, he found their contents to be as follow:

Tellurium	925.5	Tellurium	60
Iron	72.	Gold	30
Gold	2.5	Silver	10
	1000.0		100

Tellurium	45.	Tellurium	33.
Gold	27.	Lead	5..
Lead	19.5	Gold	83.5
Silver	8.5	Sulphur	7.5
		Silver & Copper	1.
	100.0		100.0

Mr. FABBRONI of Florence, has diſcovered that the juice of the leaves of the Socotorine Aloe contains a violet-purple dye, which is unalterable by the action of air, and of acids and alkalies, and does not require the aſſiſtance of cochineal to become fixed. The leaves of this plant are colourleſs when firſt gathered, but after a ſhort expoſure to the air they become of a fine deep violet, which is very permanent.

Dr. CARRADORI has publiſhed ſome obſervations on the Italian Fire-Fly (*Lampyris Italica*). Theſe winged inſects are ſeen flying through the air in the ſtill nights of the ſpring, filling it with luminous ſparks; this appearance is little affected by external cauſes, and is entirely the effect of internal organization, and is in ſome degree regulated by the will of the animal. Whilſt flying about at their eaſe the light is very ſteady, but when they are laid on their backs, or otherwiſe incommoded, it is very bright but irregular. They can ſcarcely be made to ſhine in the day-time.

The phoſphoreſcent ſubſtance extends as low as the loweſt rings of the belly. It is encloſed between two membranes, which unite and form a ſort of a bag. The ſubſtance is of the conſiſtence of paſte, and has a ſmell of garlic, but little taſte. The ſlighteſt preſſure will ſqueeze it out of its covering. When the belly of the inſect is taken out, it remains luminous for a few hours, but gradually loſes its luſtre as its gets dry and hard. If ſoftened in water ſoon after, it again regains its phoſphoreſcence for a while. A portion of the belly of this inſect when thrown into oil ſoon loſt its luminous appearance, but in water the light was both encreaſed in degree and remained longer. It will alſo ſhine in the Torricellian vacuum. In immerſing the entire inſect alternately into warm and cold water it ſhines vividly in the former, but becomes dark in the latter. This perhaps depends on the alternate agreeable and unpleaſant ſenſations of the inſect.

A ſlight compreſſion on the belly of the inſect deprives it of the power of becoming dark. When the light is at its higheſt degree, it will readily enable one to diſtinguiſh the characters on the ſmalleſt watch dial-plate, and to read any kind of print.

AGRICULTURE. In our laſt number we mentioned the advantage of the parſnip-root in the feeding of hogs and other domeſtic animals; and as the culture of

this vegetable is, perhaps, not generally well underſtood, we ſhall now give the reader a ſhort account of it, as practiſed in the iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey, and communicated to the Board of Agriculture. Beans are commonly ſown with the parſnips, and the modes of management are theſe: The 1ſt is by the ſpade; the 2d with the plough and the ſpade; and the 3d with the ſmall and the great plough. The laſt method is by much the moſt economical; and, indeed, that which is generally followed. In the month of September a ſlight ploughing is given to the field deſtined for the reception of theſe crops the enſuing year. This operation they term *briſer*; and in the beginning of January it is ploughed again with a ſmall and large plough. The firſt traces a furrow only three or four inches in depth; but the ſecond, which proceeds in the ſame furrow, covers it over with ten or twelve inches of earth in a very neat manner. Before ſowing, the land is left expoſed to the influence of the atmoſphere for eight or ten days. In ſtraight lines from north to ſouth, and at four feet and half diſtance, and nineteen inches in breadth, four or five beans are to be planted in rows four inches diſtant from each other. After this is done, the ſowing of the parſnips is to be performed in broadcaſt over the whole field, and the ground to be well harrowed. The alleys afforded by the beans are convenient for the weeding of the crop, which is generally twice performed by means of a two-pronged fork; the firſt time about the beginning of May, when the plants muſt be properly thinned, if too much crowded; and the laſt towards the middle of July. The beans will be ripe in Auguſt, when they muſt be immediately plucked up, as in this month the parſnips begin to acquire ſize. Theſe are the methods of cultivation that are purſued in Guernſey; but thoſe practiſed in Jerſey differ in no very material reſpect from them. Theſe roots are cultivated in theſe iſlands both on light ſandy ſoils and ſtiff argillaceous lands; but they unqueſtionably prefer a fat ſoil ſomewhat argillaceous, and which has been well divided by repeated deep ploughings. The parſnip grows till the end of September, when its top may be fed off by the cattle.

The NEW PATENTS *lately enrolled.*

Mr. Frith's, for a new method of dying permanent Colours on Linen, Woollen, Silk, &c.

In September, 1798, a patent was granted to Robert Frith, of Salford, Lancaſhire, for a new method of dying certain permanent colours on linen, woollen, ſilk, or cotton.

The general proceſs is to paſs the goods through a decoction of galls, either by itſelf, or mixed with a decoction of dying-woods or barks; then boil them in an acid metallic ſolution, and finiſh them in the uſual way with waſhing in different leys and freſh water, either warm or cold.

To produce a permanent *yellow*, the ſtuff to be dyed is to be galled, and then paſſed through a ſolution of muriate or nitro-muriate of tin, of various degrees of ſtrength, according to the intenſity of the colour required: or as an intermediate proceſs between galling and ſcouring the cloth, &c. may be boiled in a bath of aſh-bark, oak, or ſumach.

For *nankeen*, to the gall-liquor muſt be added a decoction of tea of alderwood, walnut, poplar, or mahogany; after which nitro-muriate of tin is to be added.

For *buff*, the proceſs is the ſame as for nankeen, except that oak, crab, or apple-wood or bark, is to be ſubſtituted in room of the other woods.

For a *mud-colour*, *dove*, or *drab*, after galling, the cloth is to be boiled in a liquor made of nitrate of ſilver and ſulphate of iron; or, inſtead of the ſilver, five times its quantity of quickſilver may be uſed, or nitrate of ſilver and oxymuriate of manganeſe.

Gregorio Francisco Queiroz, for an Improvement in the Steam-Engine.

A patent was granted, in September, 1798, to Gregorio Franciſco Queiroz, of Portugal, gent. now of Walham-green, Middleſex, for an improvement in the ſteam-engine.

This improvement conſiſts in diminiſhing the friction, in communicating circular motion, and in a conſiderable alteration in the form of the boiler, by dividing it into ſeveral compartments, by which a great ſurface is expoſed to the fire, and more ſteam is produced by leſs fuel.

AC-

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of September to the 20th of October.

ACUTE DISEASES.	*No. of Cases.*
PLEURISY	1
Peripneumony	3
Typhus Gravior	3
Typhus Mitior	6
Ulcerated Sore-throat	2
Dyſentery	3
Inteſtinal Hæmorrhagy	1
Acute Rheumatiſm	5
Small Pox	3
Meaſles	2
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Cough	7
Dyſpnœa	5
Pulmonary Conſumption	3
Hooping Cough	4
Hydrothorax	3
Pleurodyne	2
Anaſarca	2
Vertigo	3
Cephalalgia	5
Ophthalmia	3
Gaſtrodynia	9
Enterodynia	7
Diarrhœa	10
Fluor albus	7
Menorrhagia	4
Prolapſus Vaginæ	1
Amenorrhœa	4
Chloroſis	6
Icterus	3
Scrophula	9
Hypochondriaſis	6
Hyſteria	4
Hemiplegia	2
Dyſuria	6
Nephralgia	2
Herpes	4
Prurigo	5
Chronic Rheumatiſm	14
Lumbago	2
Sciatica	1
Rheumatiſmus odontalgicus	12
PUERPERAL DISEASES.	
Ephemera	2
Menorrhagia lochialis	1
Maſtodynia	6
Diarrhœa	3
INFANTILE DISEASES.	
Aphthæ	3
Ophthalmia purulenta	1

Diſorders of the ſtomach and bowels, which were ſo numerous, and formed ſo large a proportion of the liſt of diſeaſes in the laſt month, have been fewer in number and milder in their ſymptoms during the preſent month: in ſome inſtances, however, they have been attended with conſiderable pain, and in one caſe with inteſtinal hæmorrhagy.

Fevers of the contagious and malignant kind have been very frequent, and have, in ſeveral inſtances, terminated fatally. This kind of fever is diſtinguiſhed by great heat alternating with chillneſs, violent pain in the head, with pulſation of the arteries, inflamed eyes, and great anxiety expreſſed by the countenance, which is ſoon followed by delirium. The tongue is of a dry brown, or black colour, and a large quantity of fœtid ſordes is collected about the teeth and gums. The pulſe, at the beginning, is ſometimes full and ſtrong, but ſoon becomes quick, weak, and irregular. The pain of the head and delirium, in one caſe, were much relieved by a ſpontaneous evacuation of the bowels. This ſymptom occurring early in the diſeaſe, is generally favourable; whereas, when it occurs in a later ſtage of it, eſpecially if the diſcharges are involuntary, of a dark colour, and fœtid ſmell, it frequently proves a prelude to a fatal termination.

The frequent changes in the temperature of the air, have been productive of the different ſpecies of rheumatiſm.

Pains of the face and teeth have been very frequent. In ſome inſtances theſe were occaſioned by a carious tooth; but they have more frequently been owing to a rheumatic affection of the muſcles of the face and jaw. The pain is generally preceded by a coldneſs, and dulneſs of ſenſation in the part: after ſome time the face ſwells and the pain abates, or it changes its ſeat to the neck, the ſhoulders, or the arms, but afterwards returns to its original ſituation, and in this way proves troubleſome for ſeveral days; and, in ſome caſes, ſlight returns of it are felt for ſeveral weeks. Hoffman has deſcribed this diſeaſe, and has given it the title, rheumatiſmus odontalgicus. He founds the diſtinction between this complaint and a common tooth-ach, upon the pain changing its ſituation, in the manner which has juſt been mentioned.

The Deaths in the Bills of Mortality for the laſt three months, are ſtated as follow:

ABSCESS	3
Abortive	9
Aged	234
Apoplexy	24
Aſthma	62
Bleeding	7
Brain Fever	3
Cancer	11
Childbed	34
Colic	1

Consumption	970
Convulsions	925
Croup	2
Dropsy	161
Fever	415
Flux	4
French Pox	3
Gout	25
Gravel	3
Grief	1
Gripes	5
Hooping Cough	104
Jaundice	20
Inflammation	113
Liver grown	1
Lunatic	14
Measles	36
Mortification	57
Palpitation of the Heart	1
Palsy	25
Pleurisy	2
Quinsey	1
Rupture	4
Rheumatism	2
Scurvy	1
Small Pox	798
Sore Throat	2
St. Anthony's Fire	1
Still-born	139
Suddenly	20
Teeth	69
Thrush	15
Water in the head	3

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

NUMBER IV. *of Guida Armonica, or Introduction to the general Knowledge of Music, theoretical and practical, with sonatas, airs, &c. for the piano-forte, by* J. Relfe. 4s. 6d. *Longman and Broderip.*

The didactic part of this number is preceded by a tolerably good sonata, consisting of three movements; the second of which, is a march composed purposely for the first regiment of the Tower hamlet. The theoretical part commences with an essay, introductory to that branch of the science of music called thorough-bass; in which the author treats of the harmonic *triad*, and its different inversions: of these inversions we have useful examples, together with exercises on the concords arising from them. Having explained and elucidated by notes this harmonic *triad*, with its inversions and signatures, Mr. Relfe proceeds to the illustration of another species of harmony, distinguished by the name of *discord*; and gives a judicious, clear, and satisfactory definition of its properties and effect. He then enters on the particular consideration of the flat seventh, pointing it out as the first of all discords both in order and effect; and furnishes copious examples of its nature and character. By these brief remarks our readers will perceive, that the *Guida Armonica* continues to exhibit the same judgment and musical learning which distinguished the former numbers, and at once invites the attention of the true amateur, and reflects the highest credit on the author's professional learning.

"*The Farewell,*" *a ballad, with an accompaniment for the harp or piano-forte.* 1s. *Preston.*

The imagination of the composer appears to have been inspired, as indeed it must have been, by words so elegant and so truly poetical as those of the "Farewell." The melody is a perfect chime to the delicacy of the sentiment; and, aided as it is by the accompaniment, is sweetly affecting.

Occasional Hymn, sung by Miss Shepley at the York concerts; composed by M. Camidge. 1s. *Preston.*

The melody of this hymn, though not remarkable for its originality, is easy and natural; and in the symphonies some striking proprieties of expression occur, as well as marks of scientific proficiency. We particularly allude to the introduction of the natural eighth in the first symphony, and such bars in that and the second as are meant to apply to

"Whose nod can calm the seas that roll,"

and

"Can bid the wildest tumults cease."

Admiral Nelson's Victory, a sonata for the piano-forte, composed by J. Mazzinghi. 2s. 6d. *Goulding.*

This temporary piece comprizes four movements, which, taken in the aggregate, form an excellent lesson for the piano-forte. The first movement is in common time, *lento*, and introduces the second, which is in $\frac{2}{4}$ *allegretto con motto*, and particularly pleasing in its style, with much force of effect. The third is strikingly bold in its subject, and carried on with much variety and spirit. With the fourth movement, in $\frac{3}{4}$ *allegretto maestoso*, we are greatly pleased: the theme is remarkably simple and engaging; and the fifth, in $\frac{2}{4}$ *vivace*, exhibits a fertility and felicity of fancy which extorts commendation.

"*Fanny, or Modern Honour;*" *the words by a gentleman, the music composed by Mr.* Hook. *Bland.*

The words of this little song, which are plaintively

plaintively affecting, Mr. Hook has very properly set in a minor key, $\frac{6}{8}$ *andantino poco lento*. The melody is smooth, flowing, and pathetic; and though we discover in it little originality, we yet can have the pleasure to pronounce it much above mediocrity, and qualified to merit the attention of those who are partial to elegiac ballads.

Three Sonatas for the Harpsichord or Piano-forte; one with an accompaniment for a flute obligato, and two with an accompaniment for a violin; composed by William Ling. 7s. 6d. *Rolfe.*

These sonatas, though not of the first order of merit, contain many excellent passages; and are, on the whole, tolerably consonant and connected. The accompaniments, which are printed separately, are managed with address, and add much interest to the effect. Of the three pieces we think the last the superior. The subject of its opening movement is elegant and engaging, and the succeeding rondo replete with taste and novelty.

The Field of Honour, a new march, composed for No. I. *of the Military Magazine, by Mr.* Busby. *Hookham and Carpenter.*

We are pleased to see a work, which, by the merits of its first number, promises to be so highly useful to the English military corps in general, embellished with so excellent a composition as "The Field of Honour." Originality and martial dignity form its distinguishing characteristics, and evince the strong and clear conception of the composer. The *score*, to which Mr. Busby has added a piano-forte part, is judiciously constructed, and particularly calculated for the use of the numerous military bands now forming throughout the kingdom.

The Quick Step of the Royal Westminster Volunteers, as performed by their's and the Duke of York's band; composed by T. Esex. 1s. *Longman and Broderip.*

"The Quick Step of the Royal Westminster Volunteers" is conceived with spirit; and its *score* is judiciously fabricated. The adaptation for the piano-forte, with which it is accompanied, forms a pleasing exercise for that instrument, and strengthens its general recommendation to the public.

The Pedestrian Traveller; written and composed by J. Moulds. 1s. *Riley.*

This is one of Mr. Moulds's most successful efforts in the ballad style. The melody is easy, flowing, and connected; and the bass, though not the very best, of which the upper part admitted, is far from being ill-chosen.

Three Ballads, with an Accompaniment for the piano-forte; composed by John Wilkins. 3s. 6d. *Longman and Broderip.*

These ballads are written with much taste and expression. The first, called the "Winter Nosegay," is a delicate little air, and possesses much sweetness and novelty; the second, entitled "The Sailor," though not of equal merit with the first, is a good song in its kind, and recommended by much characteristic effect; while "Marian," the third, is so tender and interesting as to excite the softest feelings of the hearer.

Seventh Sett of three favourite Duets, for two performers on one piano-forte; composed by Theodore Smith. 6s. *Goulding.*

The former Setts of piano-forte duets, composed by this gentleman, are of such acknowledged excellence, that, highly as we think of the present publication, we cannot do greater justice to its merits than by comparing it with those of a similar kind already produced by the same ingenious author. Mr. Smith has written these pieces on the plan adopted in the preceding setts. Each exercise consists of two movements; and the execution is equally distributed through the two parts, which blend together with that intimacy and facility which form the first requisite in this province of composition.

Two favourite Marches for a full military band, and also adapted for the piano-forte; composed by J. Mazzinghi. 1s. 6d. *Goulding, Phipps, and Almaine.*

These marches are scored for two octave flutes, two horns, a trumpet, two clarinetts, a serpent, and two bassoons. Their style is bold, and the parts are judiciously put together; but we do not find in them much originality, nor any great portion of that *spirit-stirring* effect which all martial music ought to be qualified to inspire.

Harmonia Sacra; being a collection of anthems by the most approved masters, ancient and modern. Selected and published by Mr. Page, *of St. Paul's cathedral.*

This respectable and useful publication, which is to be comprized in ninety numbers, forming three folio volumes, has arrived at the sixtieth number, which completes the second volume. Judging by the materials from which the early numbers of this work were supplied, we formerly

formerly ventured to predict its utility and value; that prediction is now sanctioned by the judicious choice Mr. PAGE has exercised; and when the third volume, which, we doubt not will in its excellencies equal the former two, is added to the part already published, the "Harmonia Sacra" will form the noblest collection of church-music published since the appearance of the three similar volumes compiled by the late Dr. Boyce.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers who desire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

ANTIQUITIES, ARTS, &c.

DESCRIPTION of the Works of Art of ancient and modern Rome, particularly Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting. By *J. Salmon*, Antiquarian. With Engravings. vol. 1st. 8vo. 15s. boards. Rivingtons.

The Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; with the Premiums offered in 1798. 5s. boards. Robinson, White, &c.

BOTANY.

Wakefield's Botany. New edition. *Coloured prints.* 12mo. 6s. 6d. boards. Darton and Harvey.

DRAMA.

The Natural Son, or Lover's Vows, (complete and genuine) a play in five acts. By *Augustus von Kotzebue*, poet-laureat, and director of the Imperial theatre at Vienna. Translated from the original German, by *Anne Plumptre*, author of the Rector's Son, Antoinette, &c. To which are added, a Life of *Kotzebue*, and a Critical Retrospect of his Works, by Dr. *Willich*, physician to the Saxon Embassy. 2s. 6d. Phillips.

Adelaide of Wulfingen, a tragedy from the German of *Kotzebue*, author of the Stranger. By *Benjamin Thomson*, jun. translator of the Stranger. 2s. Vernor and Hood.

Reformed in Time, a comic-opera, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden. 1s. Cadell and Davies.

EDUCATION.

A Present for a Little Boy. Many copperplates. 1s. Darton and Harvey.

Le Nouveau Robinson, pour servez a l'Amusement et a l'Instruction des Enfans: Traduit de *l'Allemand* de *M. Campe*. 18mo. 3s. 6d. Darton and Harvey.

A plain System of Geography, familiarly discussed in a conversation. By *Evan Lloyd*, schoolmaster. 4s. Vernor and Hood.

An Introduction to Plane Trigonometry; with its application to Altimetry and Longimetry. Designed for the use of schools By *William Wright*, teacher of mathematics. 2s sewed. Vernor and Hood.

FINANCE.

The Public Income and Expenditure of Great Britain for the year 1797, as contained in the Reports of the Select Committee on Finance. Also comparative Statements of the gross and nett Produce of the Revenues for the years ending 5th January, 1797, and 5th January, 1798, faithfully abstracted by *John Laffman*. 2s. 6d.

LAW.

Report of the Proceedings in Cases of High Treason, at a special Commission of Oyer and Terminer, held in and for the county and city of Dublin, in the month of July, 1798; comprehending the Trial of John and Henry Sheares, Esqrs. &c. By *William Ridgeway*, Esq. barrister at law. 3s. Stockdale.

Reports of Cases determined in the High Court of Chancery, vol. iii. part 3.; with Index. By *Francis Vesey*, jun. Esq. 14s. sewed. Brooke.

A complete System of Pleading, vol. 8th. (containing Replevin and Tort) with Index. By *John Wentworth*, Esq. barrister at law. 12s. boards. Robinson.

Sellon's Practice of Courts of King's-Bench and Common-Pleas, *a new edition*; with the addition of the modern Cases to the present time; and a practical Treatise on passing Fines and Recoveries. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s. boards. Butterworth.

Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of King's-Bench, in Trinity Term, 1798, vol. vii. part 8.; containing the Index. By *Charles Durnford*, Esq. and *Edward Hyde East*, Esq. 7s. 6d. sewed. Butterworth.

The Statutes at Large passed in the 38th Geo. III being vol. xvii. part 4.; containing Index to that volume. 10s. boards. Butterworth.

MAPS AND PRINTS.

Map of 90 miles by 75, (scale of 1 inch to 3 miles) in which Chesterfield is the center; comprising the whole counties of Derby and Nottingham, and part of York, Lincoln, Rutland, Leicester, Stafford, Salop, Chester, and Lancaster. By *John Tuke*, landsurveyor, York. Coloured 8s. Darton and Harvey.

A new Map of England and Wales, with the southern part of Scotland; on which are accurately laid down the turnpike-roads, and principal towns, parks, rivers, and canals. On 49 Plates, 5 feet 10 by 4 feet 8. Price in sheets 1l. 1s. on canvas and rollers, or in case, 1l. 11s. 6d. coloured. Stockdale.

An

An Elevation of the Iron Bridge at Bridgewater. 1s. Arch.

The only exact Representation of the Engliſh and French Fleets, under the command of Sir Horatio (now Lord) Nelſon, and Admiral Brueys, off the mouth of the Nile. 1s. 6d. Laurie and Whittle.

MEDICAL.

Cautions to Women reſpecting the State of Pregnancy; the Progreſs of Labour and Delivery; and on ſome conſtitutional Diſeaſes. By *Seguin Henry Jackſon*, M. D. phyſician to the Infirmary of St. George, Hanover ſquare. 4s. boards. Robſon.

An Eſſay to inſtruct Women how to protect themſelves from the Diſorders incident to Pregnancy, or how to cure them; with Obſervations on the Treatment of Children. By Mrs. *Wright*, midwife. 1s. Barker.

MATHEMATICS.

A Courſe of Mathematics, compoſed, and more eſpecially deſigned, for the uſe of the Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. By *Charles Hutton*, LL. D. F. R. S. and profeſſor of mathematics in the ſaid academy. vol. 1. 8vo. Robinſons.

The Elements of Mathematical Analyſis abridged, for the uſe of Students; with notes, and a Synopſis of Book V. of Euclid. By *Nicolas Vilant*, profeſſor of mathematics in the Univerſity of St. Andrews. 4s. ſewed. Wingrave.

MILITARY.

Number II. of the Military Magazine, or Miſcellany, appropriated ſolely to the uſes and amuſement of the Officers of the Britiſh Army and of Gentlemen Volunteers, who are deſirous of attaining an accurate knowledge of military concerns. 2s. 6d. Carpenter and Co.

Elements of Military Tactics, conformable to the ſyſtem eſtabliſhed by his Majeſty's order. Part I. By *James Waakman*, Eſq. 2s. Egerton.

Inſtructions for the Armed Yeomanry. By Sir *William Young*, Bart. a captain of yeomanry in the county of Bucks. 1s. 6d. Egerton.

MISCELLANIES.

The November Faſhions of London and Paris, containing a full dreſs Pariſian Figure, two full dreſs London Figures, and two half Dreſſes, in the actually prevailing and moſt favourite dreſſes of the month; intended for the uſe of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality, and private families reſiding in the country; to be continued monthly, price 1s. 6d. Carpenter and Co.

Studies of Nature. By *St. Pierre*. A new tranſlation. Three large vols. 8vo. with plates. 1l. 1s. boards. Lee and Hurſt.

Sentimental Beauties from the Writings of the Rev. Dr. Blair. A new edition, much enlarged. 3s. 6d. boards. Lee and Hurſt.

The Collector, or Elegant Anecdotes, and other Curioſities of Literature. 3s. boards. Harriſon

A Rowland for an Oliver, addreſſed to Mr. Wanſey, on his Letter to the Biſhop of Saliſbury. By *G. W.* 1s. Hatchard.

Extracts from a Letter of Dr. Zimmermann, on the Order of the Illuminati; with obſervations. 3d. Hatchard.

A Letter to the Hon. Charles James Fox, ſhewing how appearances may deceive, and friendſhip be abuſed. 6d. Wright.

NOVELS.

Henry de Beauvais, a novel. 2 vols. 6s. ſewed. Lane and Miller.

The Subterranean Cavern, a novel. By the author of Delia and Roſina. 4 vols. 14s. ſewed. Lane and Miller.

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Confeſſions of a Beauty. 2 vols. 6s. Lane and Miller.

Arthur Fitz-Albine, a novel. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. ſewed. White.

POETRY.

Lyrical Ballads, and other Poems. 8vo. 5s. boards. Arch.

Caſtle Riſing, with other Poems. By *George Goodwin*. 12mo. 3s. 6d. boards. Arch.

Naucratia, or Naval Dominion, a poem. By *Henry James Pye*, Eſq. 4to. 5s. Nicol.

Poems by *Robert Farren Cheetham*, of Brazennoſe college, Oxon. 4to. 2s. 6d. Nott.

Coombe Ellen, a poem, written in Radnorſhire, September 1798. By the Rev. *W. L. Bowles*. 4to. 2s. Dilly.

The Tales of the Hoy; interſperſed with ſong, ode, and dialogue. By *Peter Pindar*, Eſq. With a portrait of the author. 4to. 3s. Richardſon.

POLITICAL.

A Timely Appeal to the Common-ſenſe of the People of Great Britain on the preſent Situation of Affairs; with references to the opinions of moſt of the Britiſh and French philoſophers of the preſent century. By *John Penn*, Eſq. ſheriff of Buckinghamſhire. 2s. 6d. Hatchard.

The Family Tale, or the Story of Pitt, Fox, and O'Connor; with notes. 1s. Hatchard.

The Britiſh Mercury, or Hiſtorical and Critical Views of the Events of the preſent Times. By *J. Mallet du Pan*. vol. I. No. 1 to 4. (*to be continued every fortnight*) 2s. each. Cadell and Davies.

A Political Drama, intitled Courage Rewarded, or the Engliſh Volunteers. 2s. Berry.

Collection of Papers on the Rebellion in Ireland. 8vo. 7s. Stockdale.

Hiſtory of the Jaquerie in France, in the year 1358; with an account of their horrid cruelties, &c. From Barnes' Hiſtory of Edward III. to ſhew that the French peaſantry have ever been brutally ferocious. 3d. Stockdale.

An Account of the late Insurrection in Ireland; in which is laid open the secret correspondence between the United Irish and the French Government, through Lord E. Fitzgerald, Mr. O'Connor, &c. together with a short History of Battles with the Insurgents. 2d. Evans

THEOLOGY.

The Bishop of Hereford's Pastoral Letter to the Inhabitants of his Diocese, on occasion of the great Victory obtained by his Majesty's Fleet on the coast of Egypt. 6d. Sael.

A Letter to the Rev. Joseph Eyre, vicar of St. Giles's, Reading; occasioned by his Visitation-Sermon, preached July 30, 1798. By a Friend of the late Hon. and Rev. Wm. Bromley Cadogan. 6d. Griffiths.

Youth's Scripture Recorder, and Moral Instructor: being passages selected from sacred and moral writings. Designed for the use of schools. By *T. Andrews*. 2s. 6d. Griffiths.

A Sermon, preached on Sunday, August 12, 1798, at St. Lawrence Jewry, before the Guildhall Volunteer Association, by *W. Lucas*, M. A. 1s. Robinsons.

The British Protestant Youth's Instructor, or the Deliverance God hath wrought in preserving us from Popery. By *Samuel Browne*, of Tadley, Hants. 1s. Chapman.

A Sermon, occasioned by the Death of the Rev. D. Turner, M. A. of Abingdon, Berks. By *John Evans*. 1s. Nott.

An Apology for the Doctrine of the Trinity; being a chronological view of what is recorded concerning Christ, the Holy Spirit, and the Blessed Trinity. By the Rev. *David Simpson*. 8vo. 8s. boards. Dilly.

Short Account of the Reformers and Martyrs of the Church of England. By the Rev. *P. Oliver*, A.M. 1s. Sael.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

An authentic Account of the Embassy of the Dutch East India Company to the Court of the Emperor of China in 1794 and 1795, (subsequent to that of Earl Macartney) from the Journal of *Van Braam*, second in the embassy; *with a chart of the route*. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. boards. Phillips.

The British Tourist, or Traveller's Pocket-Companion, through England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. By *William Mavor*, LL.D. 5 vols. 18mo. 15s. sewed. Newberry, and Vernor and Hood.

IN FRENCH.

Ode au Roy de la Grande Bretagne. 4to. 2s. Dulau and Co.

Mercure Britannique; ou Notices Historiques & Critiques sur les Affaires du Tems, par *Mallet du Pan*. No. I. to V. 2s. each. Elmsley and Bremner.

Les Avantures de Telemaque: nouvelle edition, par *Nicolas Salmon*. 18mo. 2 vols. Fine paper, with plates, 7s. boards. Common paper, 3s. 6d. boards. Arch.

NEW PUBLICATIONS AT PARIS, IN THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

[*To be continued regularly.*]

Almanach du commerce et de toutes les Addresses de la ville de Paris pour l'an 7, un volume en 8vo. de 700 pages, dividé en deux parties, classée par ordre d'états, professions, arts, et metiers, &c. (A Commercial Almanack, including all the directions of the city of Paris for the 7th year, vol. i. in 8vo. of 700 pages, divided into two parts, and arranged according to the different stations, professions, arts, and trades, &c.)

Eloge du Pet, dessertation historique, anatomique, et philosophique, sur son origine, son antiquité, ses vertus, sa figure, les honneurs, qu'on lui a rendus chez les peuples anciens, et les faceties auxquelles il a donné lieu; orné de la figure du dieu Pet, dessinée d'après l'antique. 1 vol. 18mo. (An Eulogium on F****, being an historical, anatomical, and philosophical essay on their origin, antiquity, virtues, and figure, on the honours rendered them by the ancient nations, and the fun, to which they have given rise; ornamented with an engraving, representing the god F***, drawn after the antique. 1 vol. 18mo.

L'an deux mille quatre cent quarante, suivi de l'Homme de Fer, par *L. S. Mercier*, ex-deputé de la Convention Nationale et au Corps Legislatif, membre de l'Institut National de France; nouvelle edition imprimée sous les yeux de l'auteur et considerablement augmenté, &c. 3 vols. in 8vo. (The Year Two Thousand Four Hundred and Forty, followed by the Iron Man, by *L. S. Mercier*, ex-deputy of the National Convention, and the Legislative Body, member of the National Institute of France; a new edition, printed under the eyes of the author, and considerably enlarged, &c. 3 vols. in 8vo.)

Restauration des Piliers du Dôme du Pantheon François presenté au ministre de l'interieur, par *L. Vaudoyas*, architecte, membre de Conseil des Batimens Civils, &c. (On the Restoration of the Pillars of the Dome of the French Pantheon, by *L. Vaudoyas*, architect, and member of the Board of Works, &c.)

Annuaire de l'an 7, ou Calendries de Mars, &c. (An Almanack of the 7th Year, or the Calendar of Mars; being a chronological Table of the Victories of the French Armies, &c.)

Nouvelle Bibliothèque des Romans, &c. 3 vols. in 8vo. (A New Library, or Collection of Novels, &c. 3 vols. in 8vo.)

Les Dangers de l'Intrigue, par *J. Lavallée*, 4 vols. 12mo. (The Dangers of Intrigue, by *J. Lavallée*, 4 vols. in 12mo.)

Abrégé de l'Origine de tous les Cultes, par *Dupuis*, Citoyen François, &c. (An Abridgement of the work of *Dupuis*, French Citizen, entitled "The Origin of all Descriptions of religious Worship."

Traité

Traité methodique et complet des Loix sur les Transactions pendant le Papier-monnaie, &c. (A methodical and complete Treatise on Contracts and Money-transactions, concluded during the period of Paper-money, &c.

De l'art de voir dans les beaux arts, gravure, peinture, et architecture, traduit de l'Italien de Milizia, par *Pommereuil*, 1 vol. 8vo. avec le Catalogue des Monuments, des Arts, arrives de la Belgique, de la Hollande, et de l'Italie en France depuis quatre ans, &c. (On the Art of judging of Matters relative to the fine Arts, Engraving, Painting, and Architecture, translated from the Italian of Milizia, by *Pomereuil*, 1 vol. in 8vo. with a Catalogue of the Monuments, which, in the course of the last four years, have been imported into France from Belgium, Holland, and Italy, &c.

Voyage du ci-devant Duc de Chatelet en Portugal, revû, corrigé et augmenté, par *le Citoyen Bourgoing*, &c. 2 vol. (Travels of the ci-devant Duke de Chatelet, through Portugal, revised, corrected, and enlarged, by *Citizen Bourgoing*, &c. 2 vol.)

Les Petits Emigrés, ou Correspondance de quelques Enfans; ouvrage fait pour servir á l'Education des Enfans, par *Madame de Genlis*, 2 vols. 8vo. (The Little Emigrants, or a Correspondence between some Children; a Work intended to promote the Education of Children, by *Madam de Genlis*, 2 vols. in 8vo.)

Moyens d'apprendre à compter aux Enfans, par *Condorcet*, &c. (On the Means of teaching Children to count, by *Condorcet*, &c.

Imported by Remnant.

Magazin Encyclopedique, ou Journal des Sciences, des Lettres, et des Arts, reigé par *Millin*, *Noel*, et *Warens*. No. 1—24. ou vol. 1—6

Beschreibung des unter dem Titel St. Petersburgische Hausierer, herausgegebenen Kupfer, zur Erklarung der darauf abgebildeten Figuren in German and French. 8s. boards. Petersb.

Kerner. J. S. Hortus sempervirens, exhibens icones plantarum selectarum quotquot ad vivorum Exemplorum normam vol. 1. fol. max. elegantly bound in morocco, 8l. 8s. Stutgardiæ.

Humbolds' Versuche über die gereizte Muskel und Nervenfaser nebst vermuthungen über den chemischen Process des Lebens in der Thier und Pflanzenwelt, mit Kupfertafeln 1 band. gr. 8vo. boards. 12s. Berlin.

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Ackerman's Versuch einer physischen Darstellung der Lebenskräfte organisirter Körper. 1 band. gr. 8 boards. 9s. Frankf.

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Bernstein's Systematische Darstellung des chirurgischen Verbandes, sowohl älterer als neuerer Zeiten. gr. 8vo. boards. 8s. Jena.

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Ueber die beträchtlichen Vortheile welche, alle Nazionen des jetzigen Zeitalters aus der Kenntnis und historischen Untersuchung des Zustandes der Wissenschaften bei der alten ziehen können, Zwei Preisschriften von D. Tiedemann et D. Jenisch. gr. 8vo. boards. 5s. 6d. Berlin.

Repertorium des gesammten positiven Rechts der Deutschen besonders fur practische Rechtsgelehrte. 1 Theil. gr. 8vo. boards. 5s. 6d. Leipsig.

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By Deboffe.

Voyage á la Guiane et á Cayenne fait en 1789, et années suivantes. fig. 7.

Histoire de la Revolution de France. 11 vols. 2l. 15s.

Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux d'Afrique, par *Vaillant*. in fol. fig. Liv. 1. à 6. à 1l. 16s.

Id. in 4to. à 18s.

Id. 2 vols. 12mo. 9s.

Voyage Pittoresque de l'Istrie et de la Dalmatie. Liv. 1. à 5. à 18s.

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Memoires et Observations de Chimie, par *Pelletier*. 2 vols. 12s.

Idylles de Théócrite, trad. par *Gail*. 2 vols. fig. 1l. 4s.

Ditto, pap. ord. 12s.

Traité de la Gonorrhée, par *Teytaud*. 7s.

Portraits des Personnages célèbres de la Revolution. 3 vols. 4to. 4l. 14s.

Soirées d'un Solitaire. 4s.

L'Européene Sauvage. 2 vols. 4s.

Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies and Dividends announced between the 20th of Sept. and the 20th of Oct. extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are in Italics.)

Armitage, W. Leiceſter, hoſier. *Wilſhaw and Taylor, Gray's-inn.*
Boughton, J. Droitwich, taylor. *Parker, Worceſter.*
Ball, H. Lytham, ſhopkeeper. *Hurd, Furnival's-inn.*
Champion, J. Briſtol, merchant. *Lewis, Gray's-inn.*
Croſs, R. the younger, Exeter, mercer. *Flaſhman and Pringle, Ely-place.*
Croſs, H. Exeter, tobacconiſt. *Ditto and ditto, ditto.*
Critchell, R. Buckland-Newton, ſhopkeeper. *Dyne, Serjeants-inn, Fleet-ſtreet.*
Hare, M. Kingſton, Yorkſhire, grocer. *Ellis, Curſitor-ſtreet.*
Hartley, J. Salford, dealer. *Ellis, Curſitor-ſtreet.*
King, T. Cheſſea, coal-merchant. *Smart and Figis, Norfolk-ſt.*
Marſden, J. Kadleſton inn, Derbyſhire, dealer. *Lowton, Temple.*
Martin, R. Birmingham, baker. *Sanderſon, Palgrave-place.*
Pollard, W. Holloway, cowkeeper. *Jeakſon, Ely-place.*
Stoke, W. White-horſe-ſtreet, Whitechapel, mariner. *Warrand, Arundel-ſtreet.*
Smith, J. Calton, Stafford, dealer. *Barbot and Brown, 122, Fetter-lane.*
Smith, R. Liverpool, ſlater. *Blackſtock, Temple.*
Sayers, J. Slough, inkeeper. *Salters-hall.*
Taylor, R. Liverpool, Maſon. *Blackſtock, Temple.*
Williamſon, J. Lane-end, Stone, and W. Williamſon, Portſmouth, glaſs-ſellers. *Meſſ. Brettell, Stourbridge.*
Wood, S. Mile-end, baker. *Collins, Spital-ſquare.*
Young, C. Dover, coachmaſter. *Brown, Little Friday-ſtreet.*

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Alford, L. Wear Gifford, lime-burner. Oct. 17.
Adamſon, G. Cateaton-ſtreet, linen-draper Nov. 3.
Atkins, J. and H. Seager, Dudley, flour-factors. Oct. 31.
Anderſon, J. Birmingham, cock-founder. Nov. 6.
Bennett, J. Wotton Underedge, carrier. Oct. 20.
Boreham, S. Hewerhill, butcher Oct. 16.
Bairſtow, L. and Langmore, J. Manchester, muſlin, &c. manufacturers. Oct. 16.
Biggs, H. Preſton, blackſmith. Oct. 31.
Bord, J. L. Newcaſtle, ſhopkeeper. Oct. 23.
Bourdoff, W. Millbank-ſtreet, ſugar-refiner. Nov. 3.
Baker, R. Coventry, carrier, Oct. 27.
Badley, W. Upper Cleaveland-ſtreet, bookſeller, Nov. 15.
Bleckley, G. Godmanchester, ſhopkeeper. Oct. 30.
Broadbent, R. Roſthern, cheeſe-factor. Nov. 1.
Birbeck, J. Whitehaven, dealer. Nov. 15.
Burnett, J. Kingſton on Hull, grocer. Nov. 7.
Bateman, G. Halfmoon-ſtreet, Piccadilly, taylor. Nov. 20.
Burrows, W. Lincoln, Mercer. Nov. 20.
Bakewell, R. Nottingham, hoſier. Nov. 9.
Cooke, A. and Beſancon, Kenſington, ſchool-miſtreſſes. Nov. 3.
Caſe, R. J. Northumberland-ſtreet, wine-merchant. Nov. 3.
Cliff, J. Gilderſome, Batley, horſedealer. Oct. 29.
Clutterbuck, P. York-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, brewer. Nov. 5.
Cobham, W. Thomas-ſtreet, corn-dealer. Nov. 23.
Drury, R. Kenilworth, feeſman. Oct. 30.
Dale, H. Goldby-Brook, tanner. Nov. 8.
Davies, R. Bearbinder-lane, merchant. Nov. 23.
Ellis, J. Great Marlow, grocer. Nov. 5.
Frank, T. Briſtol, merchant. Oct. 31.
Frowd, J. Windſor, upholſterer. Nov. 3.
Fitch, Z. Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, milliner. Nov. 10.
Froſt, S. Cambridge, brazier. Nov. 12.
Garret, J. and B. Hathway, Oxford-ſt. glaſsſeller. Nov. 30.
Griffell, W. Gray's-inn-lane, tile-maker. Nov. 20.
Gregory, G. Biggleſwade, linen-draper. Nov. 10.
Harper, R. W. Sutton, dealer. Oct. 23.
Horſman, E. and J. Horſman, Chipping-Camden, bankers. Nov. 9.
Harris, J. Falmouth, mercer. Nov. 6.
Hart, J. Walbrook, merchant. Nov. 8.
Hewitt, J. Blue-houſe, Waſhington, dealer. Nov. 3.
Hart, M. Bourn, money-ſcrivener. Nov. 14.
Hill, J. Wood-ſtreet, ironmonger. Nov. 3.
Hill, J. St. Martin's le Grand, taylor. Nov. 17.
Hawkes, T. Dudley, ironmaker. Nov. 21.
Hill, T. P. and T. Fitter, Strand, laceman. Nov. 6.
James, M. Wotton Underedge, clothier. Oct. 20.
Irvine, W. Sunderland, coalfitter. Nov. 6.
Liddeard, T. Grantham, printer. Oct. 29.
Leadley, J. Wakefield, ſhopkeeper. Nov. 7.
Linley, F. Holborn, muſic-ſeller. Nov. 27.
Lawſon, G. Manchester, ſhopkeeper. Nov. 13.
Moore, R. Birmingham, button-maker. Oct. 23.
Morrice, A. Shad-Thames, brewer. Nov. 5.
Monday, T. Sheerneſs, victualler. Nov. 5.
Marſhall, P. Lynn-Regis, ſhopkeeper. Nov. 5.
Morgan, A. Strand, harter. Nov. 10.
Maxwell, A. Hinchinbrook Eaſt-Indiaman. Nov. 13.
Maunder, J. Parliament-ſtreet, ſurgeon. Nov. 27.
Mitchell, C. Lombard-ſtreet, merchant. Nov. 12.
Moody, S. Lyndhurſt, grocer. Nov. 12.
Nevill, W. New Alresford, butcher. Nov. 8.
Nightingale, R. Tunbridge, farmer. Nov. 3.
Owen, T. Hereford, grocer. Nov. 2.
Prieſt, P. Broad-ſtreet, St. Giles's, victualler. Nov. 3.
Pierce, T. Peirſburgh, York, merchant. Nov. 7.
Price, R. H. Manchester, grocer. Nov. 23.
Pearkes, B. Worceſter, tea-dealer. Nov. 12.
Quincy, R. Holbeach, draper. Oct 31.
Robertſon, J. Fleet-ſtreet, oilman. Nov. 13.
Roſe, J. Well-end, Little Marlow, bargemaſter. Nov. 23.
Richardſon, W. Whitby, tanner. Nov. 19.
Smith, T. Wainworth, grocer Nov. 3.
Shankey, P. and H. Campbell, Manchester, manufacturers. Oct. 26.
Simpſon, B. Saliſbury-court, eating-houſe-keeper. Nov. 3.
Smart, B. Frith-ſtreet, goldſmith. Nov. 3.
Shepheard, W. Boſwell-court, Carey-ſt. ſcrivener. Dec. 8.
Simpſon, S. Wilgerneis-row, Clerkenwell, broker. Nov. 3.
Stephenſon, R. Liverpool, ironmonger. Nov. 15.
Spindall, J. T. Baſinghall-ſt Blackwell-hall-factor. Nov. 23.
Simpſon, T. Oxford-ſtreet, goldſmith. Nov. 10.
Thompſon, J. Black-friars-road, coffee-man. Oct. 30.
Tibbs, W. Richmond, Surry, muſic-ſeller. Nov. 3.
Taylor, W. Woodisford, Rothwell, potter. Oct 31.
Taylor, S. St. Giles, coach-ſpring-maker. Oct. 30.
Wright, M. Carliſle, cabinet-maker. Nov 1.
Weſley, W. Birmingham, plater. Oct. 29.
Warren, W. Rickmhall Superior, brickmaker. Nov. 9.
Weſth, J. Portſea, ſhopkeeper. Nov. 5.
Wood, R. Stamford-bridge, miller. Nov. 23.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In October, 1798.

FRANCE.

WHATEVER may be the final iſſue of the famous expedition of the French to Egypt, its firſt fruits have been blaſted by the loſs of eleven men of war, an open declaration of hoſtility from the Sublime Porte, whoſe dominions they had invaded; and the ſtrongeſt menaces by land and ſea from the Emperor of Ruſſia. Amidſt theſe difficulties, the Infant Republic, confident of its internal reſources, and the magnitude of its alliances, wears a lofty creſt and a haughty mien. According to theſe republicans, a ſpeedy peace, or inevitable ruin awaits the Emperor of Germany.

In conſequence of the declaration of the Auſtrian plenipotentiary, that Auſtria would never conſent to any demand on the right bank of the Rhine, nor give way to any ſuch conceſſion by the deputation, the executive directory, on the 24th of September, ſent a meſſage to the council of five hundred, which ſtated, that the delays of the congreſs had exhauſted their patience, and they demanded in conſequence, that the military conſcriptions ſhould be immediately put in force. They boaſted of their endeavours to obtain peace, inveighed againſt England as the author of a new coalition, and demanded the immediate adoption of meaſures to ſupply the neceſſities of the land and ſea ſervice. They ſtated, that the armies wanted 200,000 men for their completion.

This meſſage was well received by the council of five hundred. Arena, in an

harangue

harangue upon the occaſion, obſerved, that the directory, with a view of fulfilling the oath which it renewed on the firſt of Vendemiaire, and which had been repeated by an innumerable multitude of citizens, had demanded a levy of 200,000 men, and extraordinary funds to the amount of an hundred and twenty-five millions. "We ſhall ſoon learn, (ſaid Arena,) whether the cabinet of Vienna, influenced by the cabinet of St. James's, has profaned the ſacred name of peace for the purpoſe of temporiſing and protracting the moment of its fall. A few days more, and we ſhall be enabled to form an opinion of the ſincerity and good faith of the houſe of Auſtria: if it be inſincere, our troops ſhall cauſe peace to be ſigned within the walls of Vienna." The council paſſed a decree for raiſing the number of men required in the meſſage of the directory.

Deſtrem, in the council of five hundred, announced on the 9th of October, that the committee had directed their attention towards the completing by impoſts, the 600,000,000 deſtined for the expences of the preſent year. He declared, that they entertained hopes of ſucceſs without recurring to the tax on ſalt; that the miniſter of France had ſuggeſted to the committee the propriety of taxing luxuries, before neceſſaries were affected. He ſaid the council had found that funds had been pointed out for 545,000,000 of the ſums voted by the council of five hundred. The following were the ſums pointed out:

Land tax	210	millions.
Contributions	30	
Regiſtration	80	
Stamps	20	
Fines and Miſcellaneous Duties	2	
Hypothecs	8	
Patents	20	
Cuſtoms	10	
Letter Poſtage	10	
Public carriages	1	
Tax for maintainance of roads, canals, &c.	30	
Duty of ſtamp on metals	1	
Salt pits	5	
Powder and ſalt-petre	0½	million.
Tobacco	10	
Lottery	10	
Revenue of national foreſts	25	
Revenue of national domains	20	
Sale of domains, national effects, &c.	10	
Contributions of conquered countries	10	
Arrear of contributions	22½	
Duties of regiſters	10	
Total	545	

Beſides theſe ſums, there was the ſale of landed rents, eſtimated at twenty millions, in the plan preſented, Suppoſing theſe ſums to be produced, there would be wanting only thirty-five millions to make up the whole vote of ſix hundred millions.

The miniſter of juſtice has iſſued circular letters to all the departments, relative to the propoſed levy of 200,000 recruits, of the firſt claſs of military conſcription, wherein he exhorts the people to go hand in hand with the government, in their exertions to diſconcert the laſt remaining hopes of the enemies of the republic, and to terminate, by a ſolid peace, an unjuſt war.

Among the various and improbable accounts of the progreſs of General Buonaparte in Egypt, it appears authenticated that he arrived in the port of Alexandria on the firſt of July, and the troops landed the ſame evening; that on the night of the 5th, the town was carried by eſcalade, with the loſs of between two and three hundred men. General Kleber, who commanded, being wounded by a muſket-ball in the head, and General Menou in the thigh; that the *Scherif* had been continued in his functions and decorated with the tri-coloured ſcarf, and that a treaty had been made with the *Bedouins*. Roſetta was captured, and Buonaparte attacked Cairo in perſon, on the 23d of July; at this place he was oppoſed by 10,000 Mameluck cavalry, of whom the French killed 1000, and took as many camels and horſes laden with the moſt valuable ſpoils. Theſe accounts left him in poſſeſſion of Cairo and of Lower Egypt, thoſe of the Beys which were not killed having fled into Upper Egypt.

With reſpect to the negociations at Raſtadt, a note of the French miniſters, in anſwer to the deputation of the empire, was delivered in on the 4th of October, in which "the directory," to uſe the words of the French miniſters, "have evinced a condeſcending dignity, and an unexampled moderation, eſpecially if it be recollected, that it is the victorious power. This character it is determined to maintain and exhibit, by reſtoring the territories of Kehl and of Caſſel." The articles annexed, conſiſt of ſeveral regulations relative to the commerce of the Rhine, the payment of debts, and the laws reſpecting emigrants.

TURKEY.

From authentic intelligence received by the cabinet of St. James's from Conſtantinople, dated the 3d of September, it

appears that war has been declared by the Grand Signior againſt the French; that the French miniſter, with his whole legation, had been ſent to the Caſtle of the Seven Towers, and that ſome French merchant ſhips in the harbour had been ſeized. It was alſo aſſerted, from the ſame ſource, that the Ruſſian auxiliary ſquadron was in ſight of Conſtantinople on that day, in its way to the Mediterranean ſea.

IRELAND.

After the troops, under the republican General Humbert, were compelled to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war, great hopes were entertained that the rebellion was entirely ſuppreſſed. But on the 16th of September a French brig appeared off the little town and iſland of Rutland, on the north-weſt coaſt of the county of Donegal. About eight o'clock the crew landed, among whom were General Rey, and the celebrated Napper Tandy, chief of brigade; they immediately enquired after the French army which landed at Kilala, and expreſſed great diſappointment at the account of their defeat. Some manifeſtoes were diſtributed among the inhabitants, but they appeared ſhy of their invitations; the enemy, therefore, ſoon re-embarked and quitted the coaſt.

Soon after the capture of the French invaders, the government proceeded to try and put to death, ſeveral of the rebels who had joined them; the principal of whom were Meſſrs. Teeling and Tone, two Iriſhmen, who had attended the invaders, and held commiſſions in their army.

On the 6th of October, his excellency the lord lieutenant came in ſtate to the houſe, and made a ſpeech to both houſes, congratulating them on the late glorious victory, and announcing that the foulest and darkeſt conſpiracy had been formed and long carried on, by the implacable enemies of theſe kingdoms, for the total extinction of the conſtitution, and for the ſeparation of Ireland from Great Britain. His Lordſhip then alluded to the mercy that had been ſhown to the greateſt number of the rebels, and the puniſhment which had been inflicted only on the leaders. "But, if (ſaid his Lordſhip) an endeavour ſhould be made to abuſe the royal mercy, and to form freſh conſpiracies in the proſpect of impunity, offended juſtice will then be compelled to extend to the obdurate criminal the full meaſure of his puniſhment." His excellency then prorogued the parliament to the 20th day of November. The houſe of commons, the ſame day previous to their prorogation, received the reſolution of the committee of ſupply, for a vote of credit not exceeding the ſum of one million, applicable to the expences of the current year, for the defence of Ireland, and to be raiſed by debentures, or treaſury bills, or both. The committee had alſo reſolved, that every contribution to the ſaid loan by debenture, ſhall, for every ſum not leſs than 63l. paid, be entitled to a debenture for the principal ſum of 100l. bearing intereſt at 5l. per cent. per annum, from the day of the firſt depoſit of the ſaid loan.

The bill of attainder of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Cornelius Grogan, and Bagnal Harvey, for high treaſon, and the other bills before the houſe, were declared to have received the royal aſſent.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The long expected intelligence from Admiral Nelſon was announced to the public by government on the 2d of October, by the firing of cannon, and other demonſtrations of joy. The glorious victory obtained by the Britiſh admiral over the French fleet, was as complete as the attack was intrepid and maſterly. The enemy were attacked at ſun-ſet, on the firſt of Auguſt, off the mouth of the Nile. They were moored in a ſtrong line of battle for defending the entrance of the bay, flanked by numerous gun-boats, four frigates, and a battery of guns and mortars on an iſland in their van, but nothing could withſtand the ſkill and bravery of the Britiſh ſeamen. Captain Weſtcott, of the Majeſtic, was killed early in the action, but his loſs was bravely ſupplied by the firſt lieutenant, Mr. Cuthbert. The Culloden, Captain Troubridge, ran a ground near one of the French batteries, ſoon after the commencement of the action. The Britiſh fleet on paſſing the French battery, proceeded immediately to break the enemy's line, which they eaſily accompliſhed, and by that means cut off ſeven ſhips, including the L'Orient, which after an obſtinate reſiſtance ſtruck their colours previouſly to the remainder of the ſquadron being fully attacked, which, after witneſſing the fate of the other diviſion, made a leſs ſpirited reſiſtance. Two of them, however, ſtationed at the extremity of the line, and a ſimilar number of frigates availing themſelves of the circumſtance of the principal part of the Britiſh fleet being in the commencement, engaged with the firſt diviſion, cut their cables and effected

ected their eſcape. The Bellerophon was the ſhip immediately oppoſed to the L'Orient, which blew up from the exploſion of her magazine. She had on board about a thouſand men when this ſhocking accident happened, previous to which, Admiral Brueys was ſhot in two. The Engliſh took nine French ſail of the line, two were burnt, and two eſcaped; the brave Nelſon himelf was ſlightly wounded, and about nine hundred of his men were either killed or wounded.

An important and equally uſeful victory, was gained over the French ſquadron which had ſailed from Breſt about three weeks before, by the Britiſh ſquadron under the command of Sir John Borlaſe Warren, on the 12th of October, off the coaſt of Ireland, near Loch Swilly, the Roſſes bearing S. S. W. five leagues. The Engliſh ſhips in the action, were the Canada, Robuſt, Foudroyant, Magnanime, Ethalion, Melampus, and Amelia. The Anſon joined them in the latter part of the action. On that day, at half paſt ſeven o'clock, the action commenced, and at eleven, the Hoche, after a gallant defence, ſtruck; and the frigates made ſail from the Engliſh. The ſignal to purſue the enemy was immediately made, and in five hours afterwards, three of the frigates hauled down their colours alſo; but they were like the Hoche, obſtinately defended, all of them being heavy frigates; and, as well as the ſhip of the line, entirely new, full of troops and ſtores, with every neceſſary for the accompliſhment of their views in Ireland. Further particulars relative to this victory are expected.

The anniverſary of Mr. Fox's election for Weſtminſter, was celebrated on the 10th of October, by a numerous party at the Shakeſpeare tavern. Mr. Fox propoſed to drink "The free and independent electors of Weſtminſter."—"The Duke of Norfolk."—"Lord Nelſon, and the gallant tars who diſtinguiſhed themſelves on the firſt of Auguſt." The laſt toaſt having been received with the loudeſt acclamations, Mr. Fox ſaid, that after having drank the health of our naval heroes, it could not be improper in the meeting to expreſs their hope that a proper uſe might be made of the late important victory; he therefore propoſed, "A ſpeedy and honourable peace with the French Republic." After Mr. Fox's health had been drank, at the requeſt of Lord John Ruſſel, he ſaid, in juſtification of his abſence from parliament, that his attendance there could anſwer no other purpoſe than aſſiſting to regiſter the edicts of the miniſter; that miniſters, afraid of a public inveſtigation of their conduct, precluded the conſtituents from the houſe of their repreſentatives; and, in inviting to public aſſociations, by precluding ſuch men as the Duke of Bedford and Mr. Tierney, evinced a wiſh to arm one part of the people againſt another. Mr. Fox, after paying a proper tribute to Admiral Nelſon and his gallant ſupporters, drew a ſtrong picture of the decline of liberty in this country in general, and of the liberty of the preſs in particular. He recommended obedience to the laws, in the hope that an opportunity would offer to reſtore the conſtitution; and he reprobated the meaſures of adminiſtration with great energy. In alluding to our preſent ſituation, he ſaid, he admired the conduct of that philoſopher of antiquity, who told his king, "That he reſpected him too much to flatter him". The concluding toaſts of the evening were "The majeſty of the People." and "The cauſe of Freedom all over the world."

On the 29th of September a Common Hall was held at the Guildhall of the city of London, for the election of a Lord Mayor. The recorder, Sir John Roſe, addreſſed the Livery upon the occaſion of their meeting, namely, to return two fit perſons to the court of aldermen, out of whom to chooſe a lord mayor. When the queſtion was put, the ſhew of hands was decidedly in favour of Alderman Coombe, and Sir Richard Carr Glynn. A majority of about three to two was in favour of the former gentleman. Mr. Alderman Newman having declined troubling the livery with a poll, the names of the two gentleman above-mentioned, were returned to the court of Aldermen, who elected Sir Richard Carr Glynn to be lord mayor for the year enſuing, by a majority of ten out of fifteen aldermen who were preſent!

ERRATA:—In the letter ſigned Alkali, No. xxxvi. page 194, *for* or might demand, *read* we might demand—*for* vegetable animal, *read* vegeto animal.—*for* many curious *analyſis*, *read* analogies.—*for* were for the food of animals, *read* ſerve for the food of animals.—Alſo, on the cover of the ſame Number, *dele* "with two copper plates."

Married.] At St. Andrews, Holborn, by the Rev. P. Salter, rector of Sheafield, Eſſex, Mr. Anthony Highmore, jun. of Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, attorney at law, to Miſs Jellicoe, daughter of the late Adam Jellicoe, eſq. of Highbury, deceaſed.

At the Royal Chapel in the Tower, Thomas Hardie, eſq. captain in the Eaſt India company's marine, at Bombay, to Miſs Mack, daughter of Mr. Wm. Mack, late of Munſley, in Norfolk.

At St. James's church, Mr. John Field, veterinary ſurgeon, to Miſs E. Hollagan, of Pickering's Place, St. James's-ſtreet.

Mr. Aprece, eldeſt ſon of Sir Thomas Aprece, bart. to Miſs Kerr, daughter of Mrs. Farquhar, of Portland Place.

Mr. John Palmer, of Conduit-ſtreet, fifth ſon to the Rev. Samuel Palmer, of Hackney, to Miſs Sarah Frances Morris, of George-ſtreet, Hanover Square.

Mr. George Alexander Wylie, of Broad-ſtreet, merchant, to Miſs Catharine Wyllie, of the Old Jewry.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Mr. Henry Knyvett, of Chatham Barracks, to Miſs Huſſey, of Clapton.

Mr. Theophilus Williams, of King-ſtreet, Golden Square, to Mrs. Price, of Chelſea.

Mr. Scarr, law-ſtationer, of Chancery Lane, to Miſs Wood, of Fitzroy Square.

Mr. Henry Tateham, of Charing Croſs, ſword-cutler to the king, to Miſs Williams, of St. Martin's Lane.

Mr. Barnard Bayley, of Bridgewater Square, to Miſs Benham, of Cripplegate.

Mr. Nicholas Downing, of London Wall, to Miſs Ewetts, of Hoxton.

Mr. Richard James, of South-ſtreet, Finſbury Square, to Miſs Nicholſon, of Tottenham.

At Walthamſtow, the Rev Francis Dixon, to Miſs Suſanna Dorothy Forſter.

George Henry Errington, eſq. to Miſs Crooke, of Upper Seymour-ſtreet, Portman Square.

Mr. John Cates, of Uxbridge, to Miſs Auſtin, of Cowley.

The Rev. Henry Butts Owen, rector of St. Olave, Hart-ſtreet, to Miſs E. S. Travers, daughter of the late Dr. Travers, of Lisbon.

Mr. Deacon, of Carolina Place, Queen's Square, to Miſs C. King, of King-ſtreet, Covent Garden.

Mr. Wm. Davies, attorney, of Alderſgate-ſtreet, to Miſs Eyles.

At St. Ann's, Soho, Mr. W. Wood, of Staples-Inn, to Miſs Raper, of Peckham.

Mr John Neale, of Milk-ſtreet, to Miſs Payne, of Deptford.

Died.] On the 5th of July, ſuddenly, Mrs. Mary Allen, wife of Mr. William Allen, of the Middle Temple: ſhe was poſſeſſed of thoſe amiable qualities that endear the female character in private and domeſtic life.

On the 17th of October, at Worton, in Middleſex, in her 72d year, Mrs. Woods, wife of Joſeph Woods, eſq.

Mr. Thomas Hale, of the Searcher's office, in the cuſtom-houſe.

On the 24th ult. much regretted, at his houſe on Hackney Terrace, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr John Braidwood, for many years an eminent inſtructor of the deaf and dumb, and ſon-in-law of the gentleman of the ſame name, who firſt brought this uſeful art to perfection in Great Britain.

In her 71ſt year, Mrs. Martha Brandon, of Covent Garden theatre.

Mr. Philip Felſted, one of the clerks in the vote office, houſe of commons.

At Putney, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. John Howey.

Mr. Hudſon, ſeedſman, of Piccadilly.

In his 66th year, Wm. Fraſer, eſq. of King's Road, Chelſea.

Aged 32, Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. Thomas Parker, of Fleet-ſtreet, goldſmith.

In Great James's-ſtreet, Bedford Row, aged 72, Mrs. Elizabeth Bicknell, ſiſter to Robert Bicknell, eſq. late one of the maſters of the high court of chancery.

At his houſe in New Broad-ſtreet, Mr. John Blackburne, merchant.

In Duke-ſtreet, Portland Place, Mrs. Ann Fitzgerald.

In Hart-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, Mrs. Preſcott, widow of the late lieutenant-general Preſcott.

In his 19th year, Mr. Thomas Gordon, only ſon of Mr. Gordon, ſurveyor of the king's tobacco warehouſe, Tower Hill.

Mr. Richard Staveley, druggiſt, of Fenchurch-ſtreet.

Mr. John Blackwell, herb-merchant, in Covent Garden.

In Northumberland-ſtreet, Strand, aged 70, Mrs. Ann Smart.

In the Strand, Miſs Mary Ward, late of Spilſby, Lincolnſhire.

At Twickenham, Mrs. Mackenzie, widow of George Mackenzie, eſq. late of Clarendon, in Jamaica.

Miſs Ann Kirkup, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Kirkup, jeweller, New-Bond-ſtreet.

In Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, the eldeſt daughter, and a few hours after, the eldeſt ſon, of Thomas Lockwood, eſq.

At her houſe in Manchester-ſtreet, Mrs. Lewin.

Suddenly, in his ſtall in the Borough, aged 89, ——— Leeds, a cobler: whoſe eventful hiſtory furniſhes a memorable example of the viciſſitudes of human life. He was formerly an officer of rank in the army, but ſold his commiſſion, and became tea-dealer.

dealer. This buſineſs he afterwards quitted, and accepted a commiſſion in the Ruſſian ſervice; but happening to kill a brother officer in a duel, he fled to England, where he had not lived long, when, finding his finances exhauſted, he hired himſelf as book-keeper to an eminent woollen-draper. In this ſituation he continued five years, till the death of his employer, when he ſet up a chandler's ſhop, but failing in buſineſs, and encountering many changes and embarraſſments, which reduced him to the greateſt diſtreſs, he was obliged to turn cobler, which calling he followed till his death.

In the 70th year of his age, *William Bagot Lord Bagot.* His lordſhip was the ſon of Sir Walter Bagot, of Blythfield, in Staffordſhire, where his family had been long ſettled, and had repreſented the county in ſeveral parliaments. The ſubject of this paragraph was returned to parliament at the general election in 1754, and continued to repreſent this, his native county, till he was called up to the houſe of peers. On the death of his father he ſucceeded to his title of baronet, and in 1760, married Louiſa, ſiſter of the late Lord Bolingbroke, by whom he had ſeveral children, the eldeſt of whom, William, born in 1773, ſucceeded him. Sir William was of a ſtaunch tory family, and his principles ſo well accorded with thoſe of Lord North, that in the year 1780 he adviſed his majeſty to call him up to the houſe of peers, by the title of Lord Bagot. Nor has his conduct ſince ſhewed, that any change has taken place in his opinion, having remained a ſervile tool to the court to the laſt.

In Manchester ſquare, at the age of 76, Admiral John Dalrymple, who had paſſed nearly 60 years in the naval ſervice of his country. This reſpectable officer muſt have entered into the ſea ſervice when very young, for he was promoted to a lieutenancy in the year 1744, and made poſt in 1758. During the wars in which this country has been engaged, he has acted in ſuch a manner as to ſecure to himſelf the approbation of all his brother-officers, and to be diſtinguiſhed in the navy as a man poſſeſſed of great nautical knowledge, combined with the mild manners of an accompliſhed gentleman. In the late war, when the honour, and indeed the whole fate of Britain was at ſtake, and when it required the exertion of every naval officer, Captain Dalrymple, although then in years, and afflicted with chronical diſeaſes, offered his ſervice with all the zeal of youth to proceed with Lord Howe to the relief of Gibraltar. He commanded the Union in that important expedition; and being ſtationed in the rear of the fleet in the action between the Engliſh and the combined ſquadrons of France and Spain, he ſupported Admiral Milbank as his ſecond a-ſtern, and received the tremendous fire of the Spaniſh admiral's ſhip, the Santiſſima Trinidada, of 130 guns, whom he obliged to ſheer off for a time, and prevented the enemy from breaking the Britiſh line, which would, probably, conſidering their great ſuperiority, have enabled them to cut off the rear. On the promotion of flag-officers in 1787, Captain Dalrymple was raiſed to be Rear-admiral of the White. In 1793 he was made a Vice-admiral; and in 1795 Admiral of the Blue, in which rank he died: his great age and infirmities having prevented him for ſome years from taking any active command.

At his reſidence in Old Burlington-ſtreet, at the advanced age of 90, Field-Marſhal Studholme Hodgſon, governor of Fort George and Fort Auguſtus, in North Britain, and colonel of the 11th regiment of light dragoons. This military veteran has ſerved longer in the army than perhaps any general-officer now living. Indeed, the earlieſt and lateſt years of his life were devoted to the ſervice; and he is, in ſome meaſure, a memorable inſtance of the inſtability of human glory, for he almoſt ſurvived the memory of his own exploits!—In the year 1756, we find him appointed to the command of the 32d regiment of foot, in the room of General Leighton. In 1759, he was advanced to the rank of Major-general in the army; and, in the courſe of the preceding year, he exchanged from the 32d to the 5th regiment of foot. Much to his honour, he was ſelected by the great Lord Chatham, then Mr. Pitt, as an officer proper to be employed in the expeditions meditating againſt France. Accordingly, when the attempt on Belle-Iſle was planned, in 1761, General Hodgſon embarked with the fleet, under the command of the then Commodore, afterwards Admiral Lord Keppel. The firſt trial to land proved unſucceſsful, and 260 men were made priſoners. The coaſt, however, was further reconnoitered; and the general, after mature conſideration, determined to attempt different landings at the ſame time, in order to diſtract the enemy's attention, and take advantage of circumſtances. This ſcheme ſurpriſed on account of its novelty, and ultimately ſucceeded; for a place of difficult acceſs happening to be left unguarded, was ſurpriſed and occupied by a detachment of Britiſh troops, who being afterwards reinforced, a general debarkation enſued. After getting the little army on ſhore, the next thing was to drive the enemy from a ſtrong fortified camp, which was at length effected by dint of valour. But, even after this was accompliſhed, a variety of obſtacles preſented themſelves. The citadel, fortified on the principles, and planned by the hand of the celebrated Vauban, the greateſt engineer of modern times, contained a garriſon of 3000 men, commanded by one of the braveſt officers in the French ſervice. The ſiege, however, commenced; for the Britiſh forces broke ground on the 1ſt of May, 1761, and the attack was proſecuted with unremitting vigour,

vigour, notwithſtanding a number of *forties*. Six redoubts, or advanced works, were afterwards carried, but not without conſiderable loſs. The various parallels were at length finiſhed, the batteries were erected, and furniſhed with cannon of a large calibre; and after unremittingly playing on the citadel for ſome time, towards the end of the month, a breach was effected. The French general being apprehenſive of an aſſault, and dreading the vengeance of an incenſed enemy, capitulated on the 7th of June. It was obſerved by the enemies of the then miniſter, that this atchievement was rather brilliant than profitable; and that the conqueſt of Belle-Iſle was neither adequate to the expence of the expedition, nor the two thouſand Engliſh troops loſt in capturing it. It was at the ſame time, however, allowed on all hands, that the intrepidity and perſeverance of General Hodgſon did him great credit, for he had nothing to do with the policy of the meaſure; his orders were to take the place, and he obeyed them literally and triumphantly. Since this event, the general has not been called forth into any active ſervice; and it is not a little ſurpriſing that ſo intrepid and ſucceſsful an officer ſhould have been *laid on the ſhelf*. Did he diſapprove, like Lord Effingham, of the American war? Or was it deemed improper to ſend a veteran thither, who muſt have taken precedence of all the young generals, and even ſome, if not all, the commanders in chief? We ſuſpect the latter to have been the caſe, and that the ſeeming neglect proceeded from his ſeniority, which, however, as evincing experience, ought to give an additional title to employment.—It now only remains to detail his promotions. In 1765, he was made a Lieutenant-general; in 1783, he was advanced to the rank of General; and in 1796, to that of Field-marſhal. As a reward for his ſervices at Belle-Iſle, in 1765, he was appointed Governor of Forts George and Auguſtus, in North Britain; and in 1789, he was removed from the command of the 5th regiment of foot, to that of the 11th regiment of light dragoons, which he retained until his death.——Field-marſhal Hodgſon was about 90 years of age. In rank he followed the Duke of Argyle, and preceded the Marquis Townſhend.

In the late engagement off the mouth of the Nile, Captain Weſtcott, of the Majeſtic man of war. His father was a baker in Honiton, Devonſhire, (where his mother and ſiſter ſurvive his loſs); which profeſſion leading him to a connection with the millers, young Weſtcott uſed frequently to be ſent to mill. Once, when there, an accident happened to the machine, by the breaking of a rope; and neither the owner nor his men being equal to the taſk of repairing it, Weſtcott offered to uſe his ſkill in ſplicing it, although attended with danger and difficulty. The miller complied; and the job was executed with ſuch nicety, that he told him "he was fit for a ſailor, ſince he could ſplice ſo well;" and, "if he ever ſhould have an inclination to go to ſea, he'd try to get him a birth." Accordingly an opportunity preſented itſelf, which the lad accepted of; and he began his naval career in no better capacity than that of a cabin-boy—a ſituation the moſt common in a ſhip, and not much calculated to give vent to genius; but he contrived to exerciſe his abilities ſo remarkably, that he was very ſhortly introduced among the midſhipmen, in which rank he behaved ſo well as to be farther countenanced for his genius in a ſhort time. Since which he has ſo ſignally made himſelf conſpicuous for his ſkill and bravery, that gradually or rather haſtily he continued to be promoted, until he filled the honourable ſtation in which he loſt his life. Had he ſurvived the battle, his ſeniority of appointment would have gained him an admiral's flag; but, alas! human expectations end in the grave!—The eſteem in which the inhabitants of Honiton held him and his family, was affectionately manifeſted on the arrival of the account of his death: an illumination and other marks of rejoicing for the great victory, were witheld by them in reſpect to his memory, which by his friends and aſſociates will long be cheriſhed with every ſentiment of regard and ſorrow. T. B.

To Correspondents.—The regiſter of the Royal Hoſpital of Stockholm, is better ſuited to the purpoſes of a directly medical publication, than of ours.

The paper on the *Animal Economy* is too technical for our uſe.

The queriſt reſpecting duties on goods imported into the United States, will probably, upon enquiry, find a more direct channel of information than through the Monthly Magazine.

A conſtant Reader, who deſires ſome particular advice as to the ſtudy of the claſſics, had better apply to ſome one learned friend, than offer the ſubject as a queſtion to the correſpondents of a periodical work

The remarker on *Dr. Parnell's Hermit* is informed that it is already perfectly well known to literary men that Parnell was not the inventor of the ſtory.

The obſervations of *Medicus* on an article in a Review, reſpecting Pneumatic Medicine, would be more properly communicated to that publication than to us.

The ſubject of *Metronariſton*, on which we have received a letter from J. R. has long ſince been cloſed in our Miſcellany.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The frequent recurrence of conflagrations in the town of South-Shields, has determined the inhabitants to provide themſelves with a floating-engine, as the moſt effectual preventive againſt the damage which fire occaſions among the ſhipping.

Married.] At Carliſle, Mr. Wm. Albin, printer and bookſeller, to Miſs Dalſton.

At Staindrop, Mr. John Fairney, of Newcaſtle, to Miſs Raiſon, of Ingleton.

At Haydon-bridge, Mr. John Shield, to Mrs. Sarah Stokoe.

At Corbridge, Mr. William Donkin, of Sandoe, to Miſs Catherine Bates, of the former place.

John Turnbull, M. D. of Felton, to Miſs Mary Weddel, of Mouſon.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, aged 53, Mr. Joſeph Barnes. Hugh Hornby, eſq. one of the aldermen of that corporation; he was highly reſpected for his talents and integrity. Suddenly, in his 66th year, Joſeph Hamilton, eſq. late lieutenant of the army, and for nearly twenty years reſident in Newcaſtle. Mrs. Fiſher, widow of Mr. Richard Fiſher, bookſeller. In his 73d year, Mr. William Couzens. At a very advanced age, Mr. Andrew Seſsford, ſchoolmaſter, in the Caſtle-yard. Aged 73, Mrs. Milner. Mr. James Wallace, ſecond clerk to Charles Ogle, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms.

At Carliſle, Mr. William Halhead, bookſeller; the urbanity of his manners, and his amiable diſpoſition, had given him a ſtrong claim to the eſteem of all who knew him. Mr. John Graham, attorney. Mr. Foſter, of the Wheat-ſheaf, in Rickergate.

At Durham, Mr. Smith Burke, attorney.

At Morpeth, aged 64, Miſs Dorothy Creſwell, a maiden lady.

At Buttercrambe, aged 22, Miſs Harriet Harriſon Darley.

At Grindon, near Stockton, Mr. Middleton, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Medomſley, Mrs. Wheldon.

At Noſtell, in her 60th year, Lady Winn, relict of the late Sir Rowland Winn, bart.

At Wilton, near Guiſbrough, Miſs Carrick.

At Northallerton, Miſs Smith.

At Longhorſley Low-lane, near Morpeth, aged 87, Mr. William Bates, the oldeſt tenant under the Carliſle family in that diſtrict.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Died.] At Whitehaven, in his 76th year, Mr. William Thowburn. In his 60th year, Captain Iſaac Salkeld. After a long illneſs, Mrs. Shanks. Aged 32, Mr. John Rothery.

At Doverby, on her road from Maryport to Cockermouth, Mrs. Mary Oſmotherly.

At Wigton, Mr. John Sanderſon, innholder.

At Hawſhead, aged 55, Mr. William Mackreth, of the Sun inn.

At Maryport, Capt. Benjamin Wiſe.

At Brackenthwaite, in the prime of life, after an illneſs of only a few hours, Mr. Joſeph Greenlaw.

At Church-town, near Garſtang, in the prime of life, Mrs. Pedder, wife of the Rev. J. Pedder.

At Workington, ſuddenly, aged 66, Mr. John Barton. In the prime of life, Captain William Craggs, of the Seaton. Mr. John Bell, ſon of Captain Iſaac Bell, of the Hartley; his death is ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by a fall, as he was ſtepping on board that veſſel a few days before.

At Stainburn, near Workington, Mrs. Margate Skelton.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At York, Mr. John Wawne, of New Malton, to Miſs Fawcett. Mr. Joſeph Sawyer, ſurgeon and apothecary in Selby, to Miſs Welborn, of York.

At Hull, Mr. Robert Peck, printer of the Hull Packet, to Mrs. Johnſon, of York. Mr. Moor, to Miſs Oliver, daughter of the late Captain Oliver, of the South Lincoln militia. Mr. John Dixon, to Miſs Jane Burn.

At Leeds, Mr. Clay, to Miſs Firney. Mr. George Wilſon, merchant, to Miſs Willey. Mr. G. Wilkinſon, innholder, to Mrs. Braithwaite.

At Sheffield, Mr. Richard Ince, to Miſs Norris.

At Bradford, Mr. Charles Fletcher, attorney, to Miſs Hodgſon, of Whetley.

At Knareſborough, Mr. Bleſard, to Miſs Simpſon.

At Doncaſter, Mr. Dunn, of York theatre, to Miſs Bickers.

At Whitby, Mr. Chriſtopher Hunter, attorney, to Miſs Hunter, a relative of the family.

At Wakefield, Mr. William Crowder, to Miſs Oates. Mr. John Saltmer, bacon-factor, to Miſs Elizabeth Caroline Havanna, of Edinburgh.

At Beverley, Mr. George Stephenſon, to Miſs Sarah Plowman. Alſo the Serjeant-Major of the Warwickſhire fencible cavalry, to Miſs Nancy Artley, of the Globe inn.

At Gomerſall, Mr. John Chadwick, to Miſs Ward, of Bruntcliffe, near Leeds.

At Driffield, Lieutenant Mullins, of the 31ſt regiment, to Miſs Jane Gray.

Mr. Thomas Sagar, of Farſley, to Miſs Hartley, of Swinden, in Craven.

Died.] At York, Mr. Roberts. In her 79th year, Mrs. Lifter. Aged 28, Mrs. Bartholoman. Mrs. Erſkine. In his 69th year, Mr. John Atkinſon; he ſerved the reſpectable office of ſheriff for this city in 1760.

At the ſame place, in his 76th year, Francis Bacon, eſq. one of the aldermen of the corporation, and father of the city. He twice

twice ſerved the office of lord mayor, in 1764 and 1777. He was a gentleman highly reſpected by his fellow-citizens for his manly independent ſpirit, and diſcharged the important duties of a magiſtrate with honour to himſelf and utility to the city.

At Hull, Mrs. Hirſt. Aged 26, Miſs Fiſher, daughter of Captain Nicholas Fiſher, of the Hamborough Packet.

At Leeds, at a very advanced age, Mr. Hugh Shillito, merchant.

At Bradford, Mr. Morgan, of the Sun inn.

Mrs. Bramley, wife of Richard Ramſden Bramley, eſq. of Grove-houſe, Leeds.

Suddenly, Mr. George Headley, of Newton upon Ouſe.

[We are deſired to correct the name of *John* Sutcliffe, M. D. whoſe death at Sheffield we announced in our laſt number, to *Abraham*; and alſo to add to the number of thoſe who were indebted to him for the earlier part of their medical education, that of Edward Goodman Clarke, M. D. London.]

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Parr, to Miſs Wood. Mr. Moore, to Miſs Elizabeth Rimmer. Mr. Edward Pooler, ſhipwright, to Miſs Elizabeth Edwards. Mr. Edward Sutton, to Miſs Ormandy. Mr. Joſeph Oſtell, to Miſs Betty Whiteley. Mr. James Gibſon, to Miſs C. Tomlinſon.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Bancks, printer, to Mrs. Bayley. Mr. Richard Smalley, to Miſs Eliza Baron. Mr. Henry Coſtard Baſnett, attorney, to Miſs Lingard. Mr. Ralph Prince, to Miſs Williams. Mr. John Boult, to Miſs Faulkner. Mr. Benjamin Pickering, to Miſs Mary Hewitt, of Ardwick. Mr. James Wallace, to Miſs Mary Knight.

At the ſame place, James Peelden, callender, aged 73, to Martha Lenton, aged 55. This veteran ſerved King George II. and III. thirteen years, and was preſent at eight ſieges in the Weſt Indies and America, under the command of General Blake, in the 27th regiment of foot. He was likewiſe at the taking of the following places: the Havannah, Martinique, and Grenada, in the Weſt Indies; Montreal, Shamarce, Crownpoint, Ticonderago, and the iſland of Noah, in America.

At Bolton, Mr. Carliſle, to Miſs Maſhall, of Manchester.

At Longton, near Preſton, Mr. John Myers, of the latter, to Miſs Blackhurſt, of the former place.

At Hardſhaw, Mr. David Hodgſon, of Liverpool, to Miſs Elizabeth Whalley, of Warrington.

At Leigh, Mr. Blundell, to Miſs Radcliffe, of Atherton. Mr. Henry Warburton, to Miſs Fanny Iſherwood.

At Wigan, Mr. William Singleton, to Miſs Prefcott, of Upholland. Mr. Peer Robinſon, of Bold, to Miſs Ellen Jackſon, of Cottam.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Birtles. Mrs. Aſpinall. Aged 58, Mr. Thomas Alliſon. In her 72d year, Mrs. Ann Tyrer. Aged 78, Mr. John Smallſhaw. Aged 77, Mr. John Parr. In her 81ſt year, Mrs. Ward.

At Manchester, in his 68th year, Mr. Benjamin Luke Winter, wine-merchant. Mr. William Artingſtall. Aged 89, Mrs. Radley. Mrs. Radford. Mr. Ward.

At Blackburn, in his 34th year, Mr. Aſpden, ſurgeon, and member of the troop of gentlemen cavalry in that town.

On the 10th inſt. James Leigh, eſq. captain of the third company of Loyal Independent Warrington Volunteers.

Aged 73, Daniel Chiſenhall, gent. of Arley, near Wigan.

At the advanced aged of 86, Mr. Thomas Smith, at the Dog-houſe Eſtate in Withington, upon which he had conſtantly reſided for the laſt 60 years.

At Intack, near Coln, Mrs. Wilſon.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Cheſter, Mr. D. Clowes, limner, to Miſs Maria Becket, of London.

At Aſtbury, Mr. William Lowndes, of Manchester, to Miſs Elizabeth Thornicroft, of Moreton-hall, near the former place.

At Mold, Mr. Thomas Williams, to Miſs Mary Jones, of the Star inn.

Died.] At Cheſter, aged 76, Mr. Thomas Griffies, timber-merchant. Suddenly, in conſequence of the burſting of a blood-veſſel, Mrs. Moreton. John Twigge, eſq. of the Priory, formerly major of the Derbyſhire regiment of militia. Mrs. Bedward. Aged 90, Mr. George Linſey, coal-merchant.

At Lyme, the Rev. Egerton Leigh, archdeacon of Salop.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Aſhbourne, Mr. William Hemſworth, maltſter, to Miſs Mary Ann Frith.

Died.] At Derby, aged 40, Mr. George Waterall, druggiſt.

At Draycott, aged 90, Mr. Thomas Jowett, ſenior.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Joſeph Watkinſon, to Miſs Burrows. Mr. James Froggitt, aged 73, to Miſs Richards, aged 60; about three weeks previous to this marriage, the bridegroom buried a wife, aged 70; his ſon performed the office of father, and his daughter that of bridemaid, on the occaſion.

The Rev. Clifton Newton, eldeſt ſon of John Newton, eſq. of Bulwell-houſe, near Nottingham, to Miſs Amelia Elizabeth Barber, of Bilborough.

At Eaſt Retford, Mr. J. Heane, ſheriff's officer, to Miſs Ann Thorn, of Sterton High Houſe.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Flower. Mr. Taylor. Mr. Luke Aſling.

Suddenly, in the aſſembly-room at Nottingham, Captain Watſon, ſon of Mr. W. Watſon, of Waren Miſls, near Belford.

J. Mor-

J. Morris, eſq. of Short-hill, Nottingham.

At Beeſton, near Nottingham, in her 64th year, Mrs. Ann Hopwell, miſtreſs of the Blue-Ball public-houſe.

At Mansfield, in the prime of life, Miſs Royle.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. John Steel, to Miſs E. Curties, of Branſton. Mr. Robert Fowler, to Miſs Lloyd, daughter of Alderman Lloyd, of Worceſter. Mr. Thomas Engliſh, to Miſs Tuſting.

Mr. Samuel Cadd, of Thorney, to Mrs. Watkinſon, of the Three Tuns public-houſe above Hill.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barne, of the 7th light dragoons, to Miſs Boucherett, daughter of the late Ayſcoghe Boucherett, eſq. of Willingham.

At Louth, Mr. Overton, botaniſt, to Miſs Vintner. Mr. Richard Oates, to Miſs E. Hardy.

At Heckington, Mr. Norborm Richardſon, farmer, to Miſs Sarah Briggs.

At Gainſborough, Mr. J. Shipham, to Mrs. Tomlinſon. Mr. B. Fiſh, of the Red Lion inn, to Mrs. Shearſmith. Mr. John Moore, to Miſs Ann Belton.

At Bickner, near Donington, Mr. J. Baxter, to Miſs Mary Steward.

At Sleaford, Mr. Bradley, to Miſs Boothby.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 53, Mr. David Smith, formerly maſter of the Hare and Hounds public-houſe.

At Stamford, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. Wortley Searſon, one of the aldermen of the corporation: he ſerved the office of mayor in 1789. Aged 80, Mrs. Newark. In his 54th year, Mr. Morley Hodges. Mr. Richard Davies. Mr. Alderman Smith. Mr. Wm. Elliot. Miſs Lowe.

At Boſton, aged 59, Tho. Hardwick, gent. one of the aldermen of that corporation.

Mr. John Garratt, of Wiſpington, near Wragby, late ſerjeant in the Royal North Lincoln militia.

At Louth, Mrs. Clark, wife of Charles Marſhal Clark, eſq. captain of the Louth Infantry.

Mr. Chriſtopher Wilſon, of Halvering, near Louth: he was walking in the grounds near his own houſe, when he ſuddenly fell down, and inſtantly expired.

At Ewerby, Mr. John Prieſtley.

At Sleaford, aged 48, Mr. Fiſh, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Peakirk, near Glinton, Scotch Jenny, a noted fortune-teller.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The plan for inſtituting a Female Charity at Leiceſter, of which we gave a detailed report in the laſt Number of the Monthly Magazine, meets with the encouragement it ſo eminently deſerves. A very reſpectable liſt of ſubſcribers has already been publiſhed.

Married.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Whetſton, woolſtapler, to Miſs Puley, of Sutton Cheney. Mr. J. Wright, of the Marquis of Granby, to Mrs. Southerwaite, of Fleekney.

At Loughborough, Mr. John Allſop, attorney, to Miſs Paget.

At Melton Mowbray, Joſiah North, eſq. of Burton Lazars, to Miſs Boſs.

The Rev. B. Evans, of Frowleſworth, to Miſs Spencer, of Enderby.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mrs. Freer, relict of the late Mr. Freer, draper; and ſiſter of Mrs. Palmer, and Mr. Booth, of Bilſdon.

In his 60th year, in a fit of apoplexy, while on a viſit at Gadſby, John Mansfield, eſq. a truly eminent, worthy, and reſpectable reſident of Leiceſter, the founder of its PRINCIPAL BANK, and many years an ornament of the town for his magnanimous and princely ſpirit. His riſe in life had been the entire reſult of his prudence and good conduct; and no man who had attained a ſimilar degree of influence and proſperity, could on all occaſions have deported himſelf with greater affability and urbanity. His firſt commencement in life, was as aſſiſtant in the houſe of a woollen-draper in Leiceſter, to whoſe buſineſs he afterwards ſucceeded; his reſpectable character in this trade, introduced him to a connection with the opulent family of the BOULTBEE's, and aided by its wealth and his own engaging manners, he ſucceeded in eſtabliſhing under the firm of BOULTBEE and MANSFIELD as reſpectable a country Bank as any in the kingdom. He was alſo a partner in another banking concern at Grantham, carried on under the firm of MANNERS and MANSFIELD. He had ſerved the office of Mayor, in a *cloſe* corporation, by no means remarkable for its liberality or reſpectability; but had the addreſs to maintain the good opinion of all parties during his mayoralty, and ſubſequent magiſtracy. He was in ſhort ſuch a character as ſeldom cheers a provincial circle; ſuperior to its narrow prejudices and habits he felt and acted as a citizen of the world, and by his liberal mode of thinking, ſoftened many of the violent aſperities and colliſions of party. Such a man will long be miſſed—it would be ſuperfluous to add that he died beloved and lamented by the whole county. He is ſucceeded in his ſhare of the banking concern by his ſecond ſon JOHN, who, to much of his father's magnanimity, ſo requiſite in a buſineſs of which confidence is the life and ſoul, adds a large fortune recently acquired by a reſpectable marriage. Mr. M's other children were JAMES, a captain in the army, and a DAUGHTER whoſe marriage was announced in our laſt magazine.

At Market Boſworth, Mr. Barratt, of Pooley-hall, near Poleſworth.

Mr. T. Vowe, of Hallaton.

At his houſe, at Stretton-en-le-Fields, in his 69th year, John Caſe Browne, eſq. whoſe loſs will be ſeverely felt, not only by his immediate connexions, but by the whole neighbourhood. The poor never pleaded in

vain at his door; the ſick and aged in his pariſh were daily ſupplied from his table; his character was equally reſpectable in private and in public life. A ſteady principle of doing good, never to be ſhaken, diſtinguiſhed all his actions: in ſhort, the whole tenor of his life bore evidence to the words of Pope—

"An honeſt man's the nobleſt work of God."

At Burrow, after a lingering illneſs, which he bore with a fortitude and reſignation ſeldom paralleled, Mrs. Brown, wife of the Rev. Mr. Brown, rector of that place. She was a perſon of exemplary virtue, and univerſally reſpected.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stafford, Mr. David Huchinſon, to Miſs E. Hitchiner, of Tixall.

At Leek, Mr. William Lownds, to Mrs. Davenport, of Cleaver-hall.

Mr. B. Swinnerton, of Newcaſtle, to Miſs Poole, of Finney-green.

Died.] Sir John Parker Moſley, bart. of Rolleſton-houſe in this county, and lord of the manor of Mancheſter.

At Newcaſtle, at the great age of 102 years, Thomas Chell. He retained his ſight and hearing in a wonderful degree, but had kept his bed for the laſt twelve months.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married] At Birmingham, Mr. Alexander Pope, carpenter, of Soho-Foundery, to Miſs Mary Rock, of Norwich. Mr. Richard Hughes, to Miſs Lobrot. Mr. John Carey, to Miſs Alexander. Mr. John Clarke, to Miſs Ann Hyde. Mr. William Felton, to Miſs Morris.

At Coventry, Mr. Robinſon, maſter of the George and Dragon public-houſe, to Miſs Ann Biddle.

At Farewell, Monſieur Roulette, lieutenant of infantry in the French ſervice, to Miſs Theophila Jackſon, only daughter of the late Mr. Jackſon, proctor, at Litchfield.

At Gnoſall, Mr. Thomas Wallors, of Brewood, to Miſs Swan, of Knighteley, Staffordſhire.

Mr. Richard Tanner, of Dale End, to Miſs Mary Fletcher, of Birmingham.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. N. Juxon. Mr. William Marſhall. Mrs. Bickley. Miſs Row. Mrs. Poney. Mrs. Mollineux. Mr. Edward Wilkes, formerly of the royal navy.

At Coventry, Mr. Langham. Mrs. Eburne. Mr. Patrick. Mrs. Holmes, of the Riſing-Sun. Mrs. Mellis. Mrs. Gibbs.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Oſweſtry, Mr. Phillips, of Tynyrhos, to Miſs Croxon, of the former place. Mr. Rees, to Mrs. James.

Robert Burton, eſq. of Longnor Caſtle, to Miſs Roſe Smitheman, of the Weſt Coppice.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. Spendlove. Mr. Peter Beck. Lieutenant-colonel Woodward, late of the 24th regiment of foot.

At the ſame place, Denett Milton Woodward, eſq. late colonel of the 43d regiment of foot. He was a gentleman of diſtinguiſhed profeſſional merit, and great private worth.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The iron-bridge at Stamford, in this county, is now completed, and a more perfect piece of workmanſhip has never been exhibited ſince the diſcovery of caſting iron for ſuch noble purpoſes. Notwithſtanding that it conſiſts of one ſingle arch, the ſtructure is ſo judiciouſly improved, as to riſe only five feet from the firſt entrance to the centre of the bridge. It has an elegant appearance, is perfectly ſafe and durable, and reflects the higheſt credit on the artiſt who executed it.

Married.] At Worceſter, Mr. Robert Fowler, to Miſs Lloyd, daughter of Mr. Alderman Lloyd. Mrs. Juliana Walker, wife of Thomas Walker, eſq. of Dublin.

Thomas Dowdeſwell, eſq. of Pull-court, to Miſs Magdaline Paſley, youngeſt daughter of Vice-admiral Sir T. Paſley, bart.

Mr. Jackſon, attorney, of Weſt Bromwich, to Miſs Bullock. Alſo Mr. Joſeph Halford, of Handſworth, to a ſiſter of the former lady.

Mr. J. Grafton, of Stourbridge, to Mrs. E. Ault, of Longford.

Mr. Thomas Pritchett, of Martley, to Miſs Pritchett, of Birmingham.

Died.] At Worceſter, Mrs. Evans, formerly miſtreſs of the Severn Iron public-houſe. Mrs. Godbere. Mrs. Stevenſon. In her 84th year, Mrs. Brooke, many years miſtreſs of a reſpectable boarding-ſchool in that city.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. Richard Carwardine, wine-merchant, to Mrs. Pritchard, of Holmer.

At Leominſter, Samuel Hughes, M. D to Miſs Edwards.

At Whitbourn, John Freeman, jun. of Gaines, eſq. to Miſs Danſey, of London, niece of Richard Danſey, eſq. of Clatter-park.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Wm. Griffiths, many years butler of the college. Mrs. Ellis.

In his 66th year, Mr. John Plevy, of Buttermore, near Leominſter.

At Malvern, Mr. Thomas Watcham, of Stoke Edith. His death was occaſioned by a fall from his horſe, as he was returning from Worceſter market. He had long been ſubject to fits, and this calamity overtaking him as he was riding, he had not the preſence of mind to diſentangle his foot from the ſtirrup, and was thus dragged by the horſe and dreadfully mangled.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The Duke of Norfolk is elected mayor of Glouceſter, on which occaſion he gave an elegant dinner, at his own expence, at the Spa-houſe, the corporation having ſuſpended all public entertainments during the war.

A journeyman miller at Durſley, in this county, of a muſical and mechanical turn, ſome time ſince made a violin, and afterwards a barrel-organ; which latter inſtrument he played by means of the great water-wheel of his

his master's mill. He has lately, without any assistance or instruction whatever, constructed an organ for Dursley church, remarkable for the fullness and melody of its tones.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. John Cornish, attorney, to Miss Sims. Mr. Hiorns, to Miss Yeoman. The Rev. Mr. T. Load, to Miss Brock. Mr. Osborne, attorney, to Miss Seager, of Shirehampton. Mr. Philip Wright, to Mrs. Cook. Captain John Jenkins, of Minchead, to Miss Susan Jenkins, of Watchet. Mr. Wm. Tanner, to Miss Ann Vaughan.

At Wotton-under-Edge, Goodson Vines, esq. to Mrs. Summers.

Died.] At Bristol, Mr. Charles Wayland, printer. Mr. Josiah Dando, agent to Mr. Wiltshire's London warehouse. Mrs. Clayfield. Suddenly, Mr. O. Norman, In her 68th year, Mrs. Margaret Plaiseway. Miss Fowler. In the prime of life, Mr. James Pidding. Aged 94, Mrs. Eleanor Laroche, sister to the late Alderman Laroche. Suddenly, Mrs. Langston, of the Seven Stars public-house. Mr. Jameson. Mr. Stone. Mrs. Allard. Mrs. Perry, of the Rose and Crown, Broadmead. Mrs. Baller. Mr. James Masey.

At Gloucester, suddenly, in an apoplectic fit, Mr. Williams, brandy-merchant.

At the Hot-Wells, Miss Maria Siddons, second daughter of Mrs. Siddons, of Drury-Lane Theatre.

At Thornbury, William Evans, esq. late captain of the 28th regiment of foot.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. George Jekyll, of Lincoln College, to Miss Ann Brown. Mr. Charles Brown, to Mrs. Elizabeth Smith. Mr. William Jackson, to Mrs. M. Duke.

At Moulsford, in the parish of Cholsey, John Collins, esq. of Milton, Berks, to Miss E. Evans, of Cholsey.

Died.] At Oxford, the Rev. John Davy, D. D. master of Baliol College. Mr. Richard Kimberley, second butler of Merton College.

In her 85th year, universally beloved and respected, Lady Henrietta Roper, widow of the late Robert Roper, esq. of Muffets, in the county of Hertford.

At Calthorpe House, near Banbury, after a short illness. Miss Cobb, eldest daughter of Thomas Cobb, esq. She was an amiable and accomplished young lady in the prime of life, deservedly esteemed by a numerous acquaintance, by whom she will long be regretted. Her death is a great affliction to her friends, and will be particularly felt by the younger part of her father's family, over whom, since the death of her mother, she exercised a maternal care.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. Thomas Dunkley, to Miss Mawbey, of Braunston.

The Rev. Daniel Washbourn, of Wellingborough, to Miss S. Bowden, of Tooting.

At Moulton, near Northampton, Mr. Thomas Pell, farmer, to Mrs. Cox.

Mr. Tester, of Wellingborough, to Miss Dunkley, of Northampton.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. Willis.

At Newport Pagnell, Miss Edmunds, eldest daughter of Mr. Edmunds, surgeon.

Aged 81, Mr. Robert Muggliston, formerly an eminent linen and woollen-draper in Peterborough.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Great Horwood, the Rev. Jonathan Briggs, vicar of Thornborough, to Miss Bradberry, of the former place.

Mr. William Bull, attorney, of Aylesbury, to Miss Brett, only daughter of the Rev. Peter Brett, of Charlton upon Otmoor.

Died.] At the Earl of Chesterfield's, at Baileys, near Salt-hill, in this county, the Right Hon. the Countess of Chesterfield. Her ladyship has left one daughter, Lady Harriet Stanhope, to lament her loss.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The county goal, towards the building of which the late Mr. Whitbread bequeathed 3,000l. is to be erected without delay. The Duke of Bedford has made a present of the ground, in the vicinity of Bedford, on the road leading to Clapham. Mr. Wing, a mason of Bedford, has contracted for the building at 7,000l. which leaves a surplus of 4,000l. to be taken out of the county rates.

Died.] At Woburn, in his 47th year, Mr. Furness, apothecary.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At St. Neots, after a short illness, George Reynolds, esq. formerly a major in the army, and afterwards for many years major in the Huntingdonshire militia.

At Godmanchester, George Rowley, esq. father of Owsley Rowley, esq. receiver-general for this county.

At Hilton, in his 63d year, Walter Peck, esq. He was many years in the commission of the peace, and conciliated at once the friendship and esteem of all who knew him.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] Edward Green, esq. of Hinxton, to Miss Humphreys, of Bath.

At Stuntney, Mr. Edward Cropley, second son of Mr. John Cropley, an opulent farmer at Ely, to Miss Hatch, of Northney, near Stuntney.

At Ely, Charles Dixon Green, esq. lieutenant in the 60th regiment of foot, now stationed in the West Indies, to Miss Mary Marshall, of Ely.

John Matthews, gent. of March, to Miss Moss.

Died.] At Ely, suddenly, Mr. Henry Beamas.

At Wisbech, in his 76th year, after a very severe and lingering illness, George Hawes, esq. formerly collector of the customs at that port.

Aged 63, Mr. John Hemington, many years an opulent farmer at Denny Abbey, but who had for some time retired from business.

A-

At Fen-Ditton, Miss Susan Forlow, youngest sister of John Forlow, esq. mayor of Cambridge.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. William Palgrave, jun. of Yarmouth, to Miss Baker.

The Rev. Mr. Lumkin, rector of Monewden, to Miss Goodwin, of Ipswich.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, of Halesworth, to Miss Charlotte Smyth, of Norwich.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 24, Mr. Reuben Deave Barett. In her 68th year, Mrs. Sarah Hamm. Mrs. Sarah Dring. Aged 50, Mr. Samuel Bond, auctioneer. In his 74th year, Mr. John Roper. Aged 67, Mrs. Jane Corver. Mr. Thomas Amy.

At Yarmouth, to which place he went for the benefit of his health, Mr. Edward Oxley, druggist, of Sudbury, aged 46. In his 67th year, Mr. Robert Smith, late one of the proprietors of the Norwich stage-coach. Mrs. Morris, wife of Captain Morris.

At Kettlestone, in her 22d year, Mrs. C. Leider, daughter of the Rev. James Cory, late rector of that parish.

Aged 64, Mr. Wm. Gilbert, of Hardly.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Henry Cuyler, esq. major of the 27th regiment of foot, and deputy adjutant-general to the forces in the West Indies, to Miss Stewart, daughter of the Rev. Charles Stewart, of Long Melford.

Mr. John Cockerill, farmer, of Beaumont's-hall, Pakenham, to Miss Craske, of Stowlangtoft.

The Rev. Thomas Seabrook, of Cavendish, to Miss E. Brewster.

Mr. Edward Harvey, of Old Newton, to Miss Ottley.

Died.] At Bury, in her 72d year, Mrs. Alexander, widow of the late Mr. William Alexander, merchant, of London, and daughter to the late Dr. Monsey, physician to Chelsea hospital. Also Mrs. Pryke.

Mrs. Alice Baker, of Brook's-hall Farm, Ipswich.

Mr. Samuel Collett, of Lowestoft.

At Sibton-park, John Clayton, esq. He served the office of high-sheriff for this county in 1796.

Mr. Seyer, formerly of the Horse and Groom in Melton.

Aged 78, Francis Beales, gent. warden of Melford hospital in this county.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hatfield, sincerely regretted by her relatives and a very numerous acquaintance, the Right Hon. Lady Frances Ann Bulkeley. She was the eldest daughter of the late Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, by his first wife, Mary, Countess of Peterborough, and sister to the Right Hon. Lady Preston. This family are lineally descended from the ancient Lord Mordaunt's, of Turvy, in Wiltshire. She has left an only sister, the Right Hon. Lady Mordaunt, lady of the bedchamber to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. The present Earl of Peterborough is only her half-brother. Her ladyship married a relation of the Right Hon. Lord Bulkeley, the Rev. Samuel Bulkeley, of Coedane, in the isle of Anglesea, prebendary of Bristol, and rector of Hinton, in Northamptonshire.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Goldhanger, Mr. Bentall, farmer, to Miss Forster, of Power's-hall, Witham.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. John Summers, jun. a member of Captain Gapp's volunteers.

At Colchester, Mr. Thomas Terrington, of Hull, lieutenant and quartermaster in the South Lincoln militia.

At Lawford, near Colchester, Mrs. Anne Rigby, sister of the late Right Hon. Richard Rigby.

John Richard Comyns, esq. of Burstead-Lodge, Billericay, grandson of the late Chief Baron Comyns, of Highland, in this county.

KENT.

Married.] At Rochester, Mr. Tho. Baker, to Miss Kerslake, of London.

At Deal, Mr. Parkeson, to Miss Mackeson.

At Lydd, Mr. Allen, to Miss Morrison.

At Appledore, Mr. Samson, farmer, to Miss Susannah Durrant.

At Milton, Mr. Thomas Hull, schoolmaster, to Miss Elizabeth Wood.

At Ash, after a courtship of 50 years, Richard Solly, farmer and grazier, to Miss Fearman.

At Word, Mr. William Bassett, of Yalden, to Miss Sarah Sawkins, of Lyminge. Also Mr. William Sawkins, to Miss Ann Baker.

In the isle of Thanet, Mr. Richardson, to Miss White.

At Cranbrook, Mr. Tanner, to Miss Ann Everden.

At Charing, Mr. William Harrison, to Miss Elizabeth Epps.

At Folkestone, Mr. Godden, to Miss Shorden.

Died.] At Canterbury, after a short illness, Mrs. Fuller. Robert Le Geyt, esq. of the archbishop's palace.

At Maidstone, Miss Roffe.

At Chatham, Mrs. Manclark, wife of Mr. Manclark, one of the clerks in the checque-office in the dock-yard. Mrs. Chidwick.

At Dover, Miss Knocker.

Killed by a shot fired from Archcliff-Fort, as the artillery-men were exercising the great guns, James Thomson, a marine, and Thomas Saunders, a seaman, of the sloop Osprey.

At Brompton, Mr. Bowers, master house-carpenter, of Chatham dock-yard. Mrs. Kincaid. Mrs. Colvill, wife of Lieut. Colvill, of the Chatham division of marines.

At Tunbridge, Mrs. Arnold. Mrs. Barber.

At Boxley, the Rev. George Barvill, rector of Leyborne.

At Cranbrook, Mr. William Newman, woolstapler.

At

At her ſeat at Teſton, in her 72d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Bouverie.

At Whitſtaple, Mrs. Smith.

At Lyminge, Mr. John Broadbridge.

At Tenterden, in his 90th year, Mr. Corke.

At Feverſham, aged 72, Mr. John Tappenden.

At Bromley, Edward Southouſe, eſq. of Manuden-hall, Herts.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Matſon.

Sir Charles Farnaby Ratcliffe, bart. one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the town and port of Hythe.

At Margate, aged 76, Mr. Twiſs, grocer.

At Eaſtry, Mr. Thomas Keble.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Lewes, Mr. Thomas Engliſh, to Miſs Rebecca Apſey.

Died.] At Lewes, Mrs. Cooper.

At Eaſt Grinſtead, Mrs. M. Ottley.

At Stanmer, near Lewes, Mrs. Metcalf, wife of the Rev. Mr. Metcalf, rector of that pariſh.

At Weſterton, near Chicheſter, in conſequence of a fall from his horſe, Mr. Henry Halſted, farmer.

At Wigſal, Mrs. Tryon, wife of Major Tryon, of the firſt Northampton regiment of militia.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. T. Higgs, to Miſs H. Webb, of Ruſcomb. Mr. Thomas Simcock, coachmaſter, in Reading, to Miſs Mary Halliwell, only daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Halliwell, of Newbury, proprietor of the Bath coaches.

At Moulsford, in the pariſh of Cholſey, Mr. John Collins, of Milton, to Miſs M. Evans, of Cholſey.

Mr. Joſeph Wickwar, of Bangor, near Newbury, to Miſs Ann Coverdale, eldeſt daughter of John Coverdale, eſq. of Ingateſon-Hall, Eſſex.

The Rev. James Lane, B. D. fellow of Jeſus college, Oxford, and rector of Remenham, in this county, to Miſs Elizabeth Turton, youngeſt daughter of Wm. Turton, eſq. of Olveſton, Glouceſterſhire.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. George Bayles, maſter of the blue-ſchool in that town.

On Pinkney's Green, near Maidenhead, Robert Oxlade, eſq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Wincheſter, Mr. C. Wooldridge, attorney, to Miſs Weddell. Mr. Paul, of College-mill, to Miſs Camis.

At Southampton, Mr. Richard Martin, of the Fountain inn, to Miſs Jane Jacobs, of Hill and Sidford.

Died.] At Wincheſter, Mrs. Anne Clarke.

In her 42d year, Mrs. Bowles, of Bolderwood Lodge, in the New Foreſt.

At Huſhborne Tarrant, aged 75, Mrs. Marten.

At Cowdon cottage, near Andover, in his 55th year, Mr. William Burrough Child.

At Good-worth Clatford, Mr. Joſeph Welch.

At Weſt Cowes, Iſle of Wight, W. R. Pepperell, eſq. only ſon of Sir William Pepperell, bart.

The Rev. James Worſley, rector of Gatcombe, Iſle of Wight, one of the magiſtrates for that county, and a commiſſioner for the ſale of the land-tax.

WILTSHIRE.

At a meeting of the committee of the Saliſbury and Southampton canal, it appeared upon an accurate inveſtigation, that the works on every part of the canal are completing in a very ſubſtantial manner; that the navigation will be open to Dean by Chriſtmas, and the whole undertaking will be entirely completed by Midſummer next.

Married.] At Saliſbury, Mr. Webb, to Miſs Hunt.

At Newton Toney, the Chevalier Henry Roquemont, of Willbury Houſe, an emigrant French officer of cavalry, to Miſs Freeman, of Appleſhaw, daughter of the late John Freeman, eſq. of Chull Lodge. This lady brings her huſband a fortune of 35,000l.

The Rev. Thomas South, of Broad Chalke, to Miſs Pinckney, of Knighton.

Died.] At Saliſbury, in her 68th year, Mrs. Barnard. Greatly lamented, Miſs L. Cotton, third daughter of the late Sir John Hynde Cotton, bart.

At Trowbridge, Mrs. Reynolds, a maiden lady, aunt of Mr. Richard Reynolds, and of Frederick Reynolds, the dramatiſt, to each of whom ſhe has bequeathed a handſome fortune.

At Market Lavington, Mrs. Trickey.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Dorcheſter, the Rev. Abel Edwards, diſſenting miniſter, to Miſs Channing. Mr. S. Churchill, to Miſs Branham.

Mr. Wm. Enſon, of Sherborne, to Miſs Tabitha Shew, of Belmont.

Iſaac Tucker, eſq. of Bridport, to Miſs Tucker, of Burton.

Mr. Henry Kaines, jun. of Manſton, to Miſs Clarke, of Blandford.

Died.] At Dorcheſter, Mrs. Cozens, a lady of great reſpectability and fortune, and widow of Arthur Cozens, late of Yetminſter. Mrs. Galpin, of the White Hart Inn.

At Weymouth, aged 96, Capt. Trenchard.

Mrs. Willett, wife of John Willett, eſq. of Merly Houſe, in this county.

At Poole, Mr. Glover, adjutant of the Staffordſhire ſupplementary militia: he was returning from Woodbury fair, when his horſe taking fright, threw him, and fractured his ſkull.

At Bere Regis, aged 77, Mrs. Curtis.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The bridge at Bridgewater is now completed. It is principally compoſed of caſt iron, brought in pieces from Coalbrooke Dale, Shropſhire, by water carriage, and conſiſts of one arch, 75 feet in the ſpan. The road

road way is 24 feet in the clear, including two foot pave-ways. It is lighted with ſix lamps, and coſt 4000l. which expence was defrayed by an additional toll on all the turnpikes leading to the town. The former bridge had ſtood 500 years, and was built by an ancient lord of Bridgewater. The piers are not yet quite taken away. This new bridge is one of the handſomeſt in the kingdom.

The new fair on Kingſdown was held on the 24th of September, for the firſt time, and was attended by a concourſe of dealers far exceeding the moſt ſanguine expectation.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. Joſeph Hawker, of Barrington, to Mrs. Jane Malla, of Widcombe. Mr. Wm. Warner, to Miſs Huſbands. Mr. James Tudgee, to Miſs Elizabeth Haynes. Mr. Samuel Huckvale, to Miſs Hannah Frances Parſons. Captain James, of the royal navy, to Miſs C. Yeeles. Mr. J. Griffiths, to Miſs Jane Robinſon. Edward Bellamy, of the 13th light dragoons, to Miſs Sarah Anne Cobbe.

At the ſame place, his excellency the Chevalier d'Almeida, Portugueze ambaſſador, to the daughter of the Marquis de Marialva, hereditary maſter of the horſe to the court of Portugal.

At Wells, Mr. George Newman, to Miſs L. Burne.

Died.] At Bath, Miſs Powell, ſole heireſs of the late Charles Powell, eſq. of Caſtle Maddock, Brecknockſhire. Mr. J. Fiſher: his death was occaſioned by eating too freely of nuts. In her 90th year, Mrs. Deane, ſiſter to the late Sir Wm. Draper, K. B. Mrs. Tucker, of the Jamaica punch-houſe, St. James's-ſtreet. Mr. Charles Millar, who lately kept the Ring of Bells in the Grove. Mrs. Tyndale. Mrs. Cottell. Aged 71, Major General Ogilvie, formerly of the 3d regiment of Guards: he went to bed the preceding night apparently in good health, and had been converſing with a friend but a few minutes before he expired. Mrs. Stone, daughter of Sir Edward Baynton, bart. Mr. Friday. Mrs. Daſh. Mr. Browne, attorney.

At Taunton, after a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Bovet, wife of Mr. Bovet, attorney, and daughter of James Kirkpatrick, eſq. ſome years ſince clerk of the peace for the county of Somerſet.

At Frome, Mr. Gregory, of the Bell Inn.

In the pariſh of Uphill, the Rev. Walter Chapman, vicar of Banwell, in this county: his death was occaſioned by a fall from his horſe, which diſlocated his neck, and put an immediate period to his exiſtence. He was ſon of the late Rev. Dr. Walter Chapman, many years rector of Bradford, and maſter of St. John's Hoſpital, Bath.

At Shepton Mallet, Mrs. Watts, wife of Samuel Watts, gent. Mr. Levi Ames.

At Stoncaſton, in the prime of life, Mr. John Miles.

At Holbrooke Houſe, in this county, Wm. Fooks, eſq. rear-admiral of the blue.

In the pariſh of Wookey, Mrs. Lax.

At Weſt Horrington, near Wells, Mr. John Catgutt.

At Maiden Bradley, in conſequence of a fall from his horſe, Mr. Perry, a domeſtic in the Duke of Somerſet's family.

At Woolley, near Bradford, Miſs Baſkerville.

At his lodgings at Bath, Edmund Earl of Cork and Orrery, colonel of the Somerſetſhire militia. His lordſhip was born in 1742, and ſucceeded his brother Hamilton, late Earl of Cork and Orrery, in 1764, being the ſecond ſurviving ſon of John Earl of Orrery, much celebrated as the friend of Swift, Pope, Arbuthnot, &c. and for his writings: in whoſe perſon the two earldoms of Cork and Orrery became united. As ſoon as his lordſhip took his ſeat in the Houſe of Lords as Baron Boyle, he joined with that truly reſpectable body of men who formed the oppoſition for the firſt twenty years of the preſent reign; and we find his name in all the diviſions in the Houſe of Lords at that time, and to ſeveral of the proteſts, particularly that ſhort but ſpirited one entered into on the ejection of Lord Chatham's motion to bring in a bill on the great affair of the Middleſex election. Yet, notwithſtanding his lordſhip's cloſe connection with this body, we do not find him appointed to any place during the ſhort time they were in power. His lordſhip, in the year he ſucceeded to the title, married Miſs Ann Courtenay, daughter of Richard Courtenay, Eſq. and niece to the late Earl of Sandwich, by whom he has one ſon, John Richard Viſcount Dungannon, born in 1765, who is now captain of a company in the Coldſtream regiment of guards, with the rank of colonel.

DEVONSHIRE.

Died.] At Exeter, the Rev. Robert Tarrant, A. M. He was one of the prebendaries of Exeter cathedral, and had been more than 42 years rector of St. Petrock, and ſequeſtrator of St. Kerian, in that city.

Alſo Mr. Walker. Aged 79, Miſs M. Sanderſon.

At Plymouth, aged 68, Mrs. Crees, wife of W. Crees, eſq. agent victualler at that port. On the 6th inſtant, after a few days illneſs, Mr. Robert Harris, of Plymouth Dock, ſurgeon of the royal navy, and contractor for French ſick priſoners of war at that port.

At Kingſbridge, aged 88, Wm. Woolcott, eſq. many years an eminent ſurgeon and apothecary of Dartmouth, and uncle to Dr. Woolcott, generally known by the name of Peter Pindar.

CORNWALL.

At Falmouth, and other ports in this county, as well as on the coaſt of Devon, great preparations are making to reſume the pilchard fiſhery; the great marts, Turkey and the Greek iſlands, being now fully open to the Engliſh.

THE arrivals during the month have been very conſiderable, particularly from the Baltic, Weſt-Indies, Liſbon, and a fleet of 18 Eaſt-Indiamen. The Bengal ſhips, with two from Columbo, brought the following cargoes:

BENGAL PIECE-GOODS.

	Pieces.		Pieces.
MUSEINS.		Bazar Aſſortments - - -	25
Coſſaes - - - -	16,400	Bandannoes - - - -	4,250
Doreas - - - - -	3,150	Carridarries - - - -	674
Mulmuls - - - - -	850	Cuttannees - - - -	1,656
Ditto Handkerchiefs - -	2,500	Ditto Flowered - - -	690
Neckcloths - - - -	200	Cuſhtaes - - - -	1,300
Terrindams - - - -	700	Dyſookſoys - - - -	200
CALLICOES.		Ginghams - - - -	400
Baftaes - - - -	47,569	Herba Lungees - - -	100
Callipatties - - - -	1,080	Romals Soot - - - -	23,100
Emmerties - - - -	2,200	Ditto Paliicat - - -	800
Gurahs - - - - -	8,970	Ditto Sicketcloy - -	400
Humhums - - - -	4,100	Ditto Barnagore - -	2,200
Putcahs - - - -	120	Ditto New - - - -	200
Mammoodies - - -	500	Ditto Gilderſoy - -	200
Sallums - - - -	100	Ditto Silk Lungee - -	300
Sannoes - - - -	1,200	Seerſuckers - - -	3,100
PROHIBITED.		Taffaties - - - -	1,000
Atchabannies - - -	494	Ditto Striped - - -	200

Sugar, Bags, 24,261,	- Cwt.	34,975	Borax unrefined, Duppers 73, Cwt. 160
Shellack, Cheſts 10,	- Cwt.	51	Saltpetre, Bags 17,327, - Cwt. 24,200
Cotton, Bales 1,672,	- lb.	355,516	Cinnamon, Bales 4,639, - lb. 429,800
Ginger, Bags 1,537,	- Cwt.	1,660	Raw-ſilk, Bales 436, Murter 1, lb. 69,812
Pepper, - - -	lb.	247,101	Lack Lake, Boxes 4, - Cwt. 806

Beſides privilege-goods, conſiſting chiefly of indigo, ſugar, and piece-goods.

The Eaſt-India ſugar, at the company's late ſale of 23,000 bags, went very high, which will probably encourage them to increaſe their import of that article.

The ſale of raw-ſilk went from 10 to 30 *per cent.* higher than the preceding ſale: China, in particular, ſold uncommonly high, on account of the ſcarcity of it for ſome time previous to the ſale, and the ſmall quantity put up. The price will probably keep up for ſome time, as the fleet lately arrived has brought only 400 bales of China ſilk, and 437 bales of Bengal. A further import of the latter article is, however, expected before the February ſale. The Bengal organzine, of which there was only 30 lots in the late ſale, ſold for very little more than it would have gone at in the raw; the company muſt therefore ſuſtain a loſs upon it, which may have more effect than any arguments reſpecting the impropriety of this ſpeculation, in inducing them to relinquiſh it. Italian raw-ſilks are very ſcarce, and have rather advanced in price. Of Foſſombrone there is none in the market, except a few bales of inferior quality: Peſſaro is likewiſe very ſcarce. Friuli, of which alſo there is but little, is from 34s. to 35s. gr. lb. French raws are from 22s. 6d. to 25s. ſm. lb. Forli from 34s. to 35s. gr. lb. Thrown ſilks have likewiſe advanced a little; ſuperfine Bergam in particular, which is at preſent from 31s. to 34. Piedmont from 32s. to 37s.

Pepper continues at a very high price.

The STOCKS have continued to riſe ſince our laſt report. The expected operation of the ſale of the land-tax, aided by the influence of the late naval victories, upon public confidence, may, in ſome degree, account for this riſe, and in all probability, will for ſome time at leaſt tend to a ſtill further increaſe to the value of the public funds.

Bank Stock, on the 16th of October, was at 126, and has riſen to 130.—*5 per Cent. Annuities*, on the 25th of Sept. were at 79¼; riſe on the 4th of October to 80⅛, and were on the 27th of October at 81 5-8th.—*4 per Cent. Conſols.* were, on the 16th of October, at 65⅛; roſe on the 24th to 66 5-8th; and were, on the 27th of October, at 67⅛.—*3 per Cent. Conſols.* on the 25th of Sept. were at 50 3-8th; roſe on the 4th of October to 51¼, on the 24th of October to 52⅞; and were, on the 27th of October, at 53 1-8th.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE harveſt has now, we believe, been finiſhed in every part of the iſland, and has almoſt every where been highly productive. It has alſo, with very few exceptions, been got in remarkably well. One of our reports from the northern part of the iſland obſerves, that a finer harveſt than the laſt cannot be remembered in theſe parts, and the autumn, ſo far, has been extremely favourable. Grain, of all ſorts, has been houſed in the moſt perfect order, and, in general, found to yield well from the ſheaf. The weather was ſo fine, that corn ripened even and quickly, and was got in unimpaired. Wheats, with a few exceptions, were

a good

a good crop; barley failed in no inſtance, except on very light ſoils; oats almoſt univerſally turned out well. The flail is not yet freely applied, particularly to oats and barley.

The account of our Norfolk reporter is, however, not quite ſo favourable in ſome circumſtances; he ſays the continued and uncommon dryneſs of the ſummer, and early part of the autumn, has, in ſome reſpects, been very unfavourable to the farmers. The wheats, however, bore the drought extremely well; the ordinary crops flouriſhed, and thoſe luxuriant ones which a wet ſeaſon would have inevitably *laid down*, ſtood againſt the ſickle at harveſt, with a heavy ear and well-corned kernel. The ſummer corns were in general very light, particularly thoſe which were late ſown: and thoſe which were ſown either on *very* heavy, or on *very* light ſoil. *Peaſe*, at beſt, a precarious crop, were much mildewed, and, in ſome places, maggot-eaten: horſe-beans that eſcaped the louſe, are a good ſample. But the miſchief of a thin crop is permanent; if corn does not cover the land, weeds will; the pea and bean ſtubble, therefore, are in moſt inſtances very foul; and thoſe farmers were probably the wiſeſt, who, inſtead of ſuffering the ſward to remain till Michaelmas, and then ſetting it with wheat, broke up the land as ſoon as the crop was harveſted. By this means the heat and drought would penetrate to the roots, and deſtroy many of the weeds before they had ſeeded.

The extreme goodneſs of the ſeaſon has in general afforded the farmer an opportunity of putting in the new crop of wheat to advantage. On thoſe grounds, however, that are *now* covered with turnips, he muſt ſtand the chance of the future ſeaſon. From Norfolk, we are indeed informed, that notwithſtanding the harveſts were uncommonly early this year, the wheats do not appear to have been got in before their uſual time: on the ſtiff clayey lands, farmers could not break up their layers ſo ſoon as they wiſhed to have done, in conſequence of the drought; and on the light ſandy ſoils, to have ſown would have been a mere waſte of ſeed; wheats will not vegetate in duſt. No time, however, was loſt: for the muck-cart was kept in continual motion, with infinitely leſs wear and tear of horſe and cart, and conſequently with much more expedition, than it would have been in wet weather. Some fine ſhowers fell at the latter end of September, and the farmers without any interruption, broke up their lands in fine order: the young wheats ſoon ſprouted, and now look remarkably well.

Turnips are, we believe, generally a good crop. In Norfolk, we underſtand the farmers were remarkably fortunate this year in the ſeaſon of turnip ſowing: ſome of the earlier plants were indeed taken off by the fly, but by far the greater part even of thoſe eſcaped its ravages; ſome gentle and warm ſhowers ſoon fell, and promoted incipient vegetation; the leaves of the plants, as they grew larger, were kept in almoſt continued agitation by the winds, and exerciſe being alike ſalubrious to vegetable and animal nature, the plants looked healthy, and promiſed an abundant increaſe. Drought, however, has ſucceeded, and the turnips are much affected by it: on light lands a mildew has, in many places, ſeized them. But the diſeaſe which is by far the moſt prevalent among turnips this year, and, which, indeed, prevails in a very unuſual degree, is called, among Norfolk farmers, the *anbury*; the cauſe of this diſeaſe is not yet aſcertained: if drought does not immediately produce it, the coincidence of a remarkably dry ſeaſon, and a remarkably anburied turnip crop, juſtifies a ſuſpicion that the former may, in ſome meaſure at leaſt, contribute to promote the latter.

Potatoes have generally anſwered pretty well, except on ſharp gravelly ſoils, where the diſeaſe called the *curl*, has often done injury. The crops are now taking up, and ſeem to turn out well.

Our Norfolk correſpondent alſo reports, that during the greater part of the ſummer, the farmers have ſuffered ſeverely from the want of feed for their horſes and cattle: the graſs, excepting on meadows and low lands, was parched up for a conſiderable time. Such a ſcarcity of feed, indeed, has not been remembered for many years; cows, in moſt places, have yielded but little milk; and the writer of this has been obliged to give his horſes a lock of clover hay at the noon hours, and a feed of corn and chaff mixed: ſome perſons in his neighbourhood were obliged to give their cows turnips, when they were not larger than a common ſized apple! This ſcarcity of green food has not, however, been by any means generally experienced. In ſome diſtricts there has been an abundant produce of this kind.

Hops. At Weyhill fair the quantity of new hops was leſs than in any one year for thirty years paſt. One plantation, that laſt year produced thirty tons, had not 15 cwt. this year. The Farnham plantations had more hops in proportion than the country ones. Prices of new, from twelve pounds to twenty-two guineas; brown yearlings, nine guineas; good, up to twelve; fine ones higher. There were ſome ſamples of Kent hops ſhewn; prices from eight guineas to ten.

Horses, at the ſame fair, were plentiful, and very cheap, particularly ſome good colts of the cart breed, and others equally uſeful.

Hogs are every where in abundance, and very cheap.

Cattle. Lean cattle are conſiderably lowered in their prices, and ſeem ſtill on the decline.

Sheep are alſo conſiderably reduced in price. At Lewes fair, which generally regulates the prices of South Down ſheep, the beſt and prime ewes bought from 32s. to 33s. per head: wethers from 28s. 29s. and 30s. per head; lambs ſold dear, from 20s. to 24s. per head. In this and every other large fair, they begin to decline in prices.

*** *To this Number is added a very large* Map *of* Egypt, *intended to illuſtrate the military Movements of General* Bounaparte.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XXXVIII.] FOR NOVEMBER, 1798. [VOL. VI.

The Numbers of this Work which were out of print being now reprinted, complete Sets, in Five Volumes, or any single Number or Volume, may be had of any Bookseller in the British Dominions.

Communications on any Subject of a practical or useful Nature, or relative to any Matters of Fact, are always thankfully received, and should be addressed, post-paid, to Mr. PHILLIPS, *No. 71, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THERE are few subjects relative to the internal policy of this kingdom entitled to more attention, than that which concerns the management and maintainance of the parochial poor. And it has accordingly, within these few years, furnished considerable employment both to the press and to the senate. But in proportion to its importance, is the necessity of guarding the public against any mistakes which may inadvertently have crept into popular treatises on this branch of political œconomy. In Mr. GOOD's valuable dissertation on "*The best Means of Maintaining and Employing the Poor*," lately published, there is an error of this kind, which it appears to me may be productive of much evil, if it is suffered to remain unnoticed. It may lead many parishes to submit to an unreasonable charge for the maintainance of their poor; and discourage others from those exertions, which alone can effectually reduce the present enormous amount of the parochial expenditure. It may be thought, perhaps, that I the more readily advert to this oversight of Mr. GOOD's, because it will afford me an opportunity at the same time of vindicating my little publication respecting the Shrewsbury House of Industry, from a very severe, and I think it will appear untounded attack, made upon it by this gentleman. If, nevertheless, the community should be at all interested in correcting this mistake likewise, they will not think the less favourably of me, for endeavouring to prove that I have not deceived or misled them; though at the same time I should indulge that honest and honourable feeling, which it becomes every man to entertain, when thus arraigned at the Bar of the public.

In houses of industry, or other parochial receptacles, where large bodies of the poor are supported, a difference of one shilling per head in the weekly cost of their maintainance, becomes a very serious object. Mr. GOOD states, that the actual expence incurred for the diet of the poor, by the Court of Guardians at Norwich, is averaged at 2s. 10d. each per week. The prudence, perseverance, and œconomy manifested by these gentlemen, are very justly extolled by Mr. GOOD, and they are entitled to equal applause for their humane and liberal treatment of their paupers. I conceive therefore, that it is very material the public should be informed that the poor are actually supplied with provisions on a liberal diet, in the very place here stated, at less than two shillings per head per week.

If Mr. GOOD had consulted a document, which he ought not to have overlooked, namely, the annual account, printed by order of the Court of Guardians at Norwich, he would have seen his error. That account for the year ending April 1798, states, that the average number of poor supported that year in their workhouses and infirmaries, was 1343, and their expence in provisions as follows, viz.

	£	s.	d.
Beef,	1645	4	4
Beer,	440	6	6
Bread, flour and dough,	2798	7	1
Butter	1145	11	9
Cheese,	135	2	5
Grocery,	197	11	8
Milk,	103	17	5
Oatmeal,	50	9	7
Peas and rice.	81	3	2
Potatoes,	30	14	9
Salt,	64	2	0
Total of provisions for 1343 poor	6692	9	11

Which amounts to £4 19 7¾ per head per annum, *one shilling and eleven pence* each per week.

In the printed account of the Shrewsbury House of Industry published in 1791, it was stated that the provisions for the poor (one third of whom were children) cost one shilling and sixpence halfpenny for each weekly. Those who have calculated

the advance that has taken place in many articles of provision since that period, will not think that statement erroneous, or incredible. At the *present time* butcher's meat, bread, and many other items, are considerably dearer at Norwich than at Shrewsbury; and the poor at Norwich are *now* fed for one shilling and eleven pence each per week: yet that statement in the Shrewsbury account, together with one other of less moment—that only two children out of ninety-one born in the house, had died *therein* within two months after their birth—Mr. Good considers as sufficient ground for the following severe censure:—"Such inaccuracies should be avoided, because they tend to discredit a whole book, on whatever subject, and with whatever ability it may be compiled."—I can assure Mr. Good, that the fact respecting provisions, was correctly stated from actual experiment made by very intelligent gentlemen then in the direction; nor after what I have above adduced, will it appear at all improbable. Our butcher's meat was purchased greatly under the price Mr. Good has stated; and, at the present hour, *our* bushel of wheat, which costs seven shillings, will produce 80 pounds of very good bread. Mr. Good calculates the cost of that article, at twopence per pound. With respect to the other particular—the number of infants *born in the house*, who died there within two months after their birth—I admit that it is very possible the secretary might have omitted registering one or more deaths. I know, however, from my own personal observation whilst in the Direction, that the general preservation of their lives, during the two months after parturition, had been very remarkable. Nor is it so "miraculous," when it is considered that the mothers were generally taken from the abodes of filth, wretchedness and misery; lodged in warm and comfortable apartments; attended by nurses, and provided with every thing that their condition required. The circumstance by no means admits of a comparison with the mortality of a whole district. And if in *the whole of* the Pays de Vaud, the proportion is one in 59, is it so incredible that in *one house*, with these advantages, only two should have died at two months old out of 91? which was the fact I stated.

Another mistake of Mr. GOOD's I am a little surprized at. He *presumes*, that both at Norwich and Shrewsbury, a very considerable diminution in the number of the poor in their respective houses had taken place between 1789 and 1794; and on this unfounded *presumption*, calculates the expence per head at Shrewsbury for the latter year. It so happened indeed, that at Norwich, there were 300 fewer in 1792 than in 1789: but in 1794, the numbers were again advanced from 1141 which they are stated to have been in 1792, to 1481; and at Shrewsbury, from 324 in 1789, to 364 in 1794. The events of the last seven years have not been calculated to diminish the number of those poor who became chargeable to their parishes, or the expence of their support. At Norwich, their disbursements in 1789 amounted to 17,486l. 19s. 11d. In 1797, to 25,516l. 7s. 8d. which great additional expence has been incurred by the increase of what they call their out-door allowances, together with their pay to militia men's families.

Mr. GOOD then would have no just cause to complain, if I was to retort his charge and say—"*Such inaccuracies should be avoided, because they tend to discredit a whole book, on whatever subject, and with whatever ability it may be compiled.*" But though I wish him to feel that he has failed a little in point of liberality, I very readily admit the value of his publication, which is written with much judgment and general impartiality; contains many useful suggestions, and is untinctured with those preconceived groundless prejudices, that have disgraced many late pamphlets on this subject.

J. WOOD.

Shrewsbury, Nov. 19, 1798.

P. S. In the printed account of the house of industry established at Dublin, the average cost of their poor for 1797, is stated at 3l. 0s. 10d. per head per annum. At Liverpool, for the last year, I am informed their provisions came only to 1s. 6d. per head per week.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS it has already appeared, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, that the public are interested in the Dissolution of the Northampton Academy, you will greatly oblige me, as well as gratify many of your readers, by inserting in the next number, the following papers, together with a few preliminary hints.

I should not have troubled you, in the present form, could I have had justice done me, through another channel; but the simple fact is this: The paper to which I have replied, and which you will

will pleaſe to inſert firſt, is copied from a Scotch Miſſionary Magazine, of which a reverend gentleman in Edinburgh, is one of the Editors. And, as the account is in ſeveral particulars falſe, and contains, by way of inſinuation, very ſevere reflections on my conduct as Theological Tutor, I ſent the anſwer, which you perceive ſhould be inſerted next, to the aforeſaid gentleman, as what I thought a ſufficient reply to an anonymous and therefore unmanly attack. It was alſo accompanied with a ſerious expoſtulatory letter, which I muſt alſo beg you will publiſh, as the gentleman has not had the civility to take any notice of the letter; nor, as I find, by a friend whom I have employed to call upon him, is he diſpoſed to publiſh my reply. His Magazine, he ſays, is not deſigned to be a repoſitory for charges and defences. But if it admits the one, Sir, ought it not the other? Why this is not done in the preſent caſe, I wiſh an impartial public to judge, feeling the utmoſt confidence, that at their tribunal, I ſhall receive a favourable verdict. As none can ſpeak with confidence and certainty equal to my own pupils, reſpecting my diſcharging the duties of my office, in the lecture-room, with fidelity; on the contrary, I have challenged them to contradict, if poſſible, what I have advanced, reſpecting the obſervance of Mr. Coward's will. And, that not the leaſt room may be left for any doubt, I now call upon any other perſon to do it, who has been in any form, connected with the Academy.—The ſtatement given in the Miſſionary Magazine I am confident was written by ſome one ignorant of the internal ſtate of the ſeminary; or, who has wickedly miſrepreſented both the ſtudents and me.

(COPY.)

Northampton Theological Academy.

"Ever anxious to give notice of whatever either gives a blow to error, or aids the cauſe of truth, we announce with ſatisfaction the diſſolution of the Theological Academy at Northampton. This academy was begun by the eminently pious Dr. Doddridge, and had conſiderable funds bequeathed to it, by a gentleman of the name of Coward. By the will of its worthy founder, it appears to have been intended for educating pupils in the principles of Calviniſm. For many years, however, it has been on the ſtrongeſt grounds ſuſpected of being tinctured, not a little, with Socinian principles. Lately, a young gentleman from Scotland was invited to be one of the tutors. He ſoon found the ſtate of the ſeminary ſo bad, and the rejection of the peculiar doctrines of the goſpel ſo univerſal, open and avowed, that ſacrificing his ſalary to his conſcience, he thought it neceſſary to propoſe to the truſtees its total diſſolution, as the only remaining expedient by which the evil, now become inveterate, could be exterminated. His integrity merits the higheſt praiſe, while we cannot but lament the criminal and fatal miſmanagement which ſubjected him to the diſagreeable neceſſity of ſuch a meaſure. How criminal to teach in a clandeſtine manner, principles deſtructive of thoſe which muſt have been profeſſed, in order to gain acceſs into ſo important a ſituation, under pretence of refining chriſtianity, to ſap its foundations; and all the while conceal the ſtate of the ſeminary, the prevailing principles, characters, and conduct of the ſtudents, from thoſe whoſe truſt required them to demand, and entitled them to receive the moſt ample information, yet ſuch we believe have very generally been the practices by which Socinianiſm has of late years been rendered ſo prevalent. The diſſolution of this Academy, while it is a ſubject of rejoicing to the ſerious in the the town and county of Northampton, will, we truſt, be found beneficial to the intereſts of the goſpel among the Diſſenters at large. The worthy managers are ſoon, we underſtand, to found the inſtitution on a better baſis. May their good endeavours proſper, and their charge begin at laſt to flouriſh under happy auſpices."

COPY OF MY REPLY.

To the Rev. ———, Editor of the Miſſionary Magazine.

SIR,

"Some *anonymous* writer in your Magazine for Auguſt, having thought proper to give information to the public, of the diſſolution of the Academy at Northampton, and to accompany it with inſinuations, conjectures, and aſſertions, worthy of ſo *reſpectable* an author, I think it proper, through the ſame medium, to declare, that ſome of the leading articles in that account, relating to myſelf, as theological tutor, to the ſtate of the family, and the character of the ſtudents, are either entirely falſe, or groſsly miſrepreſented. With reſpect particularly to the mode of lecturing on the doctrines of Chriſtianity, I affirm, in oppoſition to the inſinuations of that writer, that the direction contained in Mr. Coward's will has been uniformly regarded, and conſcientiouſly obeyed; and I challenge any pupil who has ever been under my care, to contradict this. The charge too of concealing the ſtate of the ſeminary from thoſe who were intitled to the moſt ample information, is unfounded, and betrays as much ignorance as malice. The truſtees, Sir, have not been intentionally deceived: and it is ſcarcely poſſible that they could, ſince, beſides our annual interviews at London, and examinations at Northampton, the inſtitution was at all times entirely open to their enquiries and inſpection.

Few

"Few characters, I believe, are more generally or juſtly execrated, than ſecret calumniators—aſſaſſins who ſtab in the dark. If my preſent diſguiſed ſlanderer ſhould write again, I ſhall not think him worth a moment's notice, unleſs the diſguiſe be thrown off, and he fairly ſubſcribes his name."

Northampton, JOHN HORSEY.
October 6, 1798.

Copy of the private Letter which I ſent to the Editor of the Miſſionary Magazine.

REVEREND SIR,

"I have ſent a few lines to Mr. MATTHEWS in London, (a copy of which is on the other ſide of this paper) to be inſerted in your Miſſionary Magazine. But this morning I accidentally diſcovered, that he only *ſells* it, and that communications addreſſed to you, may be left with any of the *publiſhers*. Fearing, therefore, that you may not receive this communication in time, (for I muſt have it in this month, or preſent it to the public through ſome other channel), I now tranſcribe it, that it may paſs directly from Northampton to Edinburgh.

"The account given in the number for Auguſt, reſpecting the diſſolution of the Academy at Northampton, which, indeed, I did not ſee till laſt week, is ſuch a mortal ſtab to my character, as to require *immediate* notice. And how you, who know ſo little of the internal concerns and regulations of the Academy, could admit ſuch a libel, (not to ſay *write* it, though I think you are reſponſible as the Editor,) is, to many, very aſtoniſhing. Where I am known, and here in particular, where I have reſided three and twenty years, I flatter myſelf that I poſſeſs a character, too well eſtabliſhed to be eaſily overthrown. But if the inſinuations and charges in that paper were true, I muſt be not only defective in character, and ſomewhat cenſurable, but a villain of uncommon magnitude.—To ſap the foundations of chriſtianity under the *pretence* of refining it.—to *teach*, in a *clandeſtine* manner, principles deſtructive of thoſe which I had profeſſed; and to *conceal* the ſtate of the ſeminary from the truſtees, and yet know that to be as bad as the writer repreſents it? What could be worſe! And this is the light in which you poſt me up to the public, as widely as your Magazine circulates. Now, Sir, reconſider this a moment. Is this treating another as you would wiſh to be treated yourſelf? Could not the diſſolution of the Northampton Academy have been announced to the public without theſe falſe inſinuations and virulent aſperſions? Surely this is no part of the ſpirit of chriſtian meekneſs, or brotherly love, which our common Maſter taught, and which your Magazine, as a *religious* one, undoubtedly ought to inculcate."

The peculiarity of the caſe, which I have thus ſtated at large, and in which the claims of character and the cauſe of liberty are intereſted, will, I preſume, induce you to publiſh the whole of what I have ſent, and thereby you will confer a real obligation, on Sir, your conſtant reader,

Northampton, JOHN HORSEY.
Nov. 21, 1798.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE MINES OF SPAIN.

By M. HOPPENSACK*.

MR. HOPPENSACK, ſuperintendant of the Spaniſh mines, publiſhed in 1796 two memoirs on this ſubject, written in the German language, which contain ſome intereſting matter. It is well known that the Romans uſed to procure a conſiderable quantity of gold from Spain; and they alſo obtained iron, ſilver, and copper. Mr. H. found in an ancient mine a piece of impure copper, containing more than a tenth part of its weight of ſilver, vitreous ſilver ore with native ſilver, and ponderous ſpar with red ſilver ore. In the times of the Goths and Saracens theſe mines were neglected, ſo that only ſmall quantities of lead and copper were obtained from them; and they are ſtill neglected, the quickſilver mines alone occupying the public attention. The famous Counts Fugger in 1551 obtained the privilege of working the ſilver mine at Guadaleaval, anciently occupied by the Carthaginians. They found it very rich, ſo that it had for ſome years yielded to the king annually twenty-four millions of reals as his fifth. They continued to work it for thirty years, which was the period of their grant, and afterwards it fell into the hands of a French company. In 1775, Mr. H. had the ſuperintendence of it; but the works were in a ruinous ſtate, and but little ore was left. He propoſed to abandon the old works, and ſink new ones; but this was deemed too hazardous, and in 1779 the company was broken up.

The mountains of Guadaleaval are compoſed of argillaceous ſchiſt with mica. The veins in which the metal is found are commonly ponderous ſpar, quartz, and micaceous ſand.

There is found at Teruel, in a gangue of quartz and white feldſpar, grey copper ore, cupreous pyrites, grey ſilver ore, *(fahlers)* oxyd of copper in cryſtals, ſulphuret of antimony, and cinnabar; and on account of this laſt, the Spaniſh government take the working of it into their own hands.

* Extracted from the "*Annales de Chimie.*"

The

The only tin mines that are worked are in Gallicia. The ore is in cryſtals running through a bed of granite. One of theſe cryſtals was found which weighed twenty-five pounds.

The lead mines have been worked with great diligence ever ſince the expulſion of the Moors. The potters procure from them compact galena, called by them *alcohol*. The lead ore of Linares, which is the richeſt, lies in a bed of granite.

The exploitation of iron mines is chiefly carried on in the province of Biſcay.

Antimony is found in Caſtile and in Gallicia.

Fifty years ago a rich vein of cobalt was found in the valley of *Ciſtain*, in the Pyrenees, and yielded a large quantity of metal, which was ſent into Swabia.

In 1780, the author of this memoir worked a vein of ſteel-grained cobalt ore, and in a ſhort time collected upwards of 300 quintals. A manufacture of ſmalt was in conſequence eſtabliſhed at Banneras de Lucho, which was ſoon given up.

At Serveto, in the ſame neighbourhood, there is a brine-ſpring and a pit of rock-ſalt.

Independently of the Pyrenees, there are four diſtinct chains of mountains in the kingdom of Spain; namely, the *Santillanas*, which ariſe in Gallicia, and ſtretch acroſs the province of Leon as far as Caſtile and Navarre; the *Urbians*, which, running ſucceſſively along Eſtremadura, Leon, and New and Old Caſtile, terminate in Arragon; the *Sierra Morena* chain, which takes its riſe in Portugal, and ſtretches between Eſtremadura and Andaluſia; and laſtly, the *Granada* ridge. Of all theſe, the *Sierra Morena* mountains are by far the richeſt in minerals. On their ſouthern ſide there are entire hills of a fine pudding-ſtone mixed with a red marl.

A perſon of the name of *Ferreti* took up an ancient copper mine, formerly worked by the Romans, near the town of Molina, in the kingdom of Arragon. The gangue was a compact limeſtone. He one day broke into large vaults which might have been the reſidence of the ſlaves employed in the works. The roof was entirely lined with malachite and cryſtals of azure. Twenty quintals were collected on the ſpot, and were principally ſold in pieces.

Below *Azuago*, there are coal mines which ſupply the furnaces at Almaden.

There is a ſpring near *Aranjuez* which contains Glauber's ſalt; and in the Dutchy of *Minazelli* the mountain is almoſt entirely compoſed of rock ſalt.

Moſt of the provinces in Spain contain beds of coal, but they are no where worked except in Catalonia.

The Granada mountains abound with beautiful maſſes of native ſulphur. All the heights in the neighbourhood of Cadiz are full of ſwine-ſtone, mixed with native ſulphur; but it is not permitted to build upon them, as all the ſulphur, ſalt, and lead, are ſold on the king's account.

At *Alcanis*, in Arragon, there are manufactories of alum and ſulphate of iron.

In the biſhopric of *Oviedo* there is a great quantity of agate wrought into buttons.

Calamine is extracted near *Alcaras*.

At *Villa Deprado* the ancient galleries are ſtill purſued, and they yield ferruginous garnets and emery.

On the whole, we may look upon Spain to be a country abundantly favoured by nature with mineral riches, but they have been hitherto much neglected.

The annual product is as follows:—

16,000	quintals of mercury.
250	—— of copper.
3,100	—— of lead.
175,000	—— of iron.
25,000	—— of vitriol *(ſulphate of iron.)*
14,000	—— of alum.
750	—— of ſulphur.

Mines of gold and ſilver yet remain to be worked; many veins are found in Eſtremadura, and among the mountains of *Sierra Morena*.

The ſecond part of this memoir treats of the quickſilver mines of Almaden. It is proved from the teſtimony of Pliny, that they have been worked for upwards of 2287 years, and furniſhed the vermillion that was ſent to Rome in form of powder. The country around the town of Almaden principally conſiſts of a grey argillaceous ſchiſt, mixed with white calcareous particles, and with black bituminous ſchiſt. There are ſeven principal veins which croſs this argillaceous ſchiſt; their breadth is from two to three toiſes, and they are compoſed of quartz rich in cinnabar. Theſe veins ſometimes approach and croſs each other, ſometimes they are cut by a ſlip of the above-mentioned bituminous ſchiſt. They dip to a very conſiderable depth, and as yet they have only been followed as low as 100 *lachts* (fathoms).

At ſome leagues diſtance from Almaden there are three other eſtabliſhments for the extraction of mercury from the

ore, they are at *Almadenejos Guadalperal* and *Las Cuebas*; theſe are dependencies on Almaden and agree with the latter in all the principal operations.

Since the year 1524, there has been procured from this mine about fifteen hundred thouſand quintals of mercury; the clear annual produce is ſometimes as high as twenty thouſand quintals, excluſive of about ſixty quintals which are ſent every year to Seville, either in the form of vermillion or in ſealing-wax, and which contains about 0.70 of mercury. Theſe works employ about a thouſand workmen.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following "merrie tale," related by Dr. Wilſon, a writer againſt uſury in the reign of Elizabeth, contains a point ſo ſtrikingly connected with modern politics, that all enlightened readers will probably derive ſome pleaſure from its peruſal.

"About xvi yeeres paſt, at my being in Rome (where I was forth comming afterwardes, againſt my wil God knoweth) there was warre betwixt the Pope Paulus Quartus and the Emperor Charles, for the kingdome of Naples; the Pope himſelf being a nobleman by birth, of the houſe of Carraffa in Naples, and the cheefe authour and beginner of this war, as one that hated the emperour moſt deadlie, for putting to death an uncle of the ſaide pope's, uppon the rebellion made by the Prince of Salerne and others, to reſtore the Napolitanes to their ancient libertes, and free goverenement of that kingdome. In this time of warre, the Duke of Alva being not far off with a maine power againſt the Pope, and French king, who tooke his part, Duke Guiſe being general then for the French armie, the holie father did ſet foorth in print, a certaine praier for peace, and commanded that all prieſts within their pariſhes, ſhould call the people together, and exhort them to praie for peace. Amongſt whom, one prieſt of a certaine pariſh there, ſeeing the people aſſembled, began to declare unto them the holie father's will, which was, that they ſhoulde all praie together for a ſpeedie peace. And when they were thus de voutlie gathered together, and warned to praie, the prieſt ſaid thus, after manie ſpeeches paſt before: 'Good brethren, you ſee I muſt doe as I am commanded, I cannot do otherwiſe, and therefore, I exhort you eftſoones, and I praie you hartilie praie for peace. But this I will ſaie unto you before hand, if you have anie peace at all, with all your praiers, I will give you my head. For how can it be otherwiſe, when he that is the authour, and the onlie deviſer of this warre, doth require you to praie for peace, who might have it when he liſt, if he woulde be quiet himſelfe! But I knowe he wil not, and therefore your praiers will be in vaine, and yet praie, ſirs, for manners ſake.' A ſtrange ſpeech of a pariſh prieſt in Rome, who was well puniſhed for his labour, be you wel aſſured." E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN incorrect tranſlation having been inſerted in the Varieties of your laſt valuable Magazine, of that part of Mr. WIELAND'S letter in which he mentions Mr. SOTHEBY'S verſion of Oberon, I think it would be ſatisfactory to the lovers of German literature, if you would take the trouble to inſert the original words, with the following faithful tranſlation. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant, A. B.

"Herrn Sotheby's Uberſetzung machte mir ein überraſchendes und noch in keinem ähnlichen falle gefühltes vergnügen; denn ſie iſt ein ächtes meiſterſtück. Sie hat alle grazie und zierliche leichtig keit des originals, und kann gleichwohl für ein modell der treue und überſetzerlicher genauigkeit gelten. Nicht daſs Momus, oder Zoilus, oder auch ſelbſt Ariſtarch oder Metius, oder einer ihres gleichen hier und da den gewöhnlichen unterſchied zwiſchen einer guten kopie eines nicht ſchlechten originals, bey vergleichung des letzteren mit der erſteren wahrnehmen ſollte: aber genug; was Herr Sotheby geleiſtet hat is ſo viel, und ſeine überſetzung iſt in ſo hohem grade, *con amore e guſto* aufgearbeitet, daſs ich ſehr ungerecht, ungenügſam und übellauniſch ſeyn müſte, wenn ich noch mehr forderte, und dieſen in *Old England* wahrlich ſeltener freund unſrer ſo lange dort verkannten Germaniſchen literatur nicht recht vielen dank dafür wüſte, mich auf eine ſo ehrenvolle art den Britten bekannt gemacht zu haben."

LITERAL TRANSLATION.

"Mr. Sotheby's tranſlation has given me a ſurpriſing pleaſure, and ſuch as I have never before experienced on ſimilar occaſions, for it is a genuine maſterpiece. It poſſeſſes all the grace, eaſe, and elegance of an original, and yet may be pronounced a model of fidelity and accuracy in tranſlation. Not but that Momus, or Zoilus, or even Ariſtarchus himſelf, or Metius, or any of their like, might, not by the compariſon of a good copy with not a bad original, find out here and there

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the accuſtomed difference between the latter and the former. But, in ſhort, what Mr. Sotheby has done is ſo much, and his tranſlation is worked up in ſo high a degree, *con amore e guſto*, that I ſhould be very unjuſt, ill ſatisfied and capricious, if I required more; and if I did not acknowledge many thanks to this truly rare friend in Old England, of our ſo long neglected German literature, for the honourable manner in which he has made me known to his countrymen."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ARTHUR YOUNG, in his "*Six Weeks Tour*," has very juſtly reprehended many circumſtances of execrable huſbandry, in ſome parts of Monmouthſhire and Glamorganſhire, which he viſited: and I am ſorry to ſay, that though it is many years ſince that excellent work was publiſhed, no very extenſive uſe ſeems to have been made by the generality of farmers in thoſe parts, of the leſſon that was then given them. Among other things, the practice of ploughing with four, five, and ſometimes ſix horſes, is yet too frequently adhered to, not only there, but even in this neighbourhood, where, in ſome reſpects, a leſs ſlovenly ſyſtem of farming ſeems to be gaining ground.

Among other cauſes of the ſuppoſed neceſſity for this large draught, A. Y. enumerates that of ploughing the furrows up and down, where the fields are ſituated on the ſides of hills, inſtead of ploughing them from ſide to ſide, and thereby avoiding the fatigue produced by an abrupt ſurface. This practice A. Y. ſuppoſes to be very cenſurable in another point of view, beſides the additional labour it creates to the horſes; namely, that "the richeſt parts of the ſoil muſt be conſtantly ſwept away by every tranſient ſhower." This laſt obſervation may appear very ſatisfactory to thoſe who are only acquainted with the gentle ſlopes and hillocks of Hartfordſhire, and other counties in the ſouth of England; and A. Y. in the tranſient viſit, or rather *vis*, that he paid to the Welſh mountains in the *ſummer ſeaſon*, might perceive no circumſtance that barred the analogy in this reſpect of the two countries. But if he had made a year's reſidence in theſe parts, or viſited them during the winter, or the autumnal months, I have ſome doubt, whether he would have recommended quite ſo ſtrongly, the practice of drawing the furrows from ſide to ſide in *mountainous countries*: at leaſt, there are ſome circumſtances of difference upon which I ſhould like to be ſatisfied, before I, who am but a young farmer, and cannot afford to try hazardous experiments, ſhould venture to adopt *this part* of his plan. A. Y. ſhould therefore be apprized, that the Welſh mountains univerſally, (at leaſt all that I have ſeen) abound with water to a degree that I never obſerved in any part of England that I have viſited; and that it is not againſt tranſient ſhowers, but againſt torrents and deluges, that the Welch farmer is to guard. Theſe, during the wet ſeaſons of the year (i. e. eight months out of twelve) are continually guſhing from every part, and in every direction from the mountains to the vales; ſo that farms ſituated on high banks, and the ſloping ſides of hills, are almoſt as ſubject to inundations as thoſe that lie by the margins of the rivers. During the latter part of the ſummer before laſt (1797), I walked acroſs ſeveral of the Glamorganſhire and Brecknock mountains: and had occaſion to remark the circumſtance of which I am ſpeaking: being frequently obliged, upon eminences where one would have thought it improbable that any thing more than a ſcanty rill ſhould be met with, to wade up to my middle, through wide and formidable torrents, and ſometimes to trace their courſe a conſiderable way before even this could be effected; and in the little village where I now reſide, I have ſeen a little gutter, acroſs which, in the dry ſeaſon, my very children ſtride with the utmoſt eaſe, ſwoln in the winter to a headlong torrent, deluging the roads and fields, and inundating the houſes.

Now the farmers in theſe parts ſay, that theſe mountain torrents make it abſolutely neceſſary to plough the furrows up and down, ſince mere water-furrowing would not be ſufficient to carry off the waters: and that the inevitable conſequence of adopting A. Y.'s plan, would be (and has been when tried), that a great quantity of water would lie upon the land between the furrows during the whole winter, and that the ſeed would be almoſt entirely waſhed out of the ground.

What I have ſeen of theſe torrents I confeſs gives great weight to theſe objections; and I ſhould be happy to be informed by any of your agricultural correſpondents, who are practically acquainted with countries of this deſcription, whether the conſequences here ſtated can

can be obviated, in case of adopting the mode of lateral instead of sloping furrows?

I do not, however, by these observations, mean by any means to justify the absurd and ruinous practice of using such a number of horses as I frequently observe fastened to a plough, by the surrounding farmers. Upon my own little farm I use no more than three, and there are several around me *who cannot keep any more*, and those frequently not of the strongest sort; yet our lands are as well ploughed, and our crops, in proportion to the extent of our farms, to the full as good as those of our neighbours, who continue to indulge the pride and obstinacy of their ploughman with teams of five and six. I have of late repeatedly made the experiment of ploughing with only two, although some of my fields are very steep; and though my man sometimes grumbles and remonstrates, I am so far satisfied with the experiment, that if it were not for the convenience of fetching my lime and coals from the hills, I should certainly get rid of one of my horses, and supply his place with a more profitable article, an additional cow. But there is one practice which I cannot but think as feasible here as elsewhere, and which is of great importance to all farmers, great and small, which nevertheless is not adopted by any individual around; I mean the doing without a driver. It has been *tried*, I am informed, by a gentleman of large property in these parts; but as he is seldom upon the spot himself, and never pays any *personal* attendance to the business, the failure of the experiment tells in my mind for nothing at all. I am told also, that a considerable farmer on the Radnorshire side of the Wye, and who may certainly be considered as one of the best and most *rational* practical agriculturists in these parts, also made the experiment, and that he found that the ploughs that are made for the purpose of working without a driver, will not answer in our rough *stony* land.

The objection, I understand, is this—the two-horse ploughs are generally made much shorter than those we use in this country, and that when they come against any of those large stones with which our lands very much abound, and which sometimes adhere very obstinately to the soil, it is found impossible to prevent them from being thrown out of the ground; whereas the long narrow ploughs, universally adopted in these parts, easily remove such obstructions, and keep their way even and fair. Now this objection, however well founded, does not appear to me to be conclusive: for I can perceive no reason why a two-horse-plough should, *in the body* of the machine, differ from those generally used; and as our plough in other respects appears to be a very rational implement, light and easy to work, (the iron work weighing but about fourteen or fifteen pounds, and the wood work in proportion) I should suppose no other alteration whatever can be necessary but that of so constructing the wood work in front, so that two horses may be fixed a-breast, (with convenience for passing the reins, &c.) instead of their being harnessed singly in a line. But I confess myself only an ignoramus in these matters, and should be happy to meet (through the channel of your interesting miscellany) with the observations of those who are better informed.

As I am upon the subject of agricultural improvements, I will just suggest an idea that has been long floating in my head, that is to say, the practibility of throwing artificial showers of rain in dry seasons, in what quantities and with whatever frequency might be found requisite, over such fields as are situated on the banks and borders of rivers. This, though I am no practical mechanic, or engineer, has long appeared practical to me; and the description of BOULTON's new patent for raising water, contained in a late number of your Magazine, left scarcely a doubt upon the subject in my mind. I should be happy if this hint should occasion that very respectable benefactor to the arts and manufactures of his country, to adapt his invention to that useful purpose; since many of the lands that are most contiguous to rivers (especially those rivers, whose channels, like ours, are, in general, very much below the level of the neighbouring banks) are those which suffer most by dry seasons.

There are some plain matter-of-fact men, perhaps, who disdain to look beyond their noses, and regard all speculation with contempt, that may regard this hint as the mere effusion of a wild imagination: but, to place processes of agriculture in a state of independence of the casualties of seasons, is a matter of such national importance, that I trust the friends of real science and discovery will regard, with some indulgence, the reveries of

A Little Welch Farmer.

Brecnockshire, Oct. 26, 1798.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

REMARKS on the "*Purſuits of Literature*" would a few months ſince have been acceptable to moſt of your readers. The novelty of the poem is now over: the curioſity which it excited is conſiderably abated. Yet, if I may judge by my own feelings, there are ſome even now to whom theſe remarks will not be wholly unintereſting. Thoſe who have read the poem with the care, and conſidered it with the attention it deſerves, will find the ſubjects too important, and too intimately connected with every thing they hold dear both here and hereafter, to be ſoon forgotten. Its ſcenes are not pourtrayed by the light and tranſient touch of Fancy, but by the ſombre and melancholy pencil of Truth. They are not the viſions of Poetry which amuſe for a moment, and are paſt, but the deep reflections of Wiſdom, which will obtrude themſelves upon the mind when it retires into itſelf from the hurry and the buſineſs of the world.

What I ſay in commendation of the "*Purſuits of Literature*," cannot look like the hired eulogium of meanneſs and flattery. It comes from an unknown individual to an author who is unknown, and who wiſhes to remain ſo. It can be of no ſervice to him; it will therefore be free, I hope, from every ſuſpicion of this kind. I pay it as a debt of gratitude which I owe him for the pleaſure and inſtruction I have received from his work; but ſtill more for his patriotic exertions to ſave this country from the ruin which ſeems threatening to overwhelm it. For I confeſs I agree with him in thinking that the ſcenes which are now acting on the theatre of the world, are as alarming as were ever exhibited on the ſtage of human exiſtence;—that they are the fulfilment, perhaps, of ſome great and important decree which is known only to that Being who directs the events, and influences the actors. With him I look up in trembling awe and anxiety to the ſtorm which now darkens our horizon. With him I ſee every thing around full of danger and terror:—the veſſel carried away by the violence of the current, and the deep threatening every moment to ſwallow it up. Like him, too, I deteſt and would expoſe the modern philoſophy; the modern contempt of religion and order; and the modern cuſtom of ſubſtituting indecency and blaſphemy for learning and wit.

Yet I do not agree with him in all his opinions: upon ſome authors I think he has been too indiſcriminately ſevere, and upon ſome ſubjects hurried by his zeal beyond the bounds of juſtice and diſcretion. Yet Mr. Burke could expect to derive comfort from *this very reflection* in the hour of melancholy and affliction, on the bed of ſickneſs and of death*: and the author of the "*Purſuits of Literature*" may, perhaps, be inclined in this too to follow his favourite model of excellence and virtue. To me, however, it appears that violence of any kind does an injury to the cauſe which it undertakes to defend. The votaries of Wiſdom we expect to be wiſe; the votaries only of Folly, to be raſh and impetuous. The ſober mind, that would have concurred in a calm and diſpaſſionate reprehenſion of real error, would turn away in diſguſt from the portrait of a writer, if, without regard to the original, it were overloaded with all the ſhades of *fancied* deformity. Nay, ſo pleaſing is it to defend the injured, that it would, perhaps, become the advocate of the very cauſe which it would before have exerted itſelf to bring into diſrepute.

The author of the "*Purſuits of Literature*," after having, with ſome juſtice, but great ſeverity, criticiſed on the poetry of Dr. DARWIN, allows him to be a man of Fancy. Fancy is certainly the characteriſtic, but by no means the only merit, of that poet. He has a facility and elegance of expreſſion, a flow of verſification, a boldneſs in his outline, and a richneſs and brilliancy of colouring, ſuperior perhaps to any other contemporary writer.

In his invective, too, againſt Peter Pindar, he ſeems to have forgotten the original humour, the inimitable raillery, the happy alluſions, and the powerful yet good-natured ridicule, which would make even the object of his ſatire ſuppreſs his riſing indignation, and ſtop a moment to laugh at his own caricature.

And whoever has heard, during an evening's converſation, the torrents of eloquence which flow from the "*ore rotundo*" of Dr. PARR, would form a much more juſt and favourable idea of his abilities, than the author of the "*Purſuits of Literature*" ſeems willing to allow. They would think that there was no ſubject, however various or elaborate,

* See his "*Speech to the Electors of Briſtol.*"

that could not be enriched, no research, however intricate or remote, that could not be elucidated, by the inexhaustible powers of his mind. There are other authors whom I intended to have mentioned; but as I have some remarks to make upon the poem itself, I am fearful lest I should trespass too long on the patience of your readers.

The prose part of the "*Pursuits of Literature*" is now generally allowed to possess very considerable merit. The poetry, however, is not, I think, sufficiently admired. It is true, there are many prosaic lines, which is perhaps occasioned by their containing *names*, and alluding to circumstances, which he dilates and explains in his notes, rather than any want of poetical powers in the author himself. To those who will not allow the writer of the "*Pursuits of Literature*" to be a poet, I would point out, in the 1st part, the elegant portrait of the melancholy Gray, the severe yet happy ridicule of Darwin, and the "Chase of the Commentators of Shakspeare." In the 3d part, the description of the downfall of France, and the reception of the emigrants by England; and in the last part, (which is full of poetical beauties) the picture of a true poet—a picture which genius only could conceive, or genius execute. To express the excellence of a painting we must borrow the pencil and the colours of the artist; so to give an adequate idea of the manner in which the author of the "*Pursuits of Literature*" has executed his picture, I must borrow his own words, and say, that he,

> With loftier soul, and undecaying might,
> Paints what he feels in characters of light.

We see the aerial visions that surround the poet—we follow him to the "wilderness or waste," where Desolation spreads her gloom round the ruins of Tadmor, or Devotion sits musing in the cloisters of the Chartreuse. We gaze with him through the blaze of insufferable light on the "inexpressive form," or through impenetrable darkness on the tomb and its horrors. We hear with him the sounds of Harmony, and feel our passions keeping "dread accordance," rising as the notes swell, or subsiding as they fall. And waking at last from the vision of delight in which we were entranced, we drop with him the tear of humanity over life and its sorrows. T. S. S.

History of Astronomy for the fifth year of the French Republic, read at the opening of the sitting of the College of France, Nov. 15th, 1797, by JEROME DE LALANDE, *Director of the Observatory, and Inspector of the College of France.*

(Concluded from page 268 of our last number.)

THE memoirs of the ci-devant Academy of Sciences for 1790, printed three years ago, have been at length published: this will be the last volume of a great and important collection, consisting of 139 volumes. In this last we find a large and learned treatise on the flux and reflux of the sea, by Citizen LAPLACE, in which the observations appear perfectly in agreement with the attraction of the sun and moon, by means of the theory of the motion of fluids, which is more accurately known at this day than when Newton, Euler, Bernoulli, and Maclaurin, published their researches; the first results of which I gave in my treatise on the flux and reflux of the sea, with more than 2000 observations on the tides made at Brest at the beginning of this century.

Citizen MONNERON has also sent me some observations on the tides, which he has collected in his extensive and useful voyages, which will serve me to complete the treatise on the flux and reflux of the sea, printed in 1781, and which I hope to publish anew with considerable additions. Citizen LAPLACE has greatly advanced the theory; and I trust I shall contribute largely to the mass of facts which are to form the ground work.

We find, moreover, in this volume, the three comets of 1790, observed by Citizen MESSIER; many thousand stars observed in the military school by D'AGELET and LEFRANCAIS; together with the observations and calculations which Citizen MESSIER and I have made on the disparition of Saturn's ring in 1789 and 1790.

The *Connoissance des tems*, which is the manual of astronomers and navigators, has appeared for the year 7, and that of the year 8 is pretty far advanced. In it we find the positions of more than 400 stars which had not hitherto been observed, although visible to the naked eye, which the female Citizen LEFRANCAIS has reduced according to the observations of her husband.

A catalogue of 146 stars which have disappeared, or which at least are not in the places assigned them, whether they

are extinguished, or the catalogues are faulty, or whether there may be planets, we are not acquainted with, like that which HERSCHEL discovered in 1781.

We find also in it a series of twenty years observations by Citizen MESSIER. Some observations of Mercury, made at Mirepoix by Citizen VIDAL, who has had the good fortune to see Mercury nearer the sun than any other person. This planet, so difficult to be seen, which the great Copernicus had never observed, and the tables of which were constantly falsified by the observations, is now known with greater precision than any of the other planets, and the tables which I presented last year are completely verified by these new observations.

DUC LACHAPELLE, of Montauban, has likewise sent us a considerable number of them; and young Citizen BERNIER, who labours with him, has sent us some observations and calculations which evince both his patience and ability: he will prove a fortunate acquisition to astronomy.

Citizen PRONY, director of the Cadastre, is already at work on the volume of "*Connoissance des tems*" for the 10th year, 1802.

Citizen QUENOT, a marine officer, has employed the leisure which his residence in Paris allowed him, in making with a reflecting circle some observations on Jupiter; he has calculated them, in spite of the extreme length of the work, and these calculations have served to verify our observations of Jupiter's opposition: he has also calculated some eclipses, and some places of Mercury observed at Montauban. This courageous navigator has shewn us, that our labours will not be lost to the marine, since there are found in it observers so experienced, possessed of as much emulation and order as intelligence and facility for observations and calculations.

Citizen MARTIN, professor of hydrography at Calais, has also taken a part in this labour which requires so many observations, and he has calculated a great number; a laborious employment which calls for grateful acknowledgement.

The Board of Longitude has undertaken to restore the observatory: Ramsden, the most skilful artist in England, promised us 10 years ago a large passage instrument; when Lord Malmsbury was in Paris negotiating for a peace, I requested him to negotiate at London in behalf of our French astronomers, and he promised his good offices; we hope however that Citizen LENOIR will supply the failure of Ramsden; he is already very forward with a meridian telescope wanted in the observatory, and he has supplied us with an entire circle invented by Citizen BORDA, with which LEFRANCAIS has already determined the height of the pole, 48 deg. 50 min. 15 sec.; as also the obliquity of the ecliptic, with a precision which surpasses every thing of the kind obtained hitherto. The Board of Longitude has also acquired the use of a large mural $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, the property of Citizen LE MONNIER, and essentially wanted by the observatory. I have given in the *Magazin Encyclopedique* a notice of the labours of the Citizens LENOIR, CAROCHE, and FORTIN, who in France maintain a competition with the most celebrated artists of England.

The Board of Longitude has named Citizens ROCHON and ANCELIN to the observatory of Brest, and Citizen FLAUGERGUES to that of Toulon; but the war has not yet permitted government to put these establishments in activity.

Citizen THALIS (JACQUES JOSEPH) born June 6th 1748, has completed the reparation of the observatory of Marseilles, and has resumed the course of his useful observations. Citizen GUILLAUME DE St. JACQUES DE SYLVABELLE, born January 18th 1722, director of the same observatory, is employed in putting in order some interesting memoirs, and he has already sent us some plans for an observatory.

Citizen FERDINAND BERTHOUD printed in 1792 a treatise on longitude watches, and in 1797 finished the printing the sequel of the same treatise. These two works have not yet been rendered public, but he presented them to the Institute on November 1st. with a memoir in which he demands that clocks be regulated by the mean time, and that the meridian of the mean time be traced in the *Palais royal*. I also on November 1st made a motion in the Institute to demand of the Directory that the town clock be set at mean time, in the same manner as that of the Thuilleries which Citizen LEPAUTE is now constructing. This is done in England; at Geneva also there is a man employed to strike on the bells of St. Peter at the instant of mean noon, since it is acknowledged that the true sun only gives an imperfect and irregular measure of time.

On the same day one of the watches presented at the competition for prizes proposed by the Institute was put into

my hands, and I perceive already by the regularity of its going, that the French *Horlogerie* will be able to furnish the marine with this new help for observing the longitude in long voyages, as I remarked on occasion of that which LOUIS BERTHOUD gave to BEAUCHAMP.

On October 17th government issued an order for printing my Astronomical Bibliography, in one volume of 600 pages in 4to.; a work which astronomy wanted, and which will contain the ground-work of the history of that science.

We have received this year from Boulogne the experiments which M. GULIELMINE has made at the tower of Asinelli, which is 247 feet in height; he has found that bodies fell eight lines and a half to the east of the plumb-line: the theory gives five lines; these experiments are very difficult to make; they prove however the motion of the earth, which fortunately stands in no need of demonstration. In England Dr. MASKELINE has published his observations for 1795; and in the Philosophical Transactions for 1797, Dr. HERSCHEL has given the period of the variations of light of two stars, one of the crown (*la couronne*) and one of the crown-piece (*l'ecu*) of Sobieski; the first $10\frac{1}{2}$ months and the second 63 days.

Thus we have already ten changing stars, the periods of which we are acquainted with, that is to say, the duration of their rotations. There are many others whose variations have been observed, but the periods of which we cannot yet assign. We have no knowledge of any other curious observations of Dr. HERSCHEL since that of the rotation of Saturn, and of the existence of his two interior satellites in 1790. He has published the description of his forty foot telescope; but it appears to me, that he is not as yet so well satisfied with it as to allow astronomers to make observations with it, to whom, however, the indulgence would be a great curiosity.

In the "*Bibliotheque Britannique*," an excellent journal publishing at Geneva, we read a curious history of Greenwich observatory, the building of which was partly owing to a certain Frenchman, named St. Pierè, who pretended to have found the longitude in 1675.

In Germany, M. OLBERS has published a Treatise on Comets, in which M. VON ZACH has put some which were not known, so that he extends the number of the orbits hitherto calculated, including that of this year, to 90. A large Treatise on Astronomy, published in English by Mr. VINCE, and one in Swedish by M. MELANDERHIELM, are intimations that a curiosity for astronomy is growing more general in countries where hitherto the French publications were reckoned sufficient.

M. VENTURI, professor of natural philosophy at Modena, who has passed about a year with us, has made a search among the manuscripts of Leonardo da Vinci, which I had demanded of our commissaries in Italy, in order to verify the discovery of the cause of ash-coloured light (*la lumière cendrée*); he has found the passage, and he has consigned it, with many other interesting articles, to an essay which he has published at Paris, on the life and writings of that famous painter, whose genius extended to a multitude of objects unknown in his time. Leonard was born in 1452, and died in 1519.

The new Cisalpine Republic have established an Institute at Bologna, or rather regenerated that which already subsisted there, where there is also a respectable observatory.

In the "*Annals of Chemistry*," (vol. xxiii. p. 175) we find an extract from the Memoir of Dr. BLAIR, inserted in the first volume of the Edinburgh Transactions, on aplanatic glasses, or those without aberrations; he was authorised in conferring a name on a discovery which we owe to him. We find here, that the Doctor had constructed an objective, containing mercurial corrosive muriate, dissolved in alkohol, or in water, by adding to it a little muriate of ammoniac, and without any dispersion of colours.

The muriate of antimony dissolved in alkohol or ether, with the addition of a little muriatic acid, to prevent the precipitation, possesses the same property. The great advantage of these compositions is, that there is no necessity to recur to flint glass, which it is difficult to procure of the proper clearness.

M. VON ZACH has just completed a large work in two volumes, 8vo. which will contain a valuable catalogue of 1200 stars, determined with precision to a second, as to the right ascensions. I have furnished him with 2400 declinations, determined at the mural of the *Ecole Militaire*, the only observatory where the heights are numerous and exact enough to accompany the great and beautiful work of M. VON ZACH.

M. BODE has published at Berlin, the four first sheets of a beautiful collection of astronomical charts, 28 inches by 20; they

they greatly surpass those of Flamstead, which appeared in 1729. I have furnished him with 5000 stars, visible to the naked eye, and of which account had never been kept; and I prevailed upon him to abandon Flamstead's projection, which representing the equator parallels by straight lines, greatly disfigured the constellations and celestial spaces. It is impossible that a sphere should be well represented on a plain; but, in chusing the plain which touches in the greatest number of points, the part of the sphere which it is required to represent, we come as near to it as possible: this has never been done till in this instance. The Ephemerides of Berlin, by M. BODE, for 1800, and those of Vienna, by M. TRIESNECCER, for 1798, have procured us a great number of observations and calculations made in all parts of Germany. The third volume of the Supplements of M. BODE, will contain a number of the same.

M. VON ZACH, M. DAVID, and M. KOEHLER, have made certain tours in Germany, to determine geographical positions. The chart of Germany is good for details. This is a result of the misfortunes of war; but the absolute positions of the principal points are as yet but imperfectly known. M. VON ZACH has spread through Germany the use of small reflecting octants, by which the longitudes and latitudes are obtained with a precision almost incredible, if the proofs of it were not so multiplied.

A plan of the kingdom of Prussia is going to be drawn geometrically; the Baron DE SCHROTER, minister of state at Konigsberg, is the principal mover of this undertaking.

The Society of Bohemia has published some interesting memoirs, wherein among other things, we find the gravity of the air measured on some high mountains, by Messrs. JIRASEK, HAENKE, GRUBER, and GERSTNER, with scales remarkably correct.

At Petersburg, astronomy seems to have resumed some activity; it has even been in agitation to build a new observatory. In the mean time, M. HENRY, a ci-devant eleve of the college of France, has at length placed BIRD's mural, which was useless for a long time. M. DE BAKUNIN, director of the academy, encourages the progress of astronomy, and the 9th volume of the new memoirs is about to make its appearance.

The Empress Catharine had procured from England a ten foot telescope, and M. RUMOUSKI shewed her the stars at Zarsko-zelo; on that occasion he received a diamond watch.

The Ottoman Ambassador, SEYD-ALI-EFFENDI, who arrived at Paris in the month of July, has for his first interpreter M. CODRIKA, an Athenian, who loves astronomy; he has translated into Greek a part of my works, and he will carry into his own country the emulation of ours. BEAUCHAMP has already sent me some proofs of our tables of logarithms printed in Turkish, for the school of engineers established at Constantinople.

Citizen MONNERON, the elder, who resides at Annonai, has sent me a great number of interesting notes on the astronomy of India, where he has been a long time; he has joined to it a large chart of the constellations of the Indians, whose astronomy he has studied as well as Le Gentil and Bailly; and he finds the treatise of this latter inferior to the reputation of the author. I judged it to be full of conjectures, learned indeed, but ill-founded.

Bailly seems astonished at the antiquity of the Indian literature, but I cannot perceive that he gives any conclusive proofs of it. Citizen DEGUIGNES and ANQUETIL appear to have entertained the same idea.

Citizen LAMETHERIE has published in the "*Journal de Physique*," the history of astronomy for 1795 and 1796. This interesting journal, interrupted during three years, has recovered all its activity.

The history of astronomy is about to be enriched with a trait which does honour to General BUONAPARTE as well as to astronomers. The Italian Society, the chief place of which is Verona, and its president M. CAGNOLI, a celebrated astronomer of the same city, possessed a certain estate, which the municipality thought they had a right to dispose of. The house of M. CAGNOLI had been damaged by a bomb, he thought we might contribute to have this inconvenience repaired; before, however, we addressed ourselves to the government, whose favourable dispositions towards us are well known, I thought I might hazard a letter to the hero of Italy and of France. I did not expect, however, that he could have leisure and tranquillity enough to pay any attention to my request. With what high gratification, therefore, did I receive the following letter, on the 22d Prairial, of the year 5. "At the moment I received your letter, I issued the necessary orders, and shall take every step to secure

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to the Society of Verona the enjoyment of its funds, and the integrity of its establishment. If the celebrated astronomer, CAGNOLI, or any of his colleagues, have suffered any loss by the afflicting events which have passed in this city, I shall look to their being indemnified. I shall eagerly lay hold of every circumstance which may afford me an opportunity of serving you, and of expressing the esteem and high consideration which I have for you. Before I conclude, I ought to return you thanks that your letter will enable me, perhaps, to repair at least one of the evils of war, and to protect characters as estimable as the literati of Verona."

In another letter, the General promises me to cause to be augmented with ten thousand francs, the capital of the Italian society of Verona.

General BUONAPARTE has gone still further, he wishes to make a present to the observatory of Milan, of a better pendulum than any they now have; and they have written to London for one of ARNOLD'S pendulums, all the pivots of which turn on rubies, the plans of the anchor are in diamonds, the compensator of iron and zinc; it will cost 110 guineas, or 2800 francs. The astronomers of Milan, Messrs. ORIANI, DE CESAIES, and REGGIO, have almost finished the chart of their country; the Austrian government had carried away their designs and their plates; there remain, however, the essential materials of this work. They have published their Ephemerides for 1797, enriched with observations and memoirs.

M. PIAZZI, at Palermo, is preparing to measure a degree through the extent of Sicily. At Paris they are beginning on the circle, and the toise which he is to employ, M. CAGNOLI has sent to the Board of Longitude a new method to reduce the distances observed at sea, a simple and ingenious method, with convenient tables, by means of which there is no occasion for logarithms nor multiplications, nor even distinctions of signs, so that this method may be more within the reach of pilots than those which have been used hitherto.

The seventh volume of the memoirs of the Italian Society, which has just appeared, includes also some trigonometrical investigations of that able astronomer; he continues to publish every year an almanack, which contains successively notions of elementary astronomy, well adapted to propagate a taste for the sciences.

Although the number of astronomers be very small, no year passes by wherein we have not some loss to deplore. Jean Mathieu Matsko, astronomer at Cassel, died on Nov. 19th, 1796; he was born at Presburg, in Hungary, Dec. 5, 1721; he had published some observations at Cassel in 1770 and 1781, a programma, in which he claims for Rothman the invention of the prostaphæresis, "*Ephemerides of Berlin*, 1783," p. 160. There are also some observations of his in the Ephemerides for 1780. He published, in 1786, an elogium of the Landgrave Frederic, who loved the sciences, especially astronomy. We wish his example may be effectually followed.

We have lost in Poland an astronomer of merit, M. Strzecki, professor of astronomy in the university of Wilna, and to whom we are indebted for many accurate and important observations. There is at Wilna a Bird's mural, seven and a half feet in extent; and I have published in the memoirs for 1786, some observations upon Mercury, which were rare and difficult to come at. M. POCZOBUT, who was first astronomer to the king of Poland, met with much opposition during the late revolution; but he is reinstated under the protection of the Emperor of Russia, who has consolidated Wilna with his extensive domains.

I have learnt with regret, by THOMAS MUIR, escaped from his transportation at Botany Bay, that the astronomer DOWS is no longer in New Holland; this circumstance is a loss to astronomy, unless he carries into Africa, where he is gone, the same taste for the science.

I learn with regret, the death of M. TOALDO at Padua.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. THOMAS PAINE has somewhere observed, that equal taxation is not equitable: that, if a man of a thousand a year is made to pay one tenth of his income, a man of four thousand a year should pay one fixth or one fifth, else the burden of pressure will not be distributed on all alike. The first attempt to introduce into practice this important principle, called by its inventor "*the doctrine of progressive taxation*," was made in the well-known assessment-bill of Mr. WILLIAM PITT. It was therein ordained, that families, whose collective assessed-taxes amounted to only a certain sum, should contribute a doubled rate; that those whose assessed-taxes amounted to a certain higher sum, should contribute a

triple

tripled rate; and that thoſe whoſe aſſeſſed-taxes amounted to a ſtill higher ſum, ſhould have their annual contribution quadrupled. Thus far all was wiſe and juſt.

It was one fault of this bill, that it made paſt expenditure a criterion of aſſeſſment. It is true, that in the oppoſite caſe, a ſudden frugality would have overſpread the country, which would have diminiſhed the immediate produce; but as all the expenditure of the people would then have been calculated on their permanent, and not on their temporary reſources, the law could in that caſe have been prolonged, or made perpetual, whereas it muſt now be tranſient.

It was another fault of this bill, that it granted a number of fooliſh exemptions, one to immediate dependents of the royal family, as if even the king himſelf ought not on every occaſion to ſet, as firſt citizen, the example of the civic duties, and particularly that of contributing to the public neceſſities. Another unjuſt exception was made in favour of ſhopkeepers, merely from a paltry miniſterial fear of contiguous unpopularity; a fear which often enables the metropolis to ſhift (as in the caſe of unſtamped banker's cheques) a part of its fair burdens on the provinces. If the buſineſs of a ſhopkeeper is not ſufficiently profitable, or his mode of living not ſufficiently frugal, to enable him to pay the ſame rate of tax as other perſons dwelling in equal ſtate—let capitals be forced out of ſuch employ till its profits riſe, and the trade recovers its natural level, or let the ſhopkeeper be inured to more privations. All other houſes in the kingdom have been reduced in capital value by this tax—why are ſhop-rentals to be ſpared? Another unjuſt exemption was made in favour of lodging and boarding-houſes. Why was not the price of lodgings and board ſuffered to riſe in proportion to the increaſed expence of keeping ſuch houſes? It is now become the intereſt of young married perſons of ſmall income to go out to board inſtead of keeping houſe, to the immenſe loſs of the ſtate in the number of taxable families. But of all the exemptions, the moſt abſurd—for it is a complete dereliction of every principle of the bill—the moſt fraudulent, moſt miſchievous, moſt unjuſt, and to the ſtate the moſt coſtly, is that which permits all perſons to commute their aſſeſſments for a tenth of their income declared on oath.

What has been the conſequence? Merchants, tradeſmen, and manufacturers of vaſt capital, who for the laſt year or two happen to have loſt by their concerns, have exempted themſelves, notwithſtanding a continued profuſe expenditure, from all ſhare in this heavy contribution. Landowners of immenſe eſtates, who happen to have recently increaſed the value of their property by a large expenditure for repairs and improvements; have exempted themſelves again almoſt totally from a burden, which the late vaſt riſe of rents enables them above all other perſons to ſupport. Farmers are permitted to eſtimate their income by a rule of defalcation which degrades a thriving and opulent ſet of men into the loweſt ranks of taxation. Finally, miſtatements have abounded—revenue-oaths have never been conſidered in this country as of the moſt ſacred kind—it is the faſhion to live beyond one's income—one neighbour encourages another—a tythe is the proffered reward of perjury—and whole pariſhes are ſtartled at the atteſted poverty of their moſt ſplendid inhabitants—honeſty is not even profeſſed, men had rather ſeem forſworn than poor. Thus it has happened, that almoſt all the high-rated have been freed from the operation of a tax more enormous than was ever inflicted by the requiſition of an invading army; and ſo egregiouſly inequitable in its eventual levy, that if the liſt of ſums contributed had been, in every pariſh or hundred, printed and diſperſed, it is probable the whole tax would have been treated as the Quakers treat the tythe, from indignation at its diſproportion.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE preſent ſtate of parties in this country, though on the whole far from being an agreeable ſubject of ſpeculation, has, however, the merit of exhibiting a conſiſtency unknown in the two preceding reigns. The ſupporters of *things as they are* in church and ſtate, no longer affect the language and conduct of improvers and reformers. The ſpirit of free enquiry is become a juſt object of dread to them. The tendency of inſtitutions for the promotion of knowledge is clearly diſcerned; and, in conſequence, diſcouragements are thrown in the way of plans which not long ago were thought objects of unqualified approbation. Among theſe may be reckoned *reading ſo-*

cieties,

cieties, which (originally set on foot, I believe universally, by the friends of liberal discussion) have since, in many places, been artfully got into other hands, and have been suffered either entirely to go to decay, or perverted to the exclusive support of a particular set of opinions. A kind of power, entirely new in this country, has been exercised in some of these societies—that of passing an inquisitorial censure upon books already voted in, and expelling them as unfit for the perusal of the members. An instance of some notoriety has lately occurred in a provincial capital on the borders of Wales, in which *a junto of clergymen* (whether through divine right, or delegated authority, I cannot say) have exercised this power very freely, and have made a complete expurgation of the circulating library. Did I possess an authentic list of the books expelled on this occasion, I would copy it; since an *index expurgatorius* has always been accounted an excellent guide to good works. I understand that even approved friends were not entirely spared; for "*Burke's Letter to the Duke of Bedford*," I suppose as containing some irreverent strictures on the privileged orders, incurred expulsion. These clerical inquisitors are, I am told, smooth civil gentlemen as one would wish to meet with, and some of them have formerly affected the praise of liberality. I doubt not that they imagine they have acted right in a professional view; nor do I presume to call their judgment in question. At the same time, I think it not inexpedient to give a little advice to the supporters of an opposite interest.

From pretty large experience in the management of book-societies, I know that the candour and liberality of the founders have been unbounded, and they have ever shewn themselves superior to the narrowness of party. Friends from principle to the utmost freedom of discussion, they have not only readily voted for books on both sides of every question, but they have with pleasure associated in the management of the concern, persons the most opposite to them in principle. With respect to the first point, I think they have done unquestionably right; but their compliant disposition as to the second has produced the effects above hinted at. It has eventually thrown the power into the hands of those who have employed it for purposes directly opposite to the intention of the institution. Perhaps, indeed, it was not to be expected, previously to experience, that Englishmen of education would assume the office of Jesuits and Dominicans. The mischief is now in many places done; but where it has yet been prevented, and especially in new institutions of the kind, I would seriously recommend a much greater care in *admitting members* than has usually been exercised; and that merely putting down a name and a guinea should never be the mode of acquiring the right of management. I do not say that I would stigmatise any body of men with absolute exclusion; yet where there are known prejudices and interests operating against the very existence of free book-societies, very great caution in admission is surely justifiable. Were it possible by a *rule* to guard against the vote of a majority, I would propose that the discarding of a book once fairly received should be declared absolutely illegal, and never to be brought into debate; but I am well aware of the hopelessness of contending by law and reason against those who have the power in their hands.

I shall conclude with a short digression, not, however, unconnected with my subject. It has been made a heinous crime by those who have written against the free-masons and illuminées of the continent, that those societies have conducted their reforming schemes in *secrecy*, and have in a *private way* circulated among themselves the writings which served to support their cause. But who are to blame for this? Surely those persons in power who have rendered the fair and open maintenance of any opinions, obnoxious to themselves, a public crime, to be punished by fine, imprisonment, and exile. If ever it should happen in this country, that the efforts of prosecuting bigots, backed by the subservience of juries, should succeed in destroying all freedom of the press, and render it unsafe publicly to circulate works in any degree hostile to the established systems in church and state, a similar plan of secrecy must of necessity be adopted by the friends of free inquiry; and the disgrace of it ought to fall upon those who shall have compelled them to such a measure.

With best wishes for the success of your liberal publication, I remain, Mr. Editor, your's, &c.

Nov. 5th. INDAGATOR.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MANY unavoidable engagements have prevented me from sooner fulfilling my promise of sending you some account of the Spinning School in this city, an institution not meant, like the Grey Coat School, to take the children from their respective homes, but merely to supply them with those means of instruction and employment which their parents are unable to procure for them there.

The plan was first suggested, like the new modelling of the Grey Coat School, by a circumstance merely accidental. A manufacture of coarse hemp being established in the neighbourhood where myself and one of the ladies who first assisted in the regulation of that school, then resided, we were extremely concerned at observing the behaviour of the children in the streets, as they went to and returned from their work, and more especially, when we found upon further enquiry, that the habits acquired there, had, in a variety of instances, paved the way for the ruin of the young girls employed in it.

Our first attempt was to introduce some order into this manufactory, and to pay a person who should teach the girls to read in an evening when they had finished their work, and accompany them to church on the Sunday; but we soon found that any attempt at reformation while they continued there, was entirely fruitless. Having become acquainted with some of the children, we felt for those a more peculiar individual interest, and some ladies in the neighbourhood, being impressed by a like sentiment, we determined to try if we could not establish by subscription, a school for the spinning of worsted; and sending for the parents, we offered them wages equal to what they then received, for the labour of their children, on condition of their removing them from a situation so ruinous, and placing them under our protection. This proposal was acceded to by some of them, and having hired a room, engaged a mistress, &c. &c. we opened our school with the number of eighteen girls taken from that manufactory, in June 1784.

The average of the wages paid these children, amounted to about one shilling per week, but in respect of others, not previously employed in the hemp manufactory, the following rules were adopted:

That as soon as the children could spin four hanks per day, they should be decently clothed, and moreover receive one fourth of their earnings every Saturday, to take to their parents.

That in the evening they should be taught to read, and on the Sunday go to some place of public worship; those, whose parents were of the establishment, (which of course would always be the far greater part) to attend the mistress to church, and afterwards all of them to be examined at the school, as to their progress in reading, &c. by some of the patronesses of the institution.

It would have been more agreeable to the parents, and much less trouble to the ladies who superintend, if the children had received the whole of their earnings in wages, without having any clothes given them; but we soon found that unless clothes were given, many of the children would be sent in such a state as would render this superintendance, so necessary, nearly impracticable; and moreover, that without this, any material change in their behaviour could hardly be expected, decency of apparel being more closely connected with decency of behaviour, than may at first sight appear evident.

After some time we added a knitting-school, for the reception of children too young to spin worsted, from which the spinners are taken as vacancies happen, and accordingly as they become qualified by regularly knitting a pair of stockings in the course of the week. The first pair they have for themselves, and afterwards receive two-pence for every pair decently finished; and they have some few articles of clothes supplied for the Sunday.

The quantity of clothes given to the spinner, is regulated by a fixed rule, bearing proportion to the earnings of the individual, an account of which is regularly set down every night by the spinning mistress, in a book kept by her for that purpose, which is overlooked by the lady who, for the time being, pays the wages and adjusts the rewards, at the close of every week. The girls now make their own clothes, being taken into the knitting-room by rotation for that purpose. A committee of ladies, who are constant visitors, superintend the cutting out of the clothes; and the whole of the accounts, such as rent of rooms, the wages of the mistresses, &c. are kept by them, of which the particulars are printed every year, and the benevolent assiduity with which for many years they have unremittingly attended, cannot be appreciated too highly.

Some institution of this kind, in a city

where there is no regular manufactory carried on, seems peculiarly necessary, especially here, where many of the mothers in the lower classes obtain a livelihood by going into families as washerwomen or charewomen, by which means the children are left at large in the streets, where they acquire habits extremely ruinous, (more particularly girls) both to themselves and to the society of which they are members. Our spinning school is by no means an adequate remedy to the whole of this evil, and ought rather to be regarded as a small specimen of what might be done, were several similar institutions established under the protection of the magistrate, who would have the power to enforce regular attendance; and who, in failure thereof, might refuse parish assistance to those parents, who having the opportunity of seeing their children instructed and employed, neglected to avail themselves of it.

In some instances, where the children have been orphans, or where the parents are known to be extremely profligate, we have boarded them in some decent family, adding, for that purpose, to what the parish officers have calculated their maintainance in the poor-house would cost, or to what their friends could allow from our own fund; and this, I consider as an important part of the institution; for, while public poor-houses continue, as they do at present, to mix common prostitutes, and the most wretched and abandoned of every description, with the decent poor, and with young persons yet uncorrupted, they may well be considered as nurseries of vice, and productive of incalculable evil.

In respect to the general conduct of the girls after leaving the school, we have not upon the whole, much reason to be dissatisfied. Some have turned out remarkably well, several are now decent members of our friendly society, and if we have been disappointed in the behaviour of others, it is not to be wondered at, considering the character of the parents, by whom these children are brought up, the greater part of whom are themselves extremely ignorant, and without any habits of self-government; and as the leading object of the institution is to save from ruin those whose situation would otherwise expose them to it, melioration of character rather than perfect good conduct, is, perhaps, as much as can reasonably be expected. It may be observed, however, that efforts of this kind persevered in for a long series of years, would continually become less difficult, and eventually more successful, it being obvious, that the children of those whose characters were made so far better than that of their predecessors, would have fewer disadvantages to contend with, and be in less danger from the power of contrary influences.

I omitted to mention in its place, that we have found it expedient to promote a second subscription, for the object of supplying the children with bread and milk for breakfast; they attend the school early, and we not only found that a great deal of time was wasted in coming and returning, but that their breakfasts at home, consisting generally of ordinary tea, without milk or sugar, was not sufficiently nutritive to enable them to go through their work; and the good effects of this additional benefit are visible in the improved looks and greater activity of the children. We are well aware that broth would supply them with a cheaper breakfast, but I should much doubt its being equally wholesome; and, besides, the poor of this country, especially children, have such an aversion to it, that nothing short of absolute necessity could compel them to live upon it. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CATH. CAPPE.

York, October 20, 1798.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Extract from a Letter written by an English Gentleman settled at the City of Washington, in America, to a Friend in England, dated June 20, 1798.

I AM now settled in perhaps the most beautiful spot in the world, and in a very agreeable neighbourhood. When the building of this city was determined on in the year 1790, it was at the same time destined to become the seat of government for the United States in the year 1800. That æra is fast approaching, and the holders of property here are looking forward to its arrival with expectations of great advantage. Hitherto the price of ground has been somewhat kept down by the sales which have been made every three months by the commissioners for that purpose, but as only a few lots are now remaining, their price of course increases fast; so fast indeed, that, in my opinion, those who have money to spare, could not at present lay it out to greater advantage than in the purchase of these lots.

The city of Washington does not at present

preſent contain more than five or ſix hundred houſes. It is moſt beautifully ſituated on the banks of the Potowmac, and is flanked by the Anna-coſta rivers; both theſe rivers will admit veſſels of any ſize as high as the town. Beſides theſe, the Tibur paſſes through its heart, which will ſoon be made navigable for ſmall craft. The land within the city waves in gentle curvatures, never riſing into a hill, never ſinking into a valley, ſeldom into a flat. It is ſurrounded by a complete amphitheatre of hills, which, at all times beautiful, were peculiarly ſo during the month of May. The foliage of the trees was of a much more vivid green than in England, perhaps owing to the much ſtronger light produced by the difference of climate in this country; the peach, apple, and cherry trees, were every where in bloſſom, and before theſe were well off, the white, though poiſonous dog-wood, charmingly diverſified the ſcenery, which was ſtill farther embelliſhed by the delicately bluſhing, yet not leſs deleterious, ivy.

About three miles above the city, are what are called the Little-Falls, a romantic ſpot, where the water ruſhes over immenſe maſſes of rocks, in vaſt ſheets of white foam. Over this is thrown a very neat bridge, which, ſeen at the diſtance of about two miles, ſeems to connect together two lofty mountains. From hence the water ruſhes into a romantic valley, through which, and near the ſide of the Potowmac, gently glides a canal, which, when finiſhed, will connect and render navigable the different parts of that river. It is expected that this canal will be completed next year, when the produce of the richeſt back country in America for upwards of two hundred and eighty miles, will be brought to this city.

During the winter months we ſaw no birds, but ſince the ſpring has again made all nature ſmile, they have viſited us in great abundance and variety. It is difficult, amidſt a profuſion of beauty, to determine which ſpecies are the moſt beautiful, but ſome of the woodpecker tribe have certainly a ſtrong claim to preference; the regularity and ſtrength of colouring in their plumage, far exceeds any thing of the kind I ever ſaw before, and yet, perhaps, even theſe muſt yield to the Baltimore bird, whoſe rich golden feathers have in them a degree of indeſcribable elegance.

The twilight here is of much ſhorter duration than in England, and as ſoon as the ſun declines it becomes quite dark, but the nights are beautifully illuminated by innumerable ſwarms of the fire-fly, which glitter in the air. Theſe little animals are only phoſphoric under their wings, ſo that in flying, they are alternately viſible and inviſible, and much reſemble ſparks falling from a lighted pipe, but have a very pleaſing effect. We have fiſh for a great part of the year, very fine, very plentiful, and very cheap; the rock-fiſh is, I think, the fineſt I ever ate.

The thermometer this day ſtands at ſeventy-eight, a degree of heat which would be conſidered as extreme in your country; but certain it is, that the heat of this climate is by no means ſo oppreſſive as that of your more northern one. A remark to this effect is, I think, made in Brydone's "*Tour through Sicily*," who obſerves, that the heat of ſouthern latitudes is never ſo oppreſſive as that of England.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UPON peruſing the remarks of your correſpondent C. P. p. 406, I could not help referring to the new edition of Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible, where I perceive the editor ſeems to have adopted the ſame idea of the original nature of the ſacrament of the Lord's Supper, as C. P. has extracted from *Kaurien*. I am not acquainted with the editor; in fact, he conceals himſelf, for what reaſon is paſt my conjecture. His words are theſe, fragment cix. p. 17. "It will be obſerved of this loaf [engraved on the plate annexed] that it is divided into *twelve* parts: I would not affirm, that the loaf uſed by our Lord at the euchariſt was alſo divided into *twelve* parts; but if it was, it ſhews how conveniently it might be diſtributed among his diſciples; to each a part: and *poſſibly*, may be thought to tend toward ſettling the queſtion whether Judas partook of it? I think he did not, but that our LORD, IN SOME DEGREE, COMPLIED WITH A CUSTOM mentioned in the article *eating*, in the *Dictionary*. I conceive too, that ſuch a divided loaf gives no improper comment on the paſſage, 'We being many are one bread'—many partakers, each having his portion from the ſame loaf." 1 Cor. x. 17.

Now, upon referring to the article EATING, I find this paragraph, after deſcribing certain Jewiſh ceremonies at table, the author ſays, "They take care, that *after meals there ſhall be a piece of bread remaining on the table*; the maſter of the houſe orders a glaſs to be waſhed, fills it with wine, and elevating it, ſays, *Let us bleſs him of whoſe benefits we have been partaking*: the reſt anſwer, *Bleſſed*

be

be he, who has heaped favours on us, and by his goodness has now fed us. Then he recites a pretty long prayer; all present answer *Amen!* They recite Psalm xxiv. 9, 10. Fear the Lord, O ye his saints, &c. THEN GIVING THE GLASS WITH THE LITTLE WINE IN IT TO BE DRUNK ROUND, *he takes off what is left*, and the table is cleared."

By comparing these extracts, we see pretty clearly what is the editor's opinion; but I suppose he was not influenced on this subject, by any thing he might meet in Vaurien, if indeed he had read that performance: but which was published first I do not know. It is certain, that *somebody* who writes in the fragments of Calmet, has set some very difficult things in a a new point of view.

By way of exposing a principle when carried too far in practice, accept the following quotation from "*Observations on a Journey to Naples*, 1704." Does the custom still exist? Is it not analogous to what Bruce relates of Abyssinia? Which is furthest removed from the original institution, the denial of the cup to the communicants, or the two frequent potations of its contents? "I will give you a relation here of what I have seen practised at *Mentz* in Germany, where I happened to be for two years together on Holy Thursday. This day, after morning service, and washing of feet, the archbishop, the great canons, and all the other priests that serve the cathedral, go in procession to a great hall, that is near the church, which they call the chapter-house, there to celebrate the supper. The seculars that are of rank, also enter. Great benches are placed round the hall, where the company seat themselves; in the midst is a great table, covered with a table cloth, upon which are placed large cups, with other vessels full of wine, and a vast quantity of great wafers, divided into pounds and half-pounds. The archbishop, arrayed in his pontifical habits, reads aloud the gospel, and blesses the bread and wine; having taken his part of the wafers, which is of two or three pounds, because of his dignity, he goes and distributes to the rest, one pound to every grand canon, and half a pound to the rest—this they begin to eat. The archbishop in the mean time takes the cup, or rather it is held to him, while he drinks, for it is so large and so full of wine, that two of the canons can hardly support it. After he hath drank, he sends it round—they do not amuse themselves with taking a little, but drinking in good earnest, the greatest draughts they can: and there are some of these German gentlemen who can drink a quart at a draught—so that the cup, big as it is, must soon be filled anew. The wine must be of the best Rhenish; and the officers of the cathedral have power to go and chuse it that day, with great ceremony, in the Elector's cellars. While the cup goes round, the musicians strike up their notes, and sing, what the papists call the *Improperia*. The company, at first, were modest and cautious, but after the good wine began to display its virtue, they became foolish and riotous; the cup circulates five times. My host owned he had drank so many quarts of wine.

"Now, if we set aside the excesses, &c. sure it is," says the writer, "that this is the true way of administering the holy supper, which has been preserved in this church," &c.

Now, Mr. Editor, if any of your correspondents can trace the origin of this singular annual custom at *Mentz*, they will much oblige me, and I dare say many others, including C. P. Is this description applicable to the misdemeanor of the Corinthians, reproved by St. Paul? Did the Jews thus abuse their institution of the feast of the tabernacles? from whence Plutarch reports they celebrated the *Bacchanalia*. How far may such an abuse among the Jews, and certain customs among the Greeks, contribute to account for the Corinthian's debauchery? If this is as your correspondent suggests, "*a very ancient Jewish ceremony*," what might be its origin? I am, Sir, your well wisher,

P. C.

July 3, 1798.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AEROSTATIC INSTITUTE.

NEVER was the spirit of invention more active in France, never was the ambition of perfecting former discoveries and making new ones for the benefit of the country more busily employed than since the revolution, and at Paris which is the central point where all the best heads in France are assembled. The discovery of a new mode of preparing saltpetre *, the invention of the telegraph,

* Two of the most extensive saltpetre manufactories in Paris, (to say nothing of several others) extract from the earth of burial grounds and from the rubbish of old buildings, and deliver every ten days, thirty thousand pounds weight of pure saltpetre.

and

and the degree of perfection to which the aëronautic art has been carried, are conſpicuous proofs of the aſſertion.

This laſt invention, which was at firſt conſidered in foreign countries as nothing more than a dance in the air, which was laughed at as a ſcientific trifle—this invention of the aëronautic art, which was indeed looked on as a very curious though utterly uſeleſs experiment in natural philoſophy, has nevertheleſs, during the preſent war, been productive of material advantages to France. The aſſembled armies of her enemies have witneſſed thoſe advantages, and the gaining of the battle of Fleurus was the conſequence.

The impoſſibility of ſteering the aërial veſſel, an objection a thouſand times repeated, certainly cannot be denied: and thoſe natural philoſophers who are the moſt ſucceſsfully employed in carrying the aëronautic art to perfection, have themſelves long ſince acknowledged the difficulty. But, to attain the object which they have in view, they do not require that high degree of perfection; nor are they mad enough to waſte their time in purſuit of it.

The aëroſtatic inſtitute, founded by the committee of public ſafety, and enveloped in the moſt profound ſecrecy at Meudon, to which alſo was added a camp for the exerciſe of the artillery, is even yet looked upon as a ſecret arrangement of the republic, reſpecting which the greateſt precautions are taken; the doors being ſhut againſt the public and all foreigners.

It was impoſſible to have ſelected a more convenient ſpot for the eſtabliſhment of the aëronautic inſtitute than the royal lodge of Meudon. From its elevated ſite on a mountain, it commands a beautiful and extenſive proſpect over a plain covered with villages and cultivated fields, interſected by the Seine, and terminated by the city of Paris.

The perfection and the rational application of aëronautics are the objects of the labours of this eſtabliſhment, to which the celebrated natural philoſopher Guiton-Morveau has in particular rendered the moſt important ſervices. But the inſtitution ſtood in need of ſuch a director as Conté, for whom Guiton-Morveau has procured the appointment. With a love of the ſcience Conté unites a penetrating genius for reſearch and invention, accompanied by indefatigable aſſiduity.

The corps of aëronauts, intended to ſerve in the armies of the republic, and conſiſting of fifty courageous youths, is trained at the ſchool of Meudon: it is there the balloons are prepared which are ſent off to the armies; and every day in ſummer the pupils are employed, at one time in performing their exerciſes, at another in making reſearches in natural philoſophy, with a balloon which is kept conſtantly filled for the purpoſe.

The improvement in the preparation of the balloon, the diſcovery of a new mode of filling it with inflammable air from the ſubſtance of water (hydrogen gas), diſcovered by Lavoiſier, the invention of a new telegraph, connected with the balloon, are the principal advances which have been made in aëroſtatics at Meudon under the direction of Conté.

The old lodge of Meudon ſerves as a manufactory for the preparation of the balloons, and of all the apparatus neceſſary to accompany them to the armies. The new lodge is appropriated to the inſtitute, and to the accommodation of the pupils, and of the director and his family. There were prepared the *Entreprenant* for the army of the north, by means of which the hoſtile army was reconnoitred at the battle of Fleurus; the *Céleſte* for the army of the Sambre and Maeſe; the *Hercule* and the *Intrépide* for the army of the Rhine and Moſelle.

The ſilk for the balloons is manufactured at Lyons, and is very thick and ſtrong: and Conté has rendered them much more durable by the precaution of only varniſhing the outer ſurface. The varniſh is of an excellent quality; it ſufficiently hardens the outſide, and does not make the ſilk ſtick together when the balloon is folded. Moreover experience has proved that the inner coat of varniſh cannot reſiſt the operation of filling the balloon, that it is corroded by the gas, and that this friction renders the ſilk flabby.

The filling of the balloon with hydrogen gas is the reſult of the diſcoveries made by the great Lavoiſier, and has for its baſis his important experiment of the decompoſition of water. The gas is prepared by the following ſimple and unexpenſive proceſs.

Six or more hollow iron cylinders are ſet in brick work, beſide and over each other in a furnace which may be conſtructed in twelve hours; and both ends of each cylinder are made to project from the furnace. The openings of theſe cylinders are ſtopped with ſtrong iron covers, through which metal tubes are let in. The tube at one end ſerves for pouring water, previouſly heated, into the cylinders when red-hot; that on the oppo-

ſite

ſite ſide is deſtined to conduct the air which firſt preſents itſelf, through a reſervoir filled with a cauſtic lixivium, and to convey it into the balloon. The cylinders are partly filled with coarſe iron filings, which the exceſſive heat of the furnace, kept up with pit-coal during the whole time of the operation, reduces to a ſtate of excandeſcence. At this ſtage of the proceſs, the valve of one of the tubes of each cylinder is opened, and a ſmall quantity of boiling water is gently poured into the heated cylinder. As ſoon as the vapour of the water touches the heated iron, the two ſubſtances which compoſe the water are ſeparated: the one (the oxygen) attaches itſelf to the iron, which it calcines, and which, after the operation, is found partly cryſtalliſed, after the manner of volcanic productions: the other of the component ſubſtances of the water (the hydrogen) combines with a quantity of the igneous ſubſtance termed *calorique*, and becomes inflammable air (hydrogen gas), which continues in a permanent ſtate of elaſtic fluidity, and weighs ſeven or eight times leſs than the atmoſpheric air.

As the water contains a ſmall portion of the ſubſtance of *carbone* (*carbonique*) which would render the air in the balloon heavy, the air, as it firſt ruſhes out of the cylinders is made to paſs through a reſervoir of water impregnated with a cauſtic alkali. This fluid attracts to itſelf all the *carbonique*, and nothing riſes into the balloon but very pure inflammable air.

During the operation, it has ſometimes happened that the cylinders, heated to excandeſcence, melted. To guard againſt this accident, the projecting end of the cylinder is furniſhed with a pyrometer, and a ſcale, which, by means of an iron rod, indicates the degrees of rarefaction of the air. A particular point on the ſcale announces the moment when the cylinders are heated in the degree neareſt to fuſion: when ſuch is the caſe, the fire is immediately diminiſhed. The operation of filling a balloon of thirty feet diameter employs one third of a day.

The exerciſing balloon at Meudon is of a ſpherical form, and thirty-two feet in diameter. Its upper half is covered with a linen caſe to keep off the rain from the balloon and its netting. This netting, woven with ſtrong cords, embraces the upper part of the balloon, and is deſtined to ſupport the car for the reception of the aëronauts. The balloon, kept conſtantly full and ready for aſcent, and expoſed in the open air in all weathers, preſerves its buoyant ſtation in the atmoſphere, being faſtened on the great terrace of the lodge. When the weather is favourable, the aëronautic exerciſes are begun. The balloon is ſet free from its faſtenings, and elevated to a certain height; when the car is made faſt to the cords which hang down from the net: the whole of this is done in five minutes. A colonel then mounts the car with one of the pupils, and the balloon riſes to the height, generally, of from a hundred and ſixty to two hundred and forty yards. The pupils ſeparate into diviſions, for the purpoſe of holding the balloon in the air, ſuffering it to mount, and drawing it down, by means of three principal ropes faſtened to the net, and ramified with ſeveral others: in theſe manœuvres they employ the aid of a capſtern. When the balloon has been newly filled, has yet ſuffered no evaporation, and ſtill retains all its force, it requires the ſtrength of twenty perſons to hold it; and in that ſtate it will bear eight hundred weight. After a ſpace of two months, though much evaporated, it is ſtill capable of bearing two perſons with their inſtruments, and even a conſiderable ballaſt, at the ſame height in the air: but then ten perſons are ſufficient to hold it.

The car is conſtructed of a light lattice work of wood, lined with prepared leather, and hangs about ſixteen feet beneath the balloon: it affords convenient room for two perſons ſeated oppoſite each other, with the neceſſary inſtruments for making obſervations.

The balloon aſcends as often in the day as is requiſite for the ſucceſſion of obſervations which are to be made; but theſe aſcents take place only in calm and ſerene weather. Whenever any unforeſeen accident occurs, the aërial machine is hauled down in five minutes. In ſtrong guſts of wind which ſuddenly ariſe, the aëronauts are always expoſed to ſome danger: the balloon, held by the ropes, cannot riſe freely; and its vibrations and fluctuation reſemble thoſe of a paper kite which has not yet reached a certain degree of altitude. This ſpectacle, nevertheleſs, is more terrific to the ſpectator than to the aëronaut, who, ſeated in his car which its own weight preſerves in a perpendicular poſition under the balloon, is but ſlightly affected by its deſultory motion. No inſtance of any unfortunate accident has yet occurred at Meudon.

All fear, all idea of danger, vaniſhes on examining the ſolidity of the whole apparatus, the precautionary meaſures adopted

adopted with the moſt prudent foreſight and the utmoſt ſecurity, and eſpecially when we are more particularly acquainted with the cool unaſſuming ſteadineſs of Conté, the director of the whole.

When the return of peace ſhall allow more leiſure, and ſhall favour the employment of this apparatus in other experiments than thoſe immediately connected with the military ſervice, we may expect to derive from it the moſt important and diverſified advantages to natural ſcience. The experiments will then be conducted under the direction of a committee of naturaliſts, from the national inſtitute, with a view of making diſcoveries in natural philoſophy, meteorology, and other branches. When the labours of the aëroſtatic inſtitute ſhall have accompliſhed ends ſo important to the arts, and of ſo great general utility, there will be printed a particular account of the eſtabliſhment, and of the courſe of experiments purſued: at preſent, theſe matters are kept from the knowledge of the public.

The moſt recent invention of Conté, admirable for its ſimplicity and preciſion, is the aëroſtatic telegraph. It conſiſts of eight cylinders of varniſhed black ſilk, ſtretched on hoops, and reſembling thoſe little pocket lanterns of crimped paper, which draw out and fold down again on themſelves. Theſe eight movable cylinders, each three feet in diameter, and of a proportionate length, are ſuſpended from the bottom of the car, connected together with cords, and hanging one above another, at the diſtance of four feet. By means of cords paſſing through the bottom of the car, the aëronautic obſervers direct thoſe cylinders, give them different poſitions at will, and thus carry on their telegraphic correſpondence from the regions of the air.

Conté has further applied his thoughts to the invention of a ſimilar aëroſtatic telegraph, which, without the aſſiſtance of a great balloon, or an aërial correſpondent, ſhould be managed by a perſon ſtanding on the ground, by means of cords; the apparatus being ſuſpended to a ſmall balloon, of only twelve feet diameter.

Coutel, captain of the aëronautic corps, was the man who aſcended with the *Entrepreneant* balloon on the 26th of June, 1794, and who conducted the wonderful and important ſervice of reconnoitring the hoſtile armies at the battle of Fleurus, accompanied by an adjutant and a general. He aſcended twice on that day, to obſerve, from an elevation of four hundred and forty yards, the poſition and manœuvres of the enemy. On each occaſion he remained four hours in the air, and, by means of preconcerted ſignals with flags, carried on a correſpondence with General Jourdan, the commander of the French army.

His intended aſcent had been made known to the enemy, who, at the moment when the balloon began to take its flight, opened the fire of a battery againſt the aëronauts. The firſt volley was directed too low: one ball, nevertheleſs, paſſed between the balloon and the car, and ſo near to the former, that Coutel imagined it had ſtruck it. When the ſubſequent diſcharges were made, the balloon had already reached ſuch a degree of altitude, as to be beyond the reach of cannon ſhot, and the aëronauts ſaw the balls flying beneath the car. Arrived at their intended height, the obſervers, remote from danger, and undiſturbed, viewed all the evolutions of the enemies, and, from the peaceful regions of the air, commanded a diſtinct and comprehenſive proſpect of two formidable armies engaged in the work of death.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for July appeared a paper on the innocent amuſements of the poor; and among the numerous ſpeculations which have lately taken place on the means of bettering the condition of ſo large a portion of our ſpecies, I am glad to ſee this point propoſed for diſcuſſion. I was in hopes to have read in your intereſting publication for Auguſt ſome propoſals from other quarters, agreeably to the benevolent deſire expreſſed by the writer of the paper alluded to; but finding myſelf diſappointed, I have determined to offer a circumſtance relative thereto for the conſideration of your readers; and if it ſhould anſwer no other end than to prevent this ſubject from dropping, I ſhall be content.

I ſhall draw my remarks from a ſource very contiguous to the ſcene of the narrative already related, and ſtate to you, that on my firſt commencing a reſidence of ſome years in Yorkſhire, I was led one Monday evening to a pottery at Caſtleford; and on my near approach to it, was agreeably ſurpriſed by the ſound of muſic both vocal and inſtrumental, which my companion informed me was produced by a concert of potters. On my entering the

muſic-

manufactory, the then proprietor explained to me, that being himſelf an amateur, and a few of his men having a little knowledge of muſic, he had endeavoured to cultivate and diffuſe among them a taſte for it as generally as poſſible. That he procured a maſter to attend them from a neighbouring town on a Monday evening, after their work was over, with whoſe aſſiſtance they got up ſeveral anthems in parts, which they performed at church on the following Sunday. A forfeit was levied on each of the muſicians who neglected attending on the Monday evening; and the pleaſure on the one hand, with the forfeit on the other, afforded motives ſtrong enough to keep them ſober all the day, and conſequently at work, in order to be fit for their party in the evening, inſtead of devoting *St. Monday* as heretofore to the orgies of Bacchus.

I do not at preſent recollect to have heard of any other muſical party among the poor on a Monday: perhaps, if that of the artificers of Sheffield took place on this day inſtead of the middle of the week, it might be attended with the like beneficial effects. I have been preſent, however, at a party of poor men, a few miles from Leeds, practiſing the ſinging of anthems and choruſes, on a Sunday evening, at the houſe of an amateur, who appropriated a room once a week to their uſe, gave them ſome of his home-brewed ale, and during part of the evening aſſiſted them with his violoncello, &c. But I muſt own I felt much more pleaſure at ſeeing theſe villagers ſo cheaply and innocently entertained by the unaffected good-nature of my friend, than from hearing their uncouth utterance of the ſublime "*Meſſiah*" of Handel. My friend generally invited the muſical club in a neighbouring town, of which he was a member, to ſpend a day with him every ſummer, where I have been preſent at the performance of one of Handel's oratorios, of which the choruſes were filled up by ſixteen of his Sunday night viſitors.

As the human animal ſeems to enjoy the moſt perfect ſtate when accuſtomed to due intervals of bodily labour and reſt, I am inclined to think that much of the amuſement of the rich may very properly conſiſt in athletic exerciſes, and among the diverſions of the poor, that a great part ſhould be ſedentary. This muſt be the reaſon why many ſit ſo long at the alehouſe; where, for want of a purſuit to occupy even their leiſure, they take refuge in liquor. Now there does not occur to me any innocent ſedentary amuſement which the poor enjoy, except muſic; but I doubt not it will be a ſatisfaction to many of your readers, as well as myſelf, to hear from any of your correſpondents of ſuch as are or might be brought into uſe among them.

Though I am well aware that muſic among the rich lies open to ſeveral objections, of which I ſhall only name two, I believe it is liable to none among the poor, if taken in moderation, and is productive of poſitive benefit to them, as well as the negative one which actuated our maſter potter to endeavour by this means to prevent his men's inebriety. The two points where it may be diſapproved among the rich to which I allude, are: preventing the ſame time being ſpent to the intellectual and moral advantage of themſelves or others; and likewiſe a recourſe to plaintive muſic in a melancholy or tender hour by thoſe of a very ſentimental turn, may, perhaps, too much ſoften down the mind, and weaken the nervous ſyſtem*. When the mind is melted by real diſtreſs, and prompted (agreeably to the chief ends for which ſympathy was given us) to active benevolence, it cannot be melted too often; but the frequency of that affection, when unaccompanied with this legitimate conſequence, may perhaps pave the way to our ſuffering with more facility our virtuous propenſities to die without fruit another time.

I do not think, however, that theſe two objections exiſt as to the poor: they muſt have ſome reſt of body; and when that is fatigued, the degree of relaxation of mind furniſhed by muſic appears to me quite appropriate to ſuch a criſis. Nor do I apprehend any thing, in general, from ſoftening too much the mind of the Engliſh poor, as it might only tend to give them that gentleneſs and obligingneſs of manner ſo ſtriking among the ſame claſs in a neighbouring nation; and we have lately ſeen this courteouſneſs of manner has neither deprived them of their courage

* If any perſons queſtion the power of muſic over ſome frames, I aſſure them that I have been eye-witneſs of three ladies being thrown by it into hyſterics, and one of them in the ſtrongeſt degree that I ever ſaw that diſorder operate. This effect, though it was not produced by the ſpecies of compoſition to which I am here alluding, but by the moſt ſublime that perhaps was ever written, is not the leſs a proof of the power of muſic over the paſſions.

nor

or ability to endure hardſhip. I am of opinion, therefore, that muſic would tend to civilize the poor; and with all the numerous evils of civilized ſociety, I believe its advantages outweigh them; which brings me to conclude myſelf your's, &c.

A Friend to the Civilization of the Poor.

London, Sept. 24, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS in company, a few days ago, with a perſon who threw out ſome ſarcaſtic obſervations on the *peculiarities* of the Quakers; expreſſing, at the ſame time, his approbation of ſome remarks in your Magazine on a ſimilar ſubject. As he delivered, I doubt not, the ſentiments of many others, made many flouriſhes without much reflection, and treated with levity what is of ſerious moment, I requeſt the favour of you to inſert in your repoſitory the following hints.

With the Quakers I have no connection, nor think highly of their *theological* opinions. Many years ago I made a ſerious and critical examination of them, and thought ſeveral of them erroneous; and I ſpeak in reference to writings, received by the friends as ſacred: at the ſame time, I think them more accurate in this reſpect, and nearer truth in general, than many other ſects; and in what are called *chriſtian* morals, that they ſurpaſs them all. I ſpeak of ſocieties, not of individuals; in reference to writings received as inſpired, not to books, making no ſuch pretenſions, but eſtabliſhing morals only on general principles.

Nor do I contend for the *political* ſentiments of the Quakers; nor, indeed, am I at preſent ſufficiently informed, to aſſert what they are. One writer they have had among them, entitled to rank among the firſt political writers in this country, who alſo, what few political theoriſts have done, realized his ſyſtem. But if the modern Quakers retain all the political opinions of this writer, I differ from the modern Quakers in politics.

Nor ſhall I undertake to vindicate the literary character of this people. It is unqueſtionably to their honour, that no child among them is left deſtitute of what they deem neceſſary inſtruction, and that the funds raiſed for the purpoſe of education are conſcientiouſly applied. Can this be aſſerted of what are called the *Charity-Schools*, or more properly the CHARITY-FUNDS, in England? Far, very far from it. There is great profligacy in this reſpect throughout the country. In innumerable places ſalaries are received, and no inſtruction is given; but the poor people actually pay, if their children are inſtructed at all, for what they ought to obtain freely. But this by the bye. It is not improbable, that the Quakers' favourite notion of IMMEDIATE REVELATION, and the ſophiſtical manner in which they ſee the literature of their opponents employed, may have proved unfavourable to the progreſs of polite letters among them: their commercial character, alſo, conſequent on a ſeparation from hierarchies, civil governments, and univerſities, may have ſtill further foſtered this ſpirit. Their two apologiſts, however, were unqueſtionably men of learning, as well as talents; and, if I am not wrongly informed, the friends have among them ſome perſons of conſiderable learning.

But with theſe ſeveral points I intermeddle not: the points I have my eye on will be reckoned of leſs moment.

This people uſe a different calendar from Chriſtians in general. They have been called ſuperſtitious, if not trifling, on this account. Let it be granted, that they are ſuperſtitious;—they are at leaſt conſiſtent in their ſuperſtitions; even their trifling diſplays oppoſition to inconſiſtency and ſelf-contradiction.

The calendars of different nations have been uſually made to expreſs their religious belief, to commemorate remarkable events, interpoſitions, (whether true or falſe) to exhibit their feaſts and faſts, their rites and ceremonies, &c. But can any thing be more inconſiſtent, than for a nation receiving one ſyſtem of theology, to adopt a calendar expreſſing a belief in an oppoſite ſyſtem? For a diſciple of Moſes to exhibit in his public calendar the doctrines of Brahma? For a diſciple of Confucius to exhibit the doctrines of Mahomet, or for a diſciple of Jeſus, who taught a doctrine deſtructive of idolatry, to exhibit a calendar (ſuppoſe Grecian or Roman) expreſſive of a belief in idolatrous worſhip, in paganiſm? Yet ſo it is!

The year, according to Moſes, was left to his regulation by Jehovah: againſt the firſt day of the month *Niſan* is placed, a FAST—the death of the ſons of Aaron. Would not a Jew reckon it even blaſphemous to place it thus—A Faſt—the Adoneia—a ſolemnity in honour of Adonis, the beloved of Venus? They

would, in like manner, hold it blaſphemous to call the name of the months by a name expreſſive of pagan feſtivals? Yet ſuch is the practice of chriſtians. January is probably derived from Janus, an ancient king of Italy; March from Mars, the god of war; April, moſt probably, from a name of Venus; May from Maia, the mother of Mercury; June from Juno, &c.

Bood or Budha, or Buddas, was an Indian impoſtor, who aſſerted his divine original, and after death was advanced to divine honours. The fifth day of the week is called by a Brahmin Buddas' day. The ſame day of the week, by an ancient Greek, was called Ερμε ημερα; by a Roman, Dies Mercurii, Mercury's day. The northern nations, worſhippers of Woden, called the ſame day Woden's day: all in perfect conſiſtency with their religious belief. But what ſhall we ſay to Chriſtians, all of them worſhippers of Jehovah, moſt of them of a Trinity—three perſons in one God—and all of them rejecting pagan idols: what, I aſk, ſhall we ſay to their keeping a day conſecrated to the northern idol Woden, Wodneſday, or Wedneſday? The ſame queſtions may be put relative to Sunday, Monday, Tueſday, Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday.

When Polycarp was called on at his martyrdom to ſwear by the Fortune or Genius of Cæſar, he replied—"Freely hear me, I am a Chriſtian:" the uſual affirmation of the primitive Chriſtians, when called on to ſwear by the Genius of the Emperor; and conſiſtent Chriſtians may uſe the ſame language on rejecting a pagan calendar.

But though the rejection of a pagan or popiſh calendar may be right, it does not follow, that the introduction of a Chriſtian or Proteſtant calendar would be unobjectionable. The introduction of a religious calendar, with civil ſanction, implies the magiſtrates right to interfere in matters of religion; a principle the moſt inimical to public utility, and the rights of conſcience. Monteſquieu's maxim, however, is founded on wiſdom, "that, when men's opinions concerning the gods change, the laws alſo ſhould change."

The practice of the Quakers, in this inſtance, is liable to *no* objection; and is an honeſt teſtimony againſt the inconſiſtency, the timidity of reformers, againſt the officiouſneſs of legiſlators.

The next article, *titles*, is a ſubject of more conſequence.

Blackſtone's compariſon of a particular *form* of *government* to a pyramid with a broad ſtrong baſe, and terminating at length in a point, has been much admired. It is elegant, but it is ſophiſtical; though the excellency of his form of government I neither deny, nor affirm.

The ſame compariſon has been applied to *titles*, where the ſophiſm is ſtill more tranſparent. The proper way to expoſe it in both caſes, is to appeal to nations the moſt enlightened, to ſocieties the beſt regulated, to families the moſt orderly and harmonious: to inquire into the origin of titles, and to trace their effects. Of the French I ſay nothing.

The ſubject is of great compaſs, the evil of conſiderable magnitude. But the length of this epiſtle forbids my entering on the ſubject for the preſent: I therefore wave entering on the diſcuſſion. But it may reaſonably be ſuppoſed, that as I am unconnected with any party either theological or political, and yet adopt a practice expoſing me to ſome inconvenience, that I think it a queſtion of ſerious concern. Indeed, I think titles a body of great evil: but of this in its proper place.

In this diſcuſſion I feel a ſimple, impaſſioned regard for truth and public utility. If the obſervations of prior correſpondents ſhould not preclude the preſent hints, the freedom, I hope, will not, as your repoſitory is acceſſible to all parties. Reſpectfully your's,

G. DYER.

P. S.—In the above obſervations I have vindicated the conſiſtency of the Quakers againſt the inconſiſtency of politicians and reformers: if my limits allowed, I would expoſe, in return, the inconſiſtency of the Quakers themſelves. This, however, has been well done by one of their own ſociety, in a letter juſt communicated to me, ſigned PACIFICUS, printed ſome years ago.

By this letter I underſtand, that though the Quakers, guided, as they ſay, by the Spirit of Truth, are enemies to war; yet, guided by the love of money, they are ſupporters of it: in a more effectual way, too, than by ſhouldering the muſket. "It is within my knowledge," ſays this ſenſible and reſpectable friend, "that you diſowned a great number of your friends, about ten years ago, for carrying guns a-board their veſſels, for the purpoſe of DEFENCE ONLY; and, at the ſame time, the moſt active of your members, and the moſt approved by your body, lent money to government for the avowed purpoſe of active operation againſt the enemy!"

The ſame perſon, in his letter to me, ſays—"It is curious to ſee the ſociety in

its meetings for discipline taking so much pains to find out delinquents in tythes, and the elders and ministers at the same time supporting war in its most splendid auxiliary."—Yet the Quakers still continue to do it by lending money to government. Friends, where is YOUR consistency?—Physicians, heal yourselves!

This information I received since I wrote the above letter.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SAMUEL HOPKINS was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, about the year 1755 or 6. His father, a wealthy farmer of that town, bestowed on all his children a good school education, and brought them all up to the labours of the field. What determined his son to the study of physic, is not now distinctly remembered; but the writer of this article believes it to have been the observation of the gradual decline of some near connections, who fell a sacrifice to the consumption; and that this event, and the circumstance of an hereditary predisposition to that disease, led Dr. HOPKINS to its particular consideration, and laid the foundation of his future fame. Be this as it may, having resolved to devote himself to medicine, Mr. HOPKINS applied himself, in the first place, to the study of the Latin, and to other academic studies; and, after some preparation, placed himself under the direction of a physician of some eminence—Dr. Potter, of Wallingford. Here he applied himself with great fidelity to his professional inquiries, won the confidence of his preceptor, and was often admitted to share in the labours of his practice, if not in its emoluments. After spending the usual time in preparation, Mr. HOPKINS repaired to Lichfield, and commenced business. This was some time in the year 1776 or 7. The singularity of his appearance, manners, and opinions, and the boldness, humour, and ingenuity with which he maintained the last, attracted general notice; and the success with which his exertions were attended in several cases of chronic disease, in persons who visited Lichfield on account of friends, or for the reputed healthiness of the situation, conferred on him a sudden and extensive celebrity. Pupils and patients resorted to him for instruction and advice; and he obtained a respectable share of employment abroad, before he had effected any flattering establishment at home. At Lichfield Dr. HOPKINS remained till some time in 1784 or 5; and during this period commenced his intimacy with the most distinguished literary characters in the state, some of whom then resided, and a few still reside, at that place. On leaving Lichfield, he removed to Hartford; where he has continued ever since, and which has been the scene of his literary exertions, and the point from which his professional reputation has diffused itself. This, however, has neither been fostered nor extended by any publications; for though Dr. HOPKINS is said to have composed several medical works, he has published nothing. This has arisen, in part, from the subjects on which he has employed his pen, and partly from his repugnance to add to the number of imperfect works which are every day appearing. Having been presented with unusual opportunities for observation on phthisical and other chronic complaints, it has been his wish to collect and leave behind him a mass of facts, which, amid all the contentions of conjectures, and revolution of things, should be resorted to with confidence and improvement.

Strictly connected, both with the former and present literary association in Hartford, Dr. HOPKINS has borne a full share in the numerous publications of wit and humour which have raised the character of that place. But his writings have never been separated from the common stock; and, except three small poems of singular humour, inserted in the "*American Poems*," vol. i. none of his pieces have been collected. As a literary man, Dr. HOPKINS is more remarkable for invention than for execution: for the first he is indebted to a bold, original, but unchastised, and often *outré* imagination; the last is the effect of an early-neglected education. He is the reputed projector of "*The Anarchiad*;" and several of the wildest flights in that curious publication are attributed to him. Of this performance, so often mentioned, the knowledge of which is probably confined to America, as it may not be uninteresting to the English reader, I shall subjoin some account. But, first, it may not be improper to enumerate the persons who partly composed the original literary circle at Hartford.

The settlement of Dr. DWIGHT at Greenfield, a place remote from the residence of his early associates in scientific and poetical pursuits, insulated and deprived him of the pleasures of their society. His labours were, therefore, perhaps, of a more serious complexion. The charms of society, and the sprightliness of

of converſation, were eaſily propagated by perſons accuſtomed to write as well as to converſe; and what firſt only circulated in domeſtic circles was ſoon transferred to the preſs, and became the theme of general inquiry, comment, and applauſe. The force of ſatire, and the benefits of diſcuſſion, being once thoroughly apprehended by the authors, they were eaſily induced to perſiſt; and the temper as well as opinions of a large portion of the public, in that part of the United States, were for a long time formed or influenced by the joint exertions of Mr. TRUMBULL, Mr. BARLOW, Colonel HUMPHREYS, Dr. HOPKINS, Mr. WOLCOTT, (now ſecretary of the treaſury of the United States) and Mr. STRONG, a celebrated divine of Hartford. Of the two gentlemen laſt named, the firſt, with every requiſite for a poet, has neglected to claim his wreath of laurel; and the ſecond has lately ſmothered the wit, ſagacity, and political ability of Swift, in the melancholy conſideration of the theological dogmas of election, atonement, and eternal puniſhment.

The authors of "*The Anarchiad*," or of the papers intituled "*American Antiquities*," introduce their account of that poem by an hiſtory of its diſcovery. A member of an American ſociety of antiquarians is repreſented as having been preſent at the opening of one of the large *tumuli* in the weſtern country, which reſemble the fortifications of modern times. In the progreſs of digging, the labourers "find a caſemate, magazine, and ciſtern, almoſt entire." They purſue their work, till they make their way into "a room that had evidently been occupied by the commandant;" where they find "a great number of utenſils more curious and elegant than thoſe of Palmyra and Herculaneum. But what rendered their good fortune complete, was the diſcovery of a great number of papers, manuſcripts," &c. Amongſt their reliques of antiquity," ſays the narrator, "I was overjoyed to find a folio manuſcript, which appeared to contain an epic poem complete; and, as I am paſſionately fond of poetry, ancient as well as modern, I ſet myſelf inſtantly to cleanſe it from the extraneous concretions with which it was in ſome parts inveloped, defaced, and rendered illegible. By means of a chemic preparation, which is made uſe of for reſtoring old paintings, I ſoon accompliſhed this deſirable object. It was then I found it was called "*The Anarchiad*," a poem, on the reſtoration of chaos and ſubſtantial night, in twenty-four books."

By a fable, ſufficiently well contrived, this poem is repreſented to have been known to the ancients, and even to the moderns; thence the utmoſt liberty of imitation and parody is obtained; and by the help of viſions, prophecies, &c. the ſcene is ſhifted from one country to another, and from modern to ancient ages; and real and imaginary perſonages, and actual and fanciful regions, are introduced at pleaſure.

It will be recollected, that at the time of publiſhing "*The Anarchiad*," the American republic was united but in name. Each ſtate contravened, at will, the public wiſhes; and meaſures the moſt hoſtile to good faith and ſound policy were every where purſued. The primary deſign of our authors was to chaſtiſe the promoters of ſuch meaſures; and, without altogether relinquiſhing the aid of ſerious expoſtulation, to apply the ſatiric ſcourge, and laſh thoſe into right conduct, who could not be led into it by perſuaſion and a ſenſe of duty. As a ſpecimen of ſerious poetry, the "*Speech of* HESPER," (which is an addreſs to the Convention of 1787) may be adduced. This is inſerted in the "*American Poems*." I ſhall therefore extract, in this place, a few paſſages which will convey ſome notion of the ability with which the ſatirical part was managed, and the ſcope of whoſe ſatire may be intelligible in Europe as well as in the United States. But theſe, Mr. Editor, with your approbation, ſhall be reſerved for a future communication.

Sept. 1798. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DO not the following reaſons juſtify the opinion of thoſe critics, ancient and modern, who ſuppoſe the Apocalypſe not to have been written by the apoſtle, but, either by ſome other perſon of the ſame name, or by an impoſtor aſſuming a falſe appellation.

1. The language of the Goſpel of St. John, although not very pure or elegant, is however tolerably correct, and is for the moſt free from groſs inaccuracies: whereas the ſtyle of the Revelation is full of the moſt flagrant ſoleciſms of every kind, which are to be found in the moſt corrupted writer of Greek. Does any inſtance occur in literary hiſtory, of ſo remarkable a diſparity between the earlier and later writings of the ſame author?

2. The

2. The matter of the Apocalypſe is almoſt entirely taken from the prophetical parts of the Old Teſtament. As an example, compare the ſublime picture of the ruin of Tyre, given by Ezekiel, with the copy contained in the Revelations. The ſubſtance of the goſpel is almoſt entirely different from that of any book, either in the Old or New Teſtament, and appears to me to contain the quinteſſence of chriſtian philoſophy, dreſſed in the apoſtle's own language. Would a writer, ſo rich in his own ſtores as St. John appears to have been, have condeſcended to uſe the ſentiments, deſcriptions, and language of Daniel and Ezekiel, almoſt without alteration?

3. The prophecies of the Apocalypſe have never been applied to correſponding events with a ſufficient degree of certainty: every ſtriking feature in the hiſtory of the chriſtian church has been ſought, and found (by thoſe who find whatever they ſeek) in this inexplicable prophecy. But the interpretations of one ſect are contradicted by the explanations of another, and the myſtic Babylon, the ſerpent and the prophet, the trumpets and the phial, are driven from one ſide of the theological tennis-court to the other, according to the ſtrength or dexterity of the contending champions.

4. Is the whole appearance of this writing accordant to the ſimplicity of the chriſtian Scriptures? Does it agree well with the reſt of that comely and ſacred edifice, of which it has ſlowly, very ſlowly, become a conſtituent part? Does it not rather reſemble the legends and fictions of the third and fourth century, of which, one, which is uſually bound up with our Bibles, although neither contained in our, nor in any other canon, may afford a ſufficient ſpecimen. I allude to that marvellous work called the fourth book of Eſdras.

5. Has the objection to its authenticity, recorded by Epiphanius, I mean the non-exiſtence of the church of Thyatira in the apoſtolic age, ever been palliated by modern commentators? I think not; they deny the truth of the fact, which the ancient defenders of this book were forced to allow. *They* ſuppoſe the apoſtle to ſpeak prophetically, which our modern critics will hardly venture to do.

6. Upon the whole, is it not moſt probable, that the Revelation of St. John, *le Theologien* (a *proper* title for the apoſtle whom Jeſus loved) was compiled in the ſecond century, by ſome ingenious perſon, who thought, like St. Ambroſe, that truth was beſtdefended by fiction, as an encouragement to thoſe of the chriſtian church who were ſmarting under the laſh of a heathen proconſul, in ſome remote province of the empire. Any perſon who will carefully read it, without prepoſſeſſion, as I hope I have done, will eaſily ſee that the ſcope of it is, the decay and fall of the Roman religion and empire, and the conſequent riſe and eſtabliſhment of the chriſtian church. Accordingly, we ſee the evils of war, famine, peſtilence, and death, the invaſion of barbarous nations, and the defection of lawful ſubjects introduced by turns, until at laſt the great city, under the character of a proſtitute, is finally deſtroyed by the immediate interpoſition of providence. Immediately the reign of the ſaints commences, which is to endure till death and hell break looſe from their infernal captivity. But the progreſs of theſe rebels is ſoon arreſted by almighty power; they and their adherents, including nine-tenths of mankind, are caſt into the lakes of everlaſting fire, there to dwell for ever and ever. The ſaints triumphantly take poſſeſſion of their heavenly city, and enjoy a glorious immortality, in the vivifying preſence of their Almighty Father.

Such is the ſubſtance, and ſuch the promiſes, of this ancient fiction, perhaps, the parent of all thoſe which have ſince darkened the face of chriſtian antiquity. Zeal for the honour of God and his apoſtle, has induced me to add my feeble voice to the number of its enemies: with what ſucceſs I know not. I, am your humble ſervant, ΦΙΛΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Some Account of the Poems of J. W. Gleim.

JOHANNES Ludwig Wilhelm Gleim, was born in 1719, at Ermſleben, and progreſſively became ſecretary to the chapter in the cathedral city of Halberſtadt, and canon at Walbeck. He is one of the earlieſt German poets, whoſe works attained a claſſical rank, and owes, perhaps, much of his reputation to the priſtine abſence of competitors. He has endeavoured to become both the Anacreon and the Tyrtæus of his country. Three volumes of trailing, though ſhort ditties, chiefly conſecrated to love and wine, publiſhed between 1753 and 1758, diſplay occaſionally, a grace and a naivety ſeldom ſurpaſſed, but leſs originality perhaps than a poet attentive to avail himſelf of the elegant features of modern manners might have

have contrived to infuse. Arch gaiety and easy trifling, adapt each of his poems to please: yet collected, they tire by repetition. Cold witty turns too frequently arrest the geniality and flow of soul, which he strives to indulge. He seldom condescends to rhime, but imitates the trochaic metres of the Greeks: two or three specimens will suffice to give some idea of his lyric style.

1.

Anacreon, my teacher,
Sings but of love and wine.
He crowns his brow with roses,
And sings of love and wine;
Anoints his beard with perfume,
And sings of love and wine.
He dallies in the garden,
And sings of love and wine;
Seems in his cups a monarch,
And sings of love and wine.
He sports with wanton Cupids,
He laughs with jolly fellows,
He chases care and sorrow,
He scorns the mob of courtiers,
Disdains to blazon heroes,
And sings of love and wine.
And shall his faithful pupil,
Of hate and water sing?

2.

The rustling of the zephyr
Has sooth'd me into dozing;
The gurgling of the wine-must,
Has lull'd me in the vine-yard;
Beneath the hanging jasmine,
A swarm of bees a buzzing,
Have hush'd asleep my senses;
The murmurs of a streamlet,
To quiet rest have woo'd me:
But am I now to slumber,
I must hear whispering kisses.

3.

My wine's a cure for anguish,
My sword for snarly puppies,
My dance for frosty evenings,
My deafness for long sermons,
My scorn for hollow friendship,
My song for irksome minutes,
My doctrine—for the devil.
But Cupid, cunning Cupid,
The flatterer, the tyrant,
Nor sword, nor scorn, nor doctrine,
Nor wine, nor song, nor dancing,
Can banish from about me;
Thou eyeless boney monster,
Death, only thou canst chase him.

4.

The parson waited with his psalter,
John leads his Hannah toward the altar:
"My love," says she, "I trust you'll leave off drinking."
John, who when sober, and when mellow,
Has always been an honest fellow,
Replies—"My love, I will not leave off drinking."

These are among the best of Gleim's lighter poems: yet of these, only the second has much merit. The war-songs of a Prussian grenadier were composed by Gleim in March and April 1778, and obtained, from the circumstances in which they appeared, a high degree of popularity: they breathe a spirit of ardent attachment to the great Frederic, against whom the Emperor of Germany was then preparing war. Except the ninth, no one has any very prominent degree of poetic excellence, the following is a close imitation of it, bating the alterations in the two last stanzas, which served to apply it at the origin of the present war. It is transcribed from the Cabinet.

We met, a hundred of us met,
At curfew in the field;
We talk'd of heaven, and Jesus Christ,
And all devoutly kneel'd:
When lo! we saw; all of us saw,
The star-light sky unclose,
And heard the far-high thunders roll,
Like seas, where storm-wind blows.
We listen'd, in amazement lost,
As still as stones for dread,
And heard the war proclaim'd above,
And sins of nations read.
The sound was like a solemn psalm,
That holy christians sing;
And by and by the noise was ceas'd,
Of all the angelic ring.
Yet, still beyond the cloven sky,
We saw the sheet of fire,
While came a voice, as from a throne,
To all the heav'nly quire,
Which spake: "Tho' many men must fall,
I will that these prevail:
To me, the poor man's cause is dear."
Then slowly sank a scale;
The hand that pois'd, was lost in clouds,
One shell did weighty seem,
But sceptres, scutcheons, mitres, gold,
Flew up and kick'd the beam.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVED a few days since, Dr. Johnson's perplexity with the word *hitch*. He thus expresses himself in the 4to. edition of 1785.

"To HITCH. *v. n.*—To catch, to move by jerks. I know not where it is used but in the following passage; nor here know well what it means:

Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time
Slides in a *(into)* verse, or *(and)* *hitches* in a rhyme." *Pope.*

The passage is in the "*Imitations of Horace*," book ii. sat. 1. ver. 77.

The word in question is used in the northern counties for "getting into a place *side-ways*, with difficulty and contrivance."

trivance." The proper term, I apprehend, is *edge*; ſo that the diſtich would be correctly written thus:

"Whoe'er offends, at ſome unlucky time,
Slides into verſe, and *edges into* rhyme."

Hitch has riſen, I ſhould think, from a gradual corruption by pronunciation. An intermediate depravation of the word I obſerve in "*Ray's Creation*," p. 273. of the fifth edition:

"We being not able to reſt one quarter of an hour in the ſame poſture, without ſhifting of ſides, or at leaſt *etching* this way and that way, more or leſs."

There is a great propenſity in the vulgar to change the *e* into *i* in converſation: as they ſay *vitch* for *vetch*, and *pin-fold* for *pen-fold*, where cattle are *penned*, is of common uſe. Even the *u*, in ſome inſtances, is thus transformed: as in Lancaſhire they ſay, *mich* for *much*; and *pil-pit* for *pulpit**.

I preſume alſo, that the verb *egg*, to *ſpur on*, to *excite*, is a depravation from the ſame word *edge*, to *whet* or *ſharpen*. Chaucer ſays thus, at ver. 587 of his "*Merry Adventure of the Pardonere and Tapſtere*:"

"For the *egg* of the fann met with his ſhynne."

I beg leave further to remark incidentally, in behalf of emendatory criticiſm, as rationally and diſcreetly employed on the remaining writers of antiquity. If ſuch a proficient in his own language as Dr. Johnſon, could leave in his Dictionary no leſs than *two* errors of quotation in a ſingle verſe of Pope, what corruptions may we not preſume to contaminate the Greek and Roman authors after the tranſmiſſions of ſo many copies through ſuch a period of time?

GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

Hackney, Nov. 3. 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is generally underſtood among us, I believe, that papiſts attend ſo little to that advice of the founder of Chriſtianity, (*ſearch the ſcriptures*, John v. 39.) that they never read them, and are even forbidden by their church to peruſe thoſe ſacred volumes. I was therefore agreeably ſurpriſed, when, calling laſt Sunday evening on a neighbouring tradeſman, who is of the number of thoſe, whom we commonly nick-name Papiſts, I found him reading the New Teſtament, which, on enquiry, I learned had been lately reprinted, together with the Old Teſtament, at Edinburgh, of which place my friend was himſelf a native. But what added greatly to my ſurpriſe was a letter, that is prefixed to the Teſtament, and which is there ſaid to be written *by his Holineſs, Pius the 6th, to the moſt Reverend Anthony Martini, now Archbiſhop of Florence, on his tranſlation of the Holy Bible into Italian!!!* The letter is as follows:

Pope Pius the Sixth.

"Beloved Son, health and apoſtolical benediction. At a time that a vaſt number of bad books, which moſt groſsly attack the Chriſtian Religion, are circulated even among the unlearned, to the great deſtruction of ſouls, you judge exceedingly well, that the faithful ſhould be excited to the reading of the Holy Scriptures: for theſe are the moſt abundant ſources, which ought to be left open to every one, to draw from them purity of morals and of Doctrine, to eradicate the errors which are widely diſſeminated in theſe corrupt times: This you have ſeaſonably effected, as you declare, by publiſhing the ſacred writings in the language of your country, ſuitable to every one's capacity; eſpecially when you ſhew and ſet forth that you have added explanatory notes, which, being extracted from the Holy Fathers, preclude every poſſible danger of abuſe: Thus you have not ſwerved either from the laws of the Congregation of the Index, or from the Conſtitution publiſhed on this ſubject by Benedict XIVth that immortal Pope, our predeceſſor in the Pontificate, and formerly when we held a place near his perſon, our excellent maſter in eccleſiaſtical learning, circumſtances which we mention as honourable to us.

"We therefore applaud your eminent learning, joined with your extraordinary piety, and we return you our due acknowledgements for the books which you have tranſmitted to us, and which, when convenient, we will read over. In the mean time, as a token of our pontifical benevolence, receive our apoſtolical benediction, which to you, beloved ſon, we very affectionately impart. Given at Rome, on the calends of April 1778, the fourth year of our pontificate.

PHILIP BUONAMICI,
Latin Secretary.

To our beloved Son,
Anthony Martini, at Turin.

(A tranſlation from the Latin Original.)

This letter, Mr. Editor, if inſerted in your valuable Magazine, would, I think, produce the ſame ſenſations in many of your readers as it did on me; and if you are of the ſame opinion, and think it worth inſerting, it is much at your ſervice.

* In many parts of England it is cuſtomary to ſay, that "one ſubſtance *bitches* on another;" meaning, I underſtand, that it catches on the *edges*, or protuberances of another.

vice. I ſhall only beg in return, that ſome of your readers will indulge me with an anſwer to the following queries:—What are thoſe laws of the Congregation of the Index, that are mentioned by his Holineſs? What authority is attached to them among Catholics? What is the nature of the Conſtitution of Benedict XIVth? What is the merit of Martini's tranſlation? Is it much read by the Laity in Italy? And laſtly, how long has it been *judged well* among Catholics, *that the faithful ſhould be excited to the reading of the Holy Scriptures, and that theſe abundant ſources ought to be left open to every one?*

Aug. 15, 1798. SALOPIENSIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a late publication on Tithes *, a ſhort account is given of tithes in Scotland, from which it appears that the cultivators of land in that country are by no means ſo grievouſly oppreſſed by tithes as the farmers in England.

In Scotland it is in the power of the heritor or owner of lands, to bring an action before "The Lords for plantation of Kirks and valuation of Tithes," and to call for a valuation of his tithes by commiſſioners; and when his tithes are valued, no increaſed value of them can be claimed afterwards. After this valuation he has the power by the law of Scotland, to buy his tithes at *nine* years purchaſe, unleſs they be what are called *Biſhop's tithes*, which cannot be bought. The reaſon of the limitation of the price to *nine* years purchaſe, is, the purchaſers of tithes are liable to the payment of the preſent ſtipend of the miniſter of the pariſh, and to an augmentation of the ſtipend hereafter, if the Lords for plantation of Kirks, &c. who are the Judges of the Court of Seſſion, ſhould think it right to grant ſuch augmentation. Hence it is evident, that the owners of land in Scotland, are not under the neceſſity of paying to the tithe-owner a tenth part of the produce of all their future labours and expences. Before they begin to improve their lands, they may obtain a valuation of the tithes of the preſent produce of them, and thus preclude any increaſe of the demand of the tithe-owner. But no land-owners in England have any ſuch privilege.

In the preſent improved ſtate of agriculture, the payment of tithes is a grievance which is felt every day; and no other ſtimulus to the purchaſe of tithes is neceſſary, than a power to buy them on reaſonable terms. By the act for the ſale of the Land-tax, the purchaſer is allowed *four* years, from March 1799, in which to make his payments. But, I believe that the greateſt part of the tithes in England, would be bought and paid for in twelve months from the time at which there ſhould be a poſſibility of buying them.

The object in view in ſelling the Land-tax is undoubtedly the relief of the nation from the preſſure of the funded debt, and as there is at preſent no hope of peace, it is certainly of the greateſt conſequence to the exiſtence of the preſent government, and the ſafety of the country, that the national debt ſhould be decreaſed, or that a great part of it ſhould, by ſome means, be taken out of the market. But it appears impoſſible to raiſe more readily a large ſum of money for the purpoſe of buying ſtock, than by a ſale of the tithes. By the ſale of the tithes, three great advantages would be obtained in a very ſhort time. The clergy would receive a great increaſe of revenue, the improvement of agricultnre would be greatly promoted, and the prices of the public funds would be much advanced.

The whole ſyſtem of tithes is ſo much abhorred by every man who pays tithes, or who is not a tithe-owner, that no man would reſt under the oppreſſion of tithes for a day, after it was poſſible for him to relieve himſelf from it. *Interdum populus recte videt*, and this caſe is certain proof of it.

By the act for the ſale of the Land Tax, the owners of lands who are under certain diſabilities, are authorized to ſell part of their eſtates to enable them to purchaſe the land tax. The land tax, however, is not an incumbrance which in its effects can be compared to that of tithes. A quarterly payment of the land tax, no more affects the improvement of land than any other out-payment. But the payment of tithes is a millſtone around the neck of every agricultural improvement, and it becomes every day more and more heavy and galling. There can be no doubt therefore that the proprietors of land would much more readily ſell part of their eſtates to relieve themſelves from tithes than from the land tax.

QUÆSITOR.

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* Tithes indefenſible. By T. Thompſon, F. S. A. Sold by Johnſon.

In the laſt letter the word *inequality* ſhould have been printed *inequity*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A DISORDER prevails very fatally in this district among the horned cattle, called by the farmers the choak felon, for the cure of which should a successful method of treatment be known to any of your correspondents, the communication through the channel of your intelligent publication, would be gratefully acknowledged by many, as well as

Yours, AGRICOLA CORNUBIENSIS.

October 28th 1798.

TOUR OF ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 276.)

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the poor. The Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

DORSETSHIRE is a pleasant, healthy country; the surface irregular, very woody; enjoys a good air, and plenty of fine water. The soil mostly dry, and contains chalk, marl, flint and some freestone. Here is also a great deal of high ground called downs, which is generally in sheep pasture. The breed of sheep, as mentioned before, is rather singular, but a very useful sort. This county produces a considerable quantity of cyder, which this year is in some instances, sold at one guinea per hogshead. I also observed several vines growing against walls in the open air, and pretty well loaden with fruit. Buildings are mostly of brick and tile; and a great number of fine seats and parks adorn and enliven the country.

Frome contains about 8000 souls; it is an old town, with dirty narrow streets, awkwardly seated on the declivity of a hill, and much of it built with a sort of whitish freestone: it manufactures a great deal of superfine, and best broad cloths; but the manufacturers do not seem to have accumulated wealth equally with the Yorkshire manufacturers.—Grass land near the town lets for 3l. per acre, and at a distance 20s. to 40s.: arable farms 14s. to 18s. per acre.

October 22d, went from Frome to Trowbridge in Wiltshire, 9 miles. Near Frome the land is mostly in grass, but proceeding farther I met with a good deal of wheat land. The soil is strong, and contains much clay. The road is made with broken freestone, and must be bad in wet weather: buildings are universally of stone, and slated with the same: the fields and farms are small: the surface is rather uneven and woody; the trees are chiefly elm. I observed a number of curious petrified shells among the stones which are laid on the roads.—Trowbridge is a manufacturing town, containing about 7000 souls: the inhabitants make superfine broad-cloth and kerseymere, a good deal of which work is done by machinery, but it is not many years since machines were introduced here; they were at first very much opposed by the labouring manufacturers, who are not yet quite reconciled to them. This town is in general pretty well built and clean.

October 24, Trowbridge to Bradford, Wiltshire, three miles. Here seems to be great plenty of whitish freestone, but which does not admit a fine polish: the houses are made with this stone. The soil of this district is tolerably good, but the roads dirty. I observed a farmer ploughing with six oxen in one plough. Bradford is a manufacturing town, somewhat similar to the two last described: it stands on the declivity of a rocky hill, and has rather a romantic appearance. Many of the houses are old and the streets narrow. Farms in the neighbourhood are from 100l. to 300l. a year. Rent of land 18s. to 3l. an acre. Most part of the land is in pasture, but wheat, barley, oats, and turnips are cultivated in a small degree. A canal from Bristol towards Newbury, Devizes, &c. is intended to pass by this town, but is not yet finished.

October 25, went from Bradford to Bath, Somersetshire, seven miles. The surface of this district is very unlevel; the soil mostly dry, and not unfertile: rocky cliffs appear at a distance; the fields are generally small, and often divided by stone walls. The road pretty good: banks by the sides of rivers and brooks generally clothed with wood, or planted with apple-trees. I passed several large orchards loaden with fruit, and crossed the new canal. The city of Bath presents itself at about 1½ mile distance in a narrow valley, and partly rising up a rugged hill fronting the south. The banks on each side of this vale are high and irregular, and descend rapidly: they are partly clothed with wood, and partly naked, where in some places the rocky

cliffs appear. Juſt before I deſcended the hill I had a complete view of the whole city, which, with the adjacent country, reminded me of a Weſtmoreland landſcape: it has ſome reſemblance of the approach to Kendal from Shap, but the hills here are not ſo high nor naked as thoſe on each ſide of Kendal, and the valley narrower. A fine river runs through the ſouth part of Bath, and winds its way down the crooked vale to the Severn. The city from hence has quite a modern aſpect, and one tire of houſes riſes above another, ſo as to preſent a very pleaſing and beautiful picture. On aſcending into the city, I found my favourable ideas of its elegance and beauty not diſappointed, but rather heightened. The houſes are neat or elegant and lofty; the ſtreets, two or three excepted, are remarkably clean, wide and airy; and ſome of them totally flagged with fine ſtones from the one ſide to the other. The deſcent of the hill takes off all the water immediately after any rain falls, and a great part of the town, particularly the higher ſtreets, have an open view to the country. The two creſcents are long rows of high houſes, built exactly uniform in regular curves, and are quite open to the country: the elegance, and pleaſant ſituation of theſe buildings, is perhaps not excelled, if equalled in the world. The air in this neighbourhood is ſalubrious, but what chiefly renders Bath ſuch a place of note, are its famous hot wells, which have been too often deſcribed to require particular notice here. The population of this city is eſtimated at 30,000, and is ſtill increaſing: an idea of the rapid increaſe of inhabitants may be had from the following fact: in 1694 the number of births in one of the pariſhes was 1, and in 1794, 601. The great reſort of genteel and wealthy people makes Bath a lively and faſhionable place, which is indeed the principal ſupport of moſt of the ſettled inhabitants. No trade of any conſequence, nor manufacture is attended to here. Every article of living is very dear in this city, yet the rent of land in the neighbourhood is not ſo high as might be expected in ſuch a ſituation, being in general not more then 2 or 3l. an acre.

October 26, went from Bath to Briſtol in Gloucesterſhire, 12 miles. The road tolerably good. The ſoil partly a loamy clay, and partly a reddiſh ſandy loam, and very ſuitable for potatoes, of which root I ſaw ſeveral fields, ſome of which the people were digging up. I think I have travelled ſome hundreds of miles without ſeeing ſo much potatoe ground as I have noticed in this day's journey. Stone walls ſupply the place of thorn hedges in ſeveral parts of this diſtrict. The ſurface of this country is rather uneven, nor is the fertility of its ſoil any wiſe remarkable. The fineſt white free-ſtone is got in this neighbourhood, and which takes a fine poliſh. Here I obſerved very large and ſurpriſing petrefactions, which had been incloſed in the rocks: the ſtones and fragments of rocks lying by the ſides of the road for the purpoſe of repairing it, contained well defined prints of various things, moſt of which ſeem to have been large ſhells of very different ſhapes; ſome of the figures are regularly and curiouſly fluted. I came in ſight of Briſtol at about a mile from the city: it ſtands partly on a plain, but the north ſide climbs up the ſide of a hill, and conſequently it appears to great advantage from this road. The city extends to a great diſtance on every ſide, and the clouds of ſmoke ſhew its great population, which one of the Briſtol guides eſtimates at 100,000: but though that account may be rather exaggerated, it is certainly the ſecond town in England, for the number and reſpectability of its inhabitants. The glaſs-houſes, of which there are 18 or 20 in and near the city, make a conſpicuous figure, and the buildings in general have a modern look. Arriving at the town I was, however, ſomewhat diſappointed in my expectations; I found many, nay moſt of the ſtreets narrow and dirty, and many places in great want of paving; but towards the higher parts and ſtreets of the town, theſe inconveniences are avoided, and ſeveral pleaſant ſituations are to be met with. Several elegant buildings, and even ſtreets are now building about the confines of the city; and moſt of the genteeler inhabitants and tradeſmen have country reſidences a little out of the noiſe and buſtle of the town. Medicinal ſprings or hot wells which riſe a little below the town are much frequented, and found uſeful in removing ſome diſorders. Briſtol is a great commercial town, but the ſhipping ſeem to lie at an inconvenient diſtance from moſt parts of the city: the veſſels come up the river Avon to the harbour, which empties itſelf into the ſea at the mouth of the Severn. This is likewiſe a manufacturing town, of various articles, but glaſs-making is the principal; ſeveral works for lead, in every ſtage of its manufacture; braſs wire, and braſs works;

works; ſeveral iron and copper founderies; potteries; two large floor-cloth manufactories, &c. are carried forward here. At Kingswood, two miles from the city, are extenſive coal mines, the colliers of which ſpeak a jargon that is peculiar to them, and perfectly unintelligible to a ſtranger. Briſtol contains 19 churches, beſides a Jew's ſynagogue, and 19 chapels for diſſenters of every denomination. October 29, the ſea roſe higher this night's tide, than can ever be remembered at Briſtol before: great damage is done in the lower parts of the town, by the water entering the cellars and ground floors, where it was never known to reach at any former period. Many families were ſurpriſed in bed, and did not diſcover their unpleaſant ſituation till the water was waſhing the bottoms of the beds.

(To be continued.)

PROCEEDINGS *at large of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE *of France, on the* 15*th Nivoſe, (Jan.* 4.) 1798, *as publiſhed by the Secretaries.*

NOTICE *of the Memoirs of the claſs of Moral and Political Sciences, during the firſt quarter of the year VI. by Citizen* DAUNOU, *ſecretary.*

WE have in the laſt public ſitting given a general account of a voyage round the world, which Citizen FLEURIEU had begun reading to the claſs. He has continued and almoſt finiſhed this recital: we ſhall not inſert here any part of it, becauſe the intereſt of a work of that extent and character depends particularly on its *enſemble*. We ſhall obſerve only that this relation preſents, relative to the Archipelago of Mendoza on the N. W. coaſt of America, and its population, obſervations and reſults, which we may look for in vain in the writings of Cook, the Meſſrs. Forſter, and the other Engliſh voyagers. It was particularly by Captain Dixon, that the N. W. coaſt of America is made known to us; but Dixon, much more attentive to his trading than to the progreſs of human knowledge, has only offered us very imperfect notices; it was reſerved to a Frenchman, Captain Etienne Marchand, whoſe voyage Citizen Fleurieu narrates, to prove that a navigator, without neglecting the intereſt of his employers, may eſſentially ſerve the ſciences. The five iſlands *de la Revolution*, diſcovered by Captain Marchand, to the N. W. of the Mendoça iſlands, form, in the relation of Citizen Fleurieu, a part as yet entirely new in the hiſtory of the globe. Speaking of the Sandwich iſlands often deſcribed already, the author demonſtrates that we are not indebted for this diſcovery to the Engliſh; and in the chapter which concerns the iſland of St. Helena, he makes it his buſineſs to conſider it under points of view which have the moſt uſeful relation to hiſtory, general phyſics, commerce, and the political ſciences.

Citizen MENTELLE has communicated to the claſs ſome meteorological obſervations addreſſed to him by his brother engineer-geographer at Cayenne. Theſe obſervations, which have chiefly for their object the magnetic declination and inclination, have been tranſmitted to the claſs of mathematical and phyſical ſciences.

Citizen BUACHE has communicated a labour of Citizen BEAUCHAMP's, an aſſociate member, relative to the longitude of the ſouthern coaſts of the Black Sea. Citizen Beauchamp determines the longitude of 15 points, taken between Conſtantinople and Trebizond, and the latitude of nine of thoſe ſame points. The reſults of theſe obſervations rectify thoſe found in the charts accounted hitherto the beſt; the difference with reſpect to the city of Sinope, is even one entire degree. Theſe labours of Citizen Beauchamp, if he can continue them in his route from Conſtantinople to Maſcati, will augment the number of certain and fundamental data in geography.

In a memoir on French Guiana, Citizen BUACHE has been employed in rectifying a geographical error which has ſerved for a ground to the Portugueſe to claim the moſt intereſting part of that country. The limits of the poſſeſſions in America were, according to them, and agreeably to their conventions with Spain, fixed at the embouchure of a river known by the name of Oyapock or Vincent Pinſon, and they have ſuppoſed that this river was the Oyapock of Guiana, ſituated in 4 degrees 15 minutes of N. latitude. But there are two rivers which bear the name of Oyapock in this ſame tract, one to the ſouth, and the other to the north; and it appears to Citizen Buache that the name of Vincent Pinſon, a name which more particularly deſignates the limits, and which the Portugueſe have applied to the

the Oyapock of the north, can only agree with the Oyapock of the south. Citizen Buache founds his opinion, first, on the authentic relations of the voyage of Vincent Pinson, which prove that the navigator, whose name the river has taken, did not really land on any part of the coast north of the equator, and that he arrived on the southern coast at the very place where the second river Oyapock is found: secondly, on the authority of the antient charts, which in general agree to place the river Vincent Pinson close by the mouth of that of Amazons; and finally, on the observations made on this matter, both by Ferrolles, governor of Guiana, in 1694, and by La Condamine in 1743. Citizen Buache thinks with Ferrolles, that the true river of Vincent Pinson is the Oyapock of the isle of Juanes, situated between the embouchures of the river of Amazons.

Portugal has been the object of a memoir of Citizen ANQUETIL. After having summarily retraced the history of the expeditions of the Portuguese in Africa, of their conquests in America, and their establishments in Asia, the author enters into a particular investigation of their commerce formerly so active with France, the causes of its decay, and the treaties which caused it to be transferred to England. He then considers the political relations which ought to re-establish between France and Portugal the respective interests of these two nations, their geographical position in Europe, and the contiguity of their colonies.

In another memoir Citizen Anquetil discusses this question: What conduct is to be pursued in order to secure and guarantee against all reclamations and demands on the part of the Germanic body, the acquisitions, cessions and permutations agreed upon between the co-estates of Germany, or with the princes on the confines. This examination leads the author into the history of the different tribunals where these political causes are brought, the chamber of Wetzlaer, the Aulic council, and the diet of Ratisbon; he explains the object and extent of the jurisdiction of each of these diplomatic tribunals, the degrees of subordination they have to each other, and the forms of process required to the present time to efface a state from the matricula of the Empire.

Citizen LEVESQUE read a memoir on the private life of the Czar Peter I. He has collected in it a number of anecdotes, which perhaps display the character and fix the measure of that prince's greatness and glory. These details depict him as great indeed, but less singular than odd, despotic yet popular, humane yet ferocious, equitable yet cruel, prodigal yet parsimonious, sparing no expences for his wars, nor even for the arts, and wearing apparel mended with his own hands; associating with artists, as their pupil or even their rival, and claiming among them the stipend of his personal labours; diffusing instruction and letters through his empire by the translations which he ordered or composed himself; always rude in spite of so many means employed to polish himself; still superstitious after having shaken off the yoke of a number of prejudices, and retaining intolerance in his manners when it was no longer in his opinions; for his virtues, owing something to nature, much to his own efforts; owing all his vices to education, and thus only escaping from a part of the causes and influences which concur to deprave kings, and to pervert hereditary power.

Citizen PAPON read the first part of a work on the Cisalpine and Transalpine republics of the middle ages. On one side, the excesses of the governors of provinces and their lieutenants, the yoke of feodality aggravated by them without measure; on the other, the Roman colonies, the laws and the manners which they introduced into the south of France, and into Lombardy; such have been the principal causes of the establishment of the republican government in those countries and those ages. We must add to this, especially for Provence, the influence of the sciences, the letters, and the arts of Greece, which propagated in this part of Gaul the germs of true civilization, of that which is founded on the knowledge of the rights of man, and on the sentiment of his dignity. Such was the action of those different causes, that Pliny and Tacitus found with the Gauls of the south, not only the laws, the language and the institutions of Rome, but the energy of its antient character. It is this character which afterwards, under the Ostrogoths and Franks, banished servitude from lands and from persons, perpetuated the franc-aleu, which has made a part of the public law of Provence, and finally gave birth to the republican government in cities which found themselves powerful enough to establish it, as Avignon, Arles, Nice, and Marseilles. Citizen Papon terminates this memoir by some reflections on the means proper to form a character

truly

truly national, in accordance with the government which it is desired to create or confirm.

Citizen BOUCHAUD has been employed in historical and critical researches on the police of the Romans, respecting the high roads, the streets and the markets.

In giving an account of a manuscript communicated to the class, Citizen CAMBACERES complains of the neglect into which the study of civil legislation has fallen. He thinks it is time to refer to the rich collections which the antients have bequeathed to us, in order to extract from them what they contain analogous or necessary to our republican organization. He desires that the labours which are directed towards this end may be encouraged, and he traces the advantages which may result from them, for the instruction of law students, and the progress of the social science.

Two memoirs have been addressed to the class by Citizen DIANNYERE, an associate member, the first relative to the necessity and the means of reanimating the manufactures of Aubusson, formerly so flourishing; and the second on divorce, considered in its relation to the liberty of the married parties, and to the interest of the children. Citizen Diannyere collects in his last memoir many results of political arithmetic, contained in a work of Lavoisier: he concludes, first, that marriage should never cease to be indissoluble, at the pleasure of each of the parties; secondly, that each child has a natural right to a portion of the fortune of his divorced parents; thirdly, that if the number of the children is four, or under four, this part is equivalent to an eighth of the same fortune.

Citizen LACUEE addressed the class on the organization which it would be proper to give to the armed force in the French republic. Undoubtedly, to judge of our actual military system by its effects, it is very difficult not to conceive of it as perfect. It is asked, after so many triumphs, in presence of so many trophies, what other organization could be happier, and what is the new order of prodigies which it would be right to expect from it? Accordingly Citizen LACUEE is persuaded, that till the general peace nothing should be changed in the actual regimen of our armies, and that we must abandon them to that genius of liberty, which without ceasing prepares for them the career of heroism and victory. But anticipating in thought, times in which *less pressing dangers*, interests less sacred, circumstances less imperious, should call for less enthusiasm and devotedness, the author inquires how far the wisdom of the military laws may secure to the French people all the glory and power that its invincible defenders have acquired for it. The work of Citizen LACUEE is divided into six memoirs: in the first, the only one which he has yet read to the class, he lays down the difference which ought to exist between the organization of the public force of a free people, and that under a government which usurps the sovereignty; he treats of the division of this force considered as a stationary or sedentary national guard, and a national guard in activity; and particularly examining this last, and the mode of its formation, he endeavours to point out the dangers of voluntary enrollments, the greater dangers of enrollments for money, and the advantages of the military conscription.

Citizen DUPONT has considered the *ensemble* of social organization in a work on the principles and the bond of confederated republics, and more particularly on the constitution of the United States of America. The class has yet only heard the first chapters of this work: the author first lays it down, that civil laws have more influence on the happiness of man than political or constitutional laws; he does not conclude, however, that these last are without importance, since, on the contrary, there exist between the one and the other, as Montesquieu has shewn, relations so intimate, that the legislation of a people always bears more or less the stamp of the form of government. The perfection of a social system depends, therefore, principally, on the truth and the empire of the principles on which it is founded; and these principles, according to Citizen DUPONT, consist in this, that justice, for the support of which all governments are instituted, is equally easy to be recognized, at all times, and in all conjunctures, and that it maintains an inviolable respect for liberty and property.

Social happiness depends also on the purity of the public morals, and on the precision of the ideas attached to the names which designate the human virtues. This precision is the object which Citizen DUPONT considers in two other memoirs; one intitled, "*The Voyage of Wisdom*;" and the other, "*Reflections on Courage.*" The first is an imitation of Plato: this is an allegory in the poetic style,

ſtyle, in which it is ſhewn, that Wiſdom, which is directed towards reaſon and happineſs, would deviate from both theſe ends, if, thinking to conſult only Prudence, and being too much under the guidance of Circumſpection, ſhe were to ſuffer herſelf to be controuled by puſillanimity and falſe ſhame.

There are in effect, and the ſtorms in politics have ſhewn us proofs of it—there are perils, in preſence of which timidity is raſhneſs, and courage only is prudent.

"Courage," ſays Citizen DUPONT, in his reflections on this virtue, "does not conſiſt in not having fear, it is the manner of being afraid which diſtinguiſhes the brave man from the coward." He thinks that courage depends on a fund of boldneſs within itſelf; that it ſtrengthens by habit, is augmented chiefly by compariſon, that grand ſpring of human morality; and that, laſtly, it riſes to heroiſm by the deſire of eſteem. The author obſerves, that phyſical dangers are not the only dangers. There are ſuch, moral and political; and courage, which meaſures and confronts them; honours alſo the man and the citizen. But when a peril becomes ſuperior to all efforts, then the virtuous man begins in effect to have no more fear, becauſe the event being decided, it only remains to collect all the force of a great ſoul, to fall with decency and dignity.

To nouriſh and inflame courage, to propagate all the other republican virtues, antiquity has known nothing more efficacious than the celebration of national feſtivals. But theſe inſtitutions will hardly obtain among us that vaſt and happy influence which they exerciſed in Greece, until we ſhall have hit upon the means of communicating to an immenſe number of ſpectators, all the pleaſure and inſtruction which theſe ſolemnities ought to exhibit. The inveſtigation of theſe means has been the object of a memoir, which Citizen REVEILLIERE LEPAUX has read to the claſs, and which has ſince been rendered public by printing it.

The claſs has heard two diſcourſes of Citizen TOULONGEON; one on memory, the other on wit (*eſprit*). In developing the ſecond, the author proceeds to diſtinguiſh wit from the other intellectual faculties. Genius creates, the imagination paints, talent executes, judgment appreciates; wit, according to Citizen Toulongeon, is only a brilliant varniſh, which, without having a colour proper to it, animates and makes reſplendent whatever it covers. But what is its influence on manners and the happineſs of the people? The author does not think it always ſalutary; all the wit of the Greeks, ſays he, could not ſtand againſt the firmneſs of the Romans, who in their turn having changed at Conſtantinople their firmneſs for wit, fell under the ſword of the Arabs. Citizen Toulongeon thinks it is uſeleſs to recall theſe examples in a country, and in a time, wherein wit, diffuſed on all ſides, tends to its diſtribution with leſs inequality than ever. La Rochefoucault has ſaid, that a man of wit would be frequently embarraſſed without the company of fools; this is, preciſely, an embarraſſment in which, according to Citizen Toulongeon, the man of wit finds himſelf at this day; fools are rare and no longer enough to keep him company; wit is no more at its eaſe, becauſe wit preſſes it on all ſides; it has every where neighbours which level and reſtrain it.

Citizen GARAT read to the claſs and in the public ſitting, a report on the works ſent to one of the competitions opened by the Inſtitute; the competition had for its object to determine the influence of ſigns upon ideas.

In a memoir on Oſtraciſm, Citizen BAUDIN has proved that that famous inſtitution could never be otherwiſe than hurtful, even in a territory very circumſcribed, in a population much condenſed, in a country where the people exerciſed immediately different powers. He ſhews how it would become more diſaſtrous ſtill in the boſom of an immenſe republic, and how much more it would diſagree with the repreſentative ſyſtem which alone can ſecure the liberty of a great nation. Citizen Baudin thinks that the worthieſt homage which can be rendered to the antient republics, conſiſts in the enlightened choice of the inſtitutions we wiſh to borrow from them. Let us take, ſays he, from the Romans, not their patriciate and its pride, not their tribuneſhip and its violences, but that all-powerful patriotiſm which united all intereſts and all factions againſt the common enemy: let us imitate from the Spartans their frugality, not the impunity of expert larcenies; and laſtly, from the Athenians, their atticiſm, and not their oſtraciſm.

Citizen Baudin read alſo a memoir on the labours of the claſs appropriated in the National inſtitute to the moral and political ſciences. After having compared this claſs with that of ſpeculative philoſophy which exiſts in the academy of Berlin, he has conſidered the influence which the ſciences, cultivated there, ſhould

exerciſe

exercise over one another, geography over history, history over morals, morals over politics, and the analysis of thought over all. But the strictest bond which unites them, consists in their common devotedness to the cause of liberty; towards this point it is that all their efforts converge; their glory is to contribute to the support and to the prosperity of the republic, in collecting for it the lights of philosophy, the instructions of history, the elements of moral institution, and the materials of a wise and strong legislation.

[*The Proceedings of the other Class will be given in our next Number.*]

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE land-tax, till the passing of the late act for perpetuating it, differed from the other branches of the public revenue (except part of the duties on malt) in being imposed annually, whereas other taxes have been granted either for a term of years, or more commonly, of late years, for ever. But though granted for only one year at a time, the land tax has been regularly continued from year to year, since the revolution; having never been wholly taken off, but has varied with respect to the rate, being usually reduced during peace, and increased again in time of war, to answer in part the increased expenditure. In 1693 it was first raised to *four* shillings in the pound, upon a valuation given in, in the preceding year, and according to which it has continued to be raised to the present time, at the following rates:

In 1698 and	1699	- -	at 3s.
	1700	- -	at 2s.
	1701	- -	at 3s.
1702 to	1712	- -	at 4s.
1713 to	1715	- -	at 2s.
	1716	- -	at 4s.
1717 to	1721	- -	at 3s.
1722 to	1726	- -	at 2s.
	1727	- -	at 4s.
1728 and	1729	- -	at 3s.
1730 and	1731	- -	at 2s.
1732 and	1733	- -	at 1s.
1734 to	1739	- -	at 2s.
1740 to	1749	- -	at 4s.
1750 to	1752	- -	at 3s.
1753 to	1755	- -	at 2s.
1756 to	1766	- -	at 4s.
1767 to	1770	- -	at 3s.
	1771	- -	at 4s.
1772 to	1775	- -	at 3s.
1776 to	1791	- -	at 4s.

The sums to be raised at 4s. in the pound, is stated in the annual act at 1,989,673l. 7s. 10¾d. for England, and 47,954l. 1s. 2d. for Scotland, making together 2,037,627l. 9s. 0¾d.; and upon credit of this assessment, 2,000,000l. is usually borrowed of the bank in anticipation of the tax, for which sum exchequer bills are given them, which ought to be cancelled out of the produce of the tax as it comes in. The charges of management of this tax, for England and Wales, in the year ending 5th January, 1797, amounted to 54,840l. 3s. 4d. and there are payments made out of it for the militia, deserter's warrants, and bounties for the growth of hemp and flax, which in the same year amounted to 16,630l. 2s. 3d. in England and Wales, and 311l. in Scotland, which payments must be provided for in some other mode, if the proposed redemption is carried into execution, unless a new land tax is to be immediately imposed. These sums being deducted, would make the total nett produce 1,965,846l. 3s. 5¼d.; but the full amount of the assessment is seldom if ever collected, so that the nett payments into the Exchequer always fall short of the sum borrowed on the credit thereof, exclusive of interest on the bills, and the deficiency is made good out of the supplies of the next year.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG the favour of your inserting the two following subjects of inquiry to your numerous literary readers.

Can any one give intelligence of a translation of the "*Merope*" of Maffei, said to have been made by Pope, but not mentioned by any of his biographers?

What has become of the collections made by the tragedian Rowe for an edition of the works of Massinger?

Your's, &c.

A LOVER *of* LETTERS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged to any of your correspondents who can tell me, through the medium of your Magazine, how *Hat-making* was *first* invented, or any that can favour me with its history; and if any machines were ever invented for that purpose?

I also wish their advice on the following subject: I am forming at present a small collection of books, under the title of a "Kitchen Library," for the use of my

my ſervants when their work is over. Now, Sir, I wiſh to be informed what are the propereſt books for ſuch a plan? my library (only in its infancy) collected upon the principle that the minds of ſervants are only equal to thoſe of children of eight, ten, or twelve years old, in more elevated ſituations, conſiſts at preſent of the following: Dr. Aikin's "*Evenings at Home*," "*Hymns*," by Dr. Watts, Mrs. Barbauld, &c. "*Farmer Trueman's Advice to his Daughter Mary*," "*Virtue's Friend*," publiſhed at Stockport. "*Exerciſes, by* Meſſrs. Hollands." A low priced copy of "*Telemachus*." "*Mental Amuſements*," by Priſcilla Wakefield.

I ſhall be glad to meet the opinion of your correſpondents on the above ſubjects.

I am, &c.

Newcaſtle upon Tyne, MUNNÖÖ.
Oct. 14, 1798.

P. S. There is no mention of Hat-making in the "*Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London*," nor in the "*Hiſtory of Inventions and Diſcoveries*," by Beckmann.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent, whoſe ſignature is M. R. juſtly objects to the reading in our tranſlation of Exodus vi. 3. "And I appeared unto Abraham, unto Iſaac, and unto Jacob, by *the name* of God Almighty, but by my name Jehovah was I not known to them," as aſſerting a falſehood, do I not miſtake his meaning. I have no fault to find with the ſtatement of his objection againſt our tranſlation, but muſt refer him to the original Hebrew, after obſerving that *vau* may be and is moſt generally rendered *and* inſtead of *but*. I muſt alſo refer him to Mr. Job Orton's note upon the paſſage, which is as follows: "If we only change the pointing, and read the paſſage with an interrogation, it removeth the difficulty—*Did not I appear to Abraham by the name of God Almighty, and by my name Jehovah was I not known to them?*" Yea, verily. A queſtion, according to the manner of pronunciation, implies a ſtrong aſſertion.

Yours W. G.

WALPOLIANA;

OR, BONS MOTS, APOPHTHEGMS, OBSERVATIONS ON LIFE AND LITERATURE, WITH EXTRACTS FROM ORIGINAL LETTERS, OF THE LATE *HORACE WALPOLE*, EARL OF ORFORD.

NUMBER VIII.

*** *This Article is communicated by a Literary Gentleman, for many years in habits of intimacy with Mr.* WALPOLE. *It is partly drawn up from a collection of Bons-Mots, &c. in his own hand-writing; partly from Anecdotes written down after long Converſation with him, in which he would, from four o'Clock in the Afternoon, till two in the Morning, diſplay thoſe treaſures of Anecdote with which his Rank, Wit, and Opportunities, had replenished his Memory; and partly from Original Letters to the Compiler, on ſubjects of Taſte and Literature.*

CXV. REPUBLICS.

THOUGH I admire republican principles in theory, yet I am afraid the practice may be too perfect for human nature. We tried a republic laſt century, and it failed. Let our enemies try next. I hate political experiments.

CXVI. COMMENTARIES OF AGRIPPINA.

Tacitus mentions the Commentaries of Agrippina, mother of Nero. I wiſh we had more extracts from a work by ſo ſingular an author. I ſhould ſuppoſe it was decent, and attempted to palliate her crimes. Yet I ſhould like to have a copy, bound up with Arian's life of Tilliborus the robber, quoted, if I remember right, by Lucian.

CXVII. CREDIT.

I have no credit any where. How ſhould I? I have never ſtooped to the means of acquiring it.

CXVIII. COWLEY'S MISTRESSES.

Cowley's catalogue of miſtreſſes ſeems to be founded on a poem in the Authologia Italorum. [p. 104.]

CXIX. JEST-BOOK BY TACITUS.

Tacitus is ſaid to have made a collection of jeſts. I doubt not but they were acute ones.

CXX. DISSENTING PORTRAITS.

What ſpecial vanity can overwhelm us with ſo many portraits of diſſenting teachers? I muſt cloſe my collection. I am ſick of ſuch trumpery. They remind me of a viſionary, who flouriſhed in the laſt century. He was at the expence of having a plate engraved, in which he was repreſented kneeling before a crucifix, with a label from his mouth, "Lord Jeſus, do you love me?" From that of Jeſus proceeded another label, "Yes, moſt illuſtrious, moſt excellent, and moſt learned

learned Sigerus, crowned poet of his Imperial Majesty, and most worthy rector of the university of Wittenburg, yes, I love you."

CXXI. CONTEMPORARY JUDGMENTS.

Contemporaries are tolerable judges of temporary merit, but often most erroneous in their estimate of lasting fame. Burnet, you know, speaks of "our Prior;" and Whitlocke of "one Milton, a blind man." Burnet and Whitlocke were men of reputation themselves. But what say you of Heath, the obscure chronicler of the civil wars? He says "one Milton, since stricken with blindness," wrote against Salmasius; and composed "an impudent and blasphemous book, called Iconoclastes."

CXXII. FAMILY OF COURTENAY.

Gibbon's account of the Courtenay family is in his usual masterly style. Look into Misen's Travels for a curious epitaph on the last lord, who died at Padua. I need not remind you, that he was honoured in the affections of Mary and Elizabeth.

Anglia quem genuit, fueratque habitura Patronum,
Cortoneum celsa hæc continet arca Ducem,
Credita causa necis Regni affectata cupido,
Reginæ optatum tunc quoque connubium.
Cui regni Proceres non consensere, Philippo
Reginam Regi jungere posse rati.
Europam unde fuit Juveni peragrare necesse,
Ex quo mors misero contigit ante diem.
Anglia si plorat defuncto Principe tanto,
Nil mirum, domino deficit illa pio.
Sed jam Cortoneum cœlo fruiturque beatis,
Cum doleant Angli, cum sine fine gemant.
Cortonei probitas igitur, præstantia, nomen,
Dum stabit hoc templum, vivida semper erunt.
Angliaque hinc etiam stabit, stabuntque Britanni,
Conjugii optati fama perennis erit,
Improba Naturæ legis Libitina resindens,
Ex æquo juvenes præcipitatque senes *.

* Thus translated:—"This high chest contains the *Duke* of Courtenay, born in England, of which country he had a prospect of becoming the master. The supposed cause of his death was his ambition to seize the throne, by marrying the queen; but the peers would not consent, preferring Philip a royal husband. Hence it became necessary for the youth to travel through Europe; and in consequence he perished by a premature death. It is not surprizing that England should lament the fate of such a prince, and droop as for the death of her pious lord. But Courtenay now enjoys the happy society of Heaven, while the English lament and groan without end," &c.

CXXIII. EPISTLE TO CHAMBERS.

The Compiler having learned that the celebrated epistle to Sir William Chambers was supposed to be written by Mason, very innocently expressed to Mr. Walpole his surprize that Mason, the general characteristic of whose poesy is feeble delicacy, but united with a pleasing neatness, should be capable of composing so spirited a satire. Mr. W. with an arch and peculiar smile, answered, that it would be indeed surprizing. An instantaneous and unaccountable impression arose that he was himself the author—but delicacy prevented the direct question. The compiler has since heard a suspicion to the same effect, expressed by competent judges. There is at any rate reason to believe that Mr. Walpole had a share in that composition.

CXXIV. OPIUM.

I am surprized at the aversion our medical men entertain against opium. I have had a severe attack of the gout, and could not sleep. I consulted my physician: he advised me not to use opium. As soon as he was gone I sent for some. I took it *, have slept well, and am almost recovered.

CXXV. ORIGINAL LETTER.

Strawberry-Hill, July 27, 1785.

You thank me much more than the gift deserved, Sir. My editions of such pieces as I have left, are waste-paper to me. I will not sell them at the ridiculously advanced prices that are given for them; indeed only such as were published for sale, have I sold at all, and therefore the duplicates that remain with me, are to me of no value, but when I can oblige a friend with them. Of a few of my impressions I have no copy but my own set; and as I could give you only an imperfect collection, the present was really only a parcel of fragments. My memory was in fault about the R. and N. authors; I thought I had given them to you; I recollect now that I only lent you my own copy; but I have others in town, and you shall have them when I go thither. For Vertue's MS. I am in no manner of haste.

* * * *

My chief reason for calling on you twice this week was to learn what you had heard; and I shall be much obliged to you for further information, as I do not care to be too inquisitive, lest I should

* Five grains, if memory may be trusted.

be suspected of knowing more of the matter.

There are many reasons, Sir, why I cannot come into your idea of printing Greek*. In the first place I have two or three engagements for my press; and my time of life does not allow me but to look a little way farther. In the next, I cannot now go into new expences of purchase. My fortune is very much reduced, both by my brother's death, and by the late plan of reformation. The last reason woud weigh with me, had I none of the other. My admiration of the Greeks was a little like that of the mob on other points, not from sound knowledge. I never was a good Greek scholar; have long forgotten what I knew of the language; and as I never disguise my ignorance of any thing, it would look like affectation to print Greek authors. I coud not bear to print them without owning that I do not understand them; and such a confession would perhaps be as much ostentation as unfounded pretensions. I must therefore stick to my simplicity, and not go out of my line. It is difficult to divest one's self of vanity, because impossible to divest one's self of self-love. If one runs from one glaring vanity, one is catched by its opposite. Modesty can be as vain-glorious on the ground, as Pride on a triumphal car. Modesty however is preferable; for should she contradict her professions, she still keeps her own secret, and does not hurt the pride of others. Adieu, Sir.

I am very sincerely,
Your obedient humble servant,
HOR. WALPOLE.

* An edition of Anacreon had been recommended as a mere literary curiosity.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT CHARACTERS.

THE LATE DR. KENNICOTT.

THE authors of the Encyclopœdia Britannica, under the article Kennicott, confess themselves ignorant of the parentage and early life of that learned Oriental scholar. It is of great importance that every thing relating to eminent persons should be made public. As biography is to individuals, what history is to a nation, useful under various situations for the regulation of conduct, nothing, that shews the progress of men from obscurity to eminence, can be considered as trivial. However estimable in the eyes of the multitude high birth and hereditary station may appear, those in reality most deserve the admiration and gratitude of mankind, who have proved in themselves, that virtue and talent, accompanied by assiduity, may climb to the summits of fame or success. The biography therefore of men, who have toiled with persevering industry, will be the greatest stimulus to the activity, and at the same time teach us how to regulate our attempts. It will inspire patience under obstacles, and correct the irregularities of sanguine hope. The origin of Dr. Kennicott was obscure. His parents were honest characters: his father was the parish clerk of Totness in Devon, and once master of a charity school in that town. At an early age young Kennicott succeeded to the same employ in the school, being recommended to it by his remarkable sobriety and premature knowledge. It was in that situation he wrote the verses to the Hon. Mrs. Courtney, which recommended him to her notice, and that of many neighbouring gentlemen. They, with a laudable generosity, opened a subscription to send him to Oxford.

He soon there distinguished himself as is well known. As a testimony of the truth of the above statement, the following is a copy of an inscription written by Dr. K. and engraved on the tomb of his father and mother. The writer of this article has transcribed it from the original in the church-yard of Totness. The tomb is more elegant than persons in their situation are accustomed to have erected, and was thought, perhaps, by the envious, to be somewhat ostentatious. A personal knowledge of the Doctor induces the writer of this article to think that it was rather the tribute of a good and grateful mind, and of the pious reverence and love which he entertained for the authors of his being.

As Virtue should be of good report,
sacred
be this humble Monument
to the Memory of
Benjamin Kennicott, Parish Clerk of Totness,
and Elizabeth his Wife:
The latter,
an Example of every Christian Duty;
The former,
animated with the warmest Zeal,
regulated by the best good sense,
and both constantly exerted
for the Salvation of himself and others.
Reader!

Reader!
Soon ſhalt thou die alſo;
and as a Candidate for Immortality
ſtrike thy breaſt and ſay:
Let me live the life of the Righteous,
that my laſt end may be like his.

Trifling are the dates of Time,
where the ſubject is Eternity.

Erected
by their Son, E. Kennicott, D. D.
Canon of Chriſt-Church Oxford.

It is ſaid that when Dr. K. had taken orders, he came to officiate in his clerical capacity in his native town: when his father as clerk proceeded to place the ſurplice on his ſhoulders, a ſtruggle enſued between the modeſty of the ſon and the honeſt pride of the parent, who inſiſted on paying that reſpect to his ſon, which he had been accuſtomed to ſhew to other clergymen: to this filial obedience was obliged to ſubmit. A circumſtance is added that his mother had often declared ſhe ſhould never be able to ſupport the joy of hearing her ſon preach; and that on her attendance at the church for the firſt time, ſhe was ſo overcome as to be taken out in a ſtate of temporary inſenſibility.

General Hoche.

Much miſrepreſentation has taken place relative to the country, the birth, and the education of this celebrated man: in ſhort, notwithſtanding the brilliant part acted by him on the revolutionary theatre, the particulars of his life, and of his death, are in this country at leaſt, alike unknown.

Lazard Hoche was born June 24th, 1768, and if either the place of his nativity*, or the ſtation of his father† be conſidered, it muſt be allowed, no man ever came into the world with a greater likelihood of being a *royaliſt* for the paternal cottage was within ſight of the ſuperb palace of Verſailles, and his father was keeper of the dog-kennel to the laſt prince but one of the houſe of Bourbon.

It is thus pretty evident, that the ſon could neither boaſt of the wealth nor the dignity of his immediate anceſtors; but it may not be amiſs to obſerve here, that ſuch were the prevailing prejudices, at the time of his birth, that however menial the ſituation, ſtill it was ſomething to be in the ſervice of the court, even if the office conſiſted in feeding the dogs of the *Grand Monarque!*

Notwithſtanding this, ſuch was the ſituation of the elder Hoche, that he was unable to beſtow any education on his ſon, and his mother having died in the very act of bringing him into the world, his ſituation was truly diſtreſſing. One of his aunts, who kept a little green ſtall at Verſailles, luckily manifeſted much tenderneſs for the boy; ſhe watched over his infancy, did every thing within her power to aſſiſt him, and actually furniſhed the means of ſending him to a day ſchool. There, he was always the firſt in his own claſs, and alſo the moſt forward in all little broils and diſputes among his playfellows. At length the rector of St. Germaine-en-Laye, perceiving his talents, took a liking to, and made him one of the choriſters. While a boy, he is ſaid to have been perpetually aſking queſtions, and procuring information from perſons older than himſelf; but as he verged toward manhood, he ſpoke but little, and thought much.

Although tenderly beloved by his kind aunt, who was anxious to anticipate all his little wants, yet as he advanced in years, his maintenance became too great an expence for her little earnings to ſupport. He himſelf, was one of the firſt to perceive this, and thinking no ſituation mean that would eaſe her, and procure for himſelf bread, he got a place at Verſailles, and where he was actually employed as a *ſupernumerary ſtable boy.*

But the ardent character of Hoche, unfitted him for ſo degrading a ſervitude. Some of the works of J. J. Rouſſeau, having fallen accidentally into his hands, a ſpirit of independance began to awaken in his mind, and ſome romances, which he had alſo peruſed, inſpired him with a taſte for travelling. He and three of his companions accordingly agreed to ſet out for the Eaſt Indies; but, inſtead of arriving at the place of their deſtination, they found they had been tricked by an artful fellow, who actually enliſted them in the French guards. He was in the ſixteenth year of his age, when he was ſent to join his regiment at Paris, and on his arrival there, his whole fortune conſiſted of no more than *125 livres, ariſing

* Montreuil.

† *Garde du Chenil de Louis* XV. M. Rouſſelin expreſſes himſelf thus, relative to the father: *J'ai vu ce vieillard reſpectable. On croirait que c'eſt pour le peindre d'une parfaite reſſemblance, qu'Euripide aurait dit.* groſſier au-dehors, ſans nul ornement, mais homme de bien au ſouverain degré."

* £1 14s. 2d. Engliſh.

out

out of the premium presented him as a recruit, and his own little savings. As a treat was necessary on this occasion, he gave a breakfast to his new comrades; and his whole fortune was thus actually devoured at a single meal.

The drill serjeants and corporals had but little trouble with him; in a single month he learned the manual, attained a proficiency seldom expected in less than a year, and, scarcely a soldier himself, he was placed among the veterans. He was accordingly transferred to the Colonel's company, called *Gibernes blanches*, from the colour of their knapsacks; there the admirable proportion of his limbs, the cleanliness of his person, and the decency of his deportment soon distinguished him from the crowd. The grenadiers of *la rue de Babylon*, now desirous of having such a fine young man among them accordingly pointed him out to their commanding officer, and Hoche also became a Grenadier. The pride of the new soldier was not a little wounded on this occasion, for he soon perceived his inferiority in point of mental attainments to many of the members of the *corps*, and he now hastened to bestow on himself that education of which the poverty of his parents had deprived him.

It was however necessary to procure books, and to procure books money became indispensable; his pay could not furnish this: he therefore had recourse to his own industry, and by †working early and late he found means to scrape together a little cash; at the end of every week, divided his profits into three parts; the first went to the soldier who had mounted his guards, the second was laid aside to pay his share of the diversions of his companions, and the third, supplied him with books.

In the mean time, his attachment to his friends was carried even to fanaticism. One of his brother soldiers happening to be killed in a scuffle in Paris, Hoche was determined not to sleep before he had avenged his death. He accordingly repaired to the house, where the deed was committed, broke the windows, destroyed all the furniture, movables, &c. &c. This violence was punished with three months imprisonment in a dungeon, whence at last he was liberated, pale, meagre, disfigured, without stockings, shirt or coat. On his arrival at the barracks, his companions received him with transports of joy, and threatened to wreak their vengeance on the informer; his generous interposition alone prevented a new catastrophe.

Some time after this, he himself avenged the common cause, on a corporal of the name of Serre, who was perpetually embroiling the regiment by acting as a spy and carrying complaints to the officers. On the 28th of December 1788, he fought a duel with the informer, near the mills of Montmartre, when, after a few passes, Hoche plunged his sword up to the very hilt in his belly: but he recovered in six weeks, was afterwards driven from the regiment, and actually emigrated in 1790. The victor did not escape unhurt, for he received a severe wound on the forehead, which detained him during a fortnight at the hospital, and he carried the scar to his grave; it however served only to give a more martial air to his countenance.

Previous to the revolution in the state, a memorable one had taken place in the army, which was fatigued with new evolutions, and defrauded by new schemes of finance. In 1788, the capital began to be agitated, and the French guards were confined in their barracks under a variety of pretexts, all communication having been interdicted between them and the citizens. Ignominious punishments, such as those inflicted by the flat side of the sabre and the picket were had recourse to. Biron had just died, and he was succeeded by Duchatelet who is said atone and the same time to have tricked the soldiers of their allowances, and subjected them to the most tyrannical usage. He dreaded to make the *corps* acquainted with the general discontent; and the surest means of avoiding this, in his opinion, was to introduce a novel system of tactics. The well known talents of Hoche pointed him out as a proper person to instruct his fellow soldiers, in the newly adopted discipline, and notwithstanding the difficulties attendant on minute theory, he triumphed over every obstacle: on this occasion, he was promoted to the rank of corporal.

The part which the French guards took in the succeeding commotions, is well known. They were present at the capture of the Bastile, and Hoche was along with them. La Fayette soon after that important event

† It will raise a smile to learn that this grenadier, was accustomed to *embroider*: the fact however is indisputable:

"Aucun travail grossier ne le rebute: il se lève de grand matin; il va, dans les environs de Paris, passer la journée à tirer de l'eau pour les jardiniers à lécher la terre sous l'ardeur du soleil; il employait une partie de la nuit à *broder des vestes et des bonnets de police.*"

event, proceeded to organize them anew, under the name of *Garde foldée Parisienne*; they were accordingly divided into three regiments, numbered 102, 103, and 104; it was in the last of these, that Hoche was placed with the rank of *acting adjutant*, and an opportunity soon presented, of distinguishing himself, by redeeming the funds of the military hospital from the gripe of some men in office, who were protected by the commander in chief.

At last he obtained the patronage of Servan, then minister at war, and one of the firmest patriots of his time, who presented him with a lieutenancy in the regiment of Rouergue. At this period, the spectacle of his country in revolution, seems to have occupied all his attention, and implanted the seeds of ambition in his mind: it is true, he was only a subaltern; this however did not intimidate him: the lower his rank, the greater the glory.

Having set out from Paris on the 24th of June 1792, to join his regiment then in garrison at Thionville, he performed prodigies of valour during the siege of that fortress. Detached afterwards to the army of the Ardennes, he signalised himself in such a manner, as to be distinguished by general Leueneur, by whom he was sent with dispatches to Paris, and while there, gave such satisfaction to the *executive council*, that he was advanced to be a Lieutenant Colonel; but his modesty prevented him on his return from assuming any higher rank than that of *captain-aide-de-camp*.

Soon after this, he was dispatched to Dunkirk then besieged by the English, with the rank of adjutant-general, and it is to the obstinate resistance displayed by him, and the spirit of republicanism infused by his example into the minds of the troops, that the safety of this place is principally to be attributed. The representatives Trulard and Berlier, who had witnessed his exploits, instantly promoted him to be *chef de brigade*. Having distinguished himself at the camp of Rosendall, he became adjutant-general to general Souham, and soon after this, he was promoted to the rank of general of brigade.

On receiving orders to march into Austrian Flanders, he wrote as follows to one of the secretaries of the war-office:

"I have made the necessary dispositions to attack Furnes, and hope to dine there to-morrow; the day after at Nieuport, and in four days more at Ostend. May I prove as fortunate as Jourdan: but why not? I also fight for my country!"

New honours awaited him. He was suddenly promoted to be general of division, and nominated to the command of the army of the Moselle, when he was only 25 years of age, and at a period, when every thing in that quarter wore the most disastrous aspect. Having restored confidence and discipline to the troops, he determined instantly to act on the offensive. He accordingly passed the Sarre, and in presence of the Prussians, advanced to the heights of Kayserslautern, where the enemy were entrenched up to their teeth, drove the Duke of Brunswick back upon Deux Ponts, but was at length obliged to fall back and throw up entrenchments. He was not however intimidated by this check, for he soon after attacked the enemy with better success, effected a junction with General PICHEGRU, and relieved Landau.

About this period, he happened to see a young lady at one of the festivals celebrated in the temple of Reason at Thionville; she was fifteen years of age, the daughter of a patriot of the name of Dechaux, and had an air of candour and ingenuousness about her, that instantly struck the general, who, on learning that her heart was disengaged, paid his addresses to, and married her.

In the mean time, the victories of this astonishing young man, now only in his twenty-sixth year, had aroused the jealousy of his colleagues, and St. Just, who was greatly attached to Pichegru, became his enemy: his ruin therefore was certain. He was accordingly withdrawn from his troops, under pretext of being appointed commander in chief in Italy, and had no sooner arrived at Nice than he was arrested, transferred to the capital, and imprisoned in the Conciergerie.

Thence he was at length delivered, in order to fight once more the battles of his country. Being appointed to command in La Vendée, which had been the grave of the reputations of so many of his predecessors, he determined to carry on the war in a new manner, and accordingly threatened with one hand, to chastise insurgents, while he beckoned them to the enjoyments of peace and tranquillity with the other. The country was penetrated in every direction by means of his *mobiliary* columns: he displayed on all occasions a sagacious mixture of clemency and rigour, and was the first commander on that station, who had not recourse to burning, and plundering the insurgent departments, instead of subduing the minds of their inhabitants.

The rebel chiefs found in him a powerful adversary,

adverſary; the adherents of Talmon, Stoſſlet Decils, Charrette, and Cormatin melted away; the war was ſpeedily extinguiſhed, and peace and fertility reſtored to a diſtracted, and ravaged diſtrict*. His conduct againſt the emigrants at the affair of Quiberon, laid the republic under freſh obligations to him, and the circumſtance of the victor ſhedding tears over ſuch of his brave but unhappy countrymen, as the chance of war had thrown into his power, entitled him to the eſteem of all the friends of humanity.

After this he was ſucceſſively advanced to the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, that of the Rhine and Moſelle, and that deſtined for the expedition againſt Ireland, which was always one of his favourite plans. In purſuance of this deſign, he ſuperintended an equipment at Breſt, which however failed, in conſequence of a ſtorm that ſeparated the general from the bulk of the ſquadron, and diſperſed the reſt of the fleet; but the project was never relinquiſhed by him even to the day of his death. He had a conference at Francfort with ſome of the malcontents; and was admirably calculated both by nature and education for ſuch an undertaking †.

After this, he was appointed ſecretary at war, and took an active part in the *Fructidorian* revolution. He happened to be ill, when he heard of the arreſt of the two directors, the members of the two councils, &c. ſuppoſed to be attached to royalty; but he had no ſooner read the letter from BARRAS, containing this news, than happening to ſee his phyſician coming up ſtairs, he exclaimed: "Doctor, I am quite cured, and have no further occaſion for you! His diſorder, the ſeat of which was his cheſt, whereby his lungs were greatly affected, notwithſtanding this, got worſe daily, and perceiving death approaching, he met the grim tyrant, on the 30th Fructidor 1797, with the moſt determined conſtancy. His laſt moments were occupied in beſtowing preſents on his friends, and his laſt words uttered by him were in behalf of his country.

On his body being opened, ſuſpicions aroſe concerning the occaſion of his demiſe, and although the ſurgeons did not countenance the report, it was, and is ſtill generally believed that he fell by poiſon. The funeral ceremony at which his own army and even the Auſtrians aſſiſted, was magnificent, and he was buried in the ſame grave with General Marceau, at Peterſberg near Coblentz. Six ſtandards, ſurmounted by crowns of oak and laurel, accompanied the coffin, and exhibited his various exploits, in the following terms:

1. General en chef, à 24 Ans. - An. I. de la Republic.
2. Il débloqua Landau - - - An. II.
3. Il pacifia la Vendée - - - An. III, IV.
4. Il vainquit a Neuwied, - - An. V.
5. Il chaſſa les fripons de l'armée, An. V.
6. Il dechoua les conſpirateurs, An. V.

Generals LEFEVRE, CHAMPIONNET, and GRENIER delivered orations over his grave, and a grenadier, ſtarting from the ranks, and extending his arm, dropped a crown of laurel on the bier, exclaiming at the ſame time:

"Hoche! I preſent you this, in the name of the army which you taught to conquer!"

* One of the grand principles brought by him into action, was *toleration*: "Hoche recommandait a ſes camarades *de laiſſer bien tranquilles tous les diſeurs de meſſes d'y aller même en cas de beſoin.*"

† It would ſeem, from the report of the Committee of the Houſe of Commons of Ireland, that an agent was ſent over to treat with the General, "this agent" it is added, "appears to your Committee from various channels of information, to have been the late Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who, accompanied by Mr. Arthur O'Connor, proceeded by Hamburgh to Switzerland, and had an interview near the French frontier with General Hoche."

Extracts from the Port Folio of a Man of Letters.

LOVERS OF ANCIENT STATUES.

I AM deſirous of conveying in this article ſome faint idea of the effect of ANCIENT STATUES, on the imagination of a perſon of great ſenſibility, and an enlightened eye of taſte, practiſed in the refinements of ART. WINKELMAN'S work on the "*Hiſtory of Art*," is one of thoſe rare performances, where the divinity of enthuſiaſm burns in every page; and nouriſhed by homeric images, and homeric powers, he ſeems an ancient Greek, who pours out his ſenſations at the feet of the divinities he worſhips. Frigid connoiſſeurs turn over this work for facts and dates, but it may be ſaid, that their boſoms have the reſemblance of marble in its block ſtate, and are much more inſenſible

ſible than the objects which they examine. A very different connoiſſeur was the hiſtorian Livy, who deſcribes Paulus Emilius aſcending Olympia and inſpecting the ivory ſtatue of Jupiter by Phidias—*Velut præſentem intuens, motus animo eſt.* Struck with awe, as if in the preſence of the God himſelf! It was indeed one of the ſublimeſt efforts of art. "It muſt have exhauſted," ſays De Pauw, "the ſpoils of three hundred elephants;" and ſome have even cenſured the artiſt for his violation of the laws of ſymmetry, in placing ſo coloſſal a ſtatue in a temple. Seated on a throne, it almoſt reached the dome of the temple; and the appearance of the deity, to a fine imagination, ſeemed to be diffuſed through its reſidence. Æmilius, as Plutarch reports, ſaid, happily—"This Jupiter of Phidias, is the very Jupiter of Homer!" What a difficulty overcome by that artiſt, to render viſible the metaphyſical ideas of poetry! What modern ſculptor could give us a Satan which ſhould convey the idea of

"His ſtature reach'd the SKY, and on his creſt
SAT HORROR PLUMED."

Yet all this is BUT *ſublimity!* More natural is the exquiſite ſenſation of that ideal beauty, which, probably, is more delicious, and more congenial to the tenderneſs of a fine taſte. An amateur, lately deceaſed, formed the ſincereſt paſſion for the buſt of a Minerva, and paſſed many hours of his life as its faithful *lover*; his portrait has been engraved, meditating on the buſt. I will juſt obſerve, for the reader's entertainment, that MARBLE BEAUTY has a phyſical influence, and delicate nerves may thrill before a ſtatue. STATUES have had, and are ſaid ſtill to have, MEN FOR LOVERS. This paſſion was carried very high in ancient Greece, where, perhaps, the popular belief of their divinity might partly prompt it. But I muſt add another circumſtance, which M. de Pauw ſeems very ſatisfactorily to have proved: the Grecians were diſtinguiſhed by a ſingular perfection of their optical organs; and Winkelman ſhews, that in the time of Homer, large globular eyes, with a widened ſocket, were conſidered as the ſublimeſt beauty. The numerous facts which prove their viſual extent, are almoſt incredible—many feats of gallantry were practiſed with theſe perfect, but inſenſible beauties. One gave himſelf a voluntary death, in the extacy of deſpair, at the feet of his beloved; another, having many a day muſed on the Venus of Praxiteles, there fixing his eyes, there murmuring his complaints, at length concealed himſelf one night in the temple, profaned in his embrace the ſtatue, and was condemned to be thrown into the ſea! The moſt reaſonable being, who was touched by this inſanity of taſte, was one who tried a thouſand inventions to give ductility to the hardneſs, colour to the beauty, and warmth to the coldneſs of his favourite; but the unrelenting object of his affections, rigidly preſerved the hardneſs of her gracile arms, and the icy feel of her beauteous body. Even in modern times it is related that the Venus of Medicis has made many ſimilar conqueſts, and it became neceſſary to have that Muſidora narrowly watched. A ſtatue of Michael Angelo occaſioned an amorous lunacy in the fervid brain of a Spaniard, and this very ſtatue is now veiled, as it bears the effects of his violent paſſion. See "*Memoires de L'Academié des Belles Lettres,*" vol. 25, p. 319. "*Voyages de M. Silhouette,*" tom. 1. p. 231.

The following lines on STATUES are worth tranſcribing:

———Nor paſſing years, nor fire, nor ſword,
Have yet availed ſuch BEAUTY to annul.
Even Gods themſelves, their mimic forms admire,
And wiſh their own were equal to the feigned.
Nor e'er could Nature Deities create,
With ſuch a countenance as MAN HAS GIVEN
To theſe fair STATUES, creatures of his own!
Worſhip they claim, tho' more from HUMAN ART,
Than from THEIR OWN DIVINITY ador'd.
Harris's Verſion of ſome lines of Hildebert.
See "*Philological Inquiries,*" *p.* 428.

It is remarkable, that a biſhop wrote them.

THE PURPLE LIGHT OF VENUS.

It is extremely difficult to conceive what the ancients meant by the word *purpureus.* They probably deſigned by it any thing BRIGHT and BEAUTIFUL. Albinovanus, in his elegy on Livia, mentions *Nivem purpureum.* Catullus, *Quercus ramos purpureos.* Horace, *Purpureo bibit nectar*—and ſomewhere mentions, *Olores purpureos.* Virgil has *Purpuream vomit ille animam,* which Pitt renders a *purple ſoul*; and Homer calls the ſea *purple,* Il. L. 1. 82, and gives it in ſome other book the ſame epithet, when in a ſtorm. I am obliged to two claſſical friends for having furniſhed me with theſe, and numerous other inſtances, in which the meanings are very contradictory.

The

The general idea, however, has been fondly adopted by the finest writers in Europe. The PURPLE of the ancients is not known to us. What idea, therefore, have the moderns affixed to it? *Addison*, in his version of the "*Temple of Fame*," describes the country as having "*a purple light.*" *Gray's* beautiful line is well known:

"The *bloom* of young desire, and *purple light* of love."

And *Tasso*, in describing *Godfrey*, says Heaven,

Gli empie d'onor la faccia, e vi riduce,
Di Giovinezza, *il bel purpureo lume.*

Both Gray and Tasso copied Virgil, where Venus gives to her son Eneas:

——*Lumenque Juventæ*
Purpureum.

Dryden has omitted the *purple light* in his version, nor is it given by Pitt; but Dryden, perhaps, expresses the general idea, by

——With heads divine
Had form'd his curling locks, and *made his temples shine*;
And given his rolling eyes *a sparkling grace.*

It is probable that MILTON has given us his idea of what was meant by this *purple light*, when applied to the human countenance, in the felicitous expression of,

"CELESTIAL ROSY-RED."

THE POETICAL EPITHET "LAUGHING."

The natives of Italy and the softer climates, receive emotions from the view of their WATERS in the SPRING, not equally experienced in the British roughness of our skies. The fluency and softness of the water, are thus expressed by Lucretius:

——"Tibi suaveis Dædala tellus
Submittit flores; *tibi* RIDENT *æquora ponti.*"

Inelegantly rendered by Creech,

"The roughest sea puts on smooth looks, and SMILES."

Dryden more happily,

"The ocean SMILES, and smooths her wavy breast."

Metastasio has copied Lucretius,

A te fiorisconа
Gli erbosi prati;
E i flutti RIDONO
Nel Mar placati.

It merits observation, that the NORTHERN poets could not exalt their imagination higher, than, that the water SMILED; while the modern Italian, having before his eyes A DIFFERENT SPRING, found no difficulty to agree with the ancients, that the waves LAUGHED. Of late, modern poetry has made a very free use of the animating epithet "*Laughing.*" GRAY has "The LAUGHING FLOWERS." LANGHORN, in two very beautiful lines, exquisitely personifies Flora:

"Where Tweed's soft banks in liberal beauty lie,
And Flora LAUGHS, beneath an azure sky."

Sir William Jones, with all the spirit of Oriental poetry, has "The LAUGHING AIR."

But Dryden has employed this epithet very happily in the following delightful lines, which are almost entirely borrowed from his original Chaucer:

"The morning lark, the messenger of day,
Saluted in her song the morning gray;
And soon the sun arose with beams so bright,
That all THE HORIZON LAUGHED to see the joyous sight.

Palamon and Arcite, book 2d.

FOWLER, BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.

This prelate, who died in 1714, was one of the ablest divines of the age in which he lived. His representations of Christianity were so just and rational, that they made him much disliked by the bigots of his own time. He was educated at Oxford; and his first preferment was the rectory of North-hill in Bedfordshire. He was afterwards rector of All-hallows, Bread-street, and vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. He was a zealous friend both to civil and religious liberty; and his rational sentiments of religion gave so much offence to some of his Cripplegate parishioners, that they commenced a prosecution against him in Doctor's Commons. But being puzzled to muster up any plausible charges against him, one of their accusations was, "that he was guilty of whiggism." He was made bishop of Gloucester by king William. His "Design of Christianity," which has passed through several editions, is a work of considerable merit. He also published "Libertas Evangelica: or, a Discourse on Christian Liberty;" and a vindication of the principles and practices of those moderate divines of the church of England, who were abused by the bigots of that period.

FEMALE BENEVOLENCE.

That intelligent and unfortunate traveller, Ledyard, pays a very sincere and animated tribute of gratitude to the female sex, even in the most barbarous and uncivilized

uncivilized countries, for their benevolent and hospitable attention to the forlorn stranger. Mr. Park, who has been in a similar situation with Ledyard, mentions the following anecdote in the short account of his travels lately made public by Mr. Edwards:

Mr. Park, one evening, in travelling along the banks of the Niger, was overtaken with a storm of thunder and rain, which drove him to a tree for shelter. As night approached, a poor Negro woman, returning from the labours of the field, observed that he was wet, weary, and dejected, and, taking up his saddle and bridle, told him to follow her. She led him to her cottage, where she regaled him with an excellent supper of fish, and corn for his horse, after which she spread a mat on the floor for his night's repose. Having done these kind offices, she called in the female part of the family, who spun cotton for the greater part of the night, and relieved their labour by songs. One of them which was sung in a sweet plaintive air, must have been composed extempore, as the literal translation of the words is as follows:

"The winds roared and the rain fell. The poor white man, faint, and weary, came and sat under our tree. He has no mother to bring him milk, no wife to grind his corn." Chorus. "Let us pity the white man, he has no mother to bring him milk, no wife to grind his corn."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ODE

Addressed to DR. ROBERT ANDERSON, *Of Heriot's-Green, Edinburgh, after a Visit paid him by the Author, and various Pedestrian Excursions in Scotland.*

BY MR. DYER.

I.

WHERE is the KING of SONGS*? He sleeps in death:
No more around him press the warrior-throng;
He rolls no more the death-denouncing song;
Calm'd is the storm of war, and hush'd the poet's breath.
Yes! Anderson, he sleeps: but Carrun's stream†
Still seems responsive to his awful lyre;
And oft where Clutha's winding waters gleam‡,
Shall pilgrim-poets burn with kindred fire.
Sunk are Balclutha's walls, and shatter'd low
The fort high-beetling, gem of Roman pride;
Sleeps too Fingal‖, and sleeps th' Imperial foe§,
Each in his narrow dwelling doom'd to bide.
Quench'd is the poet's eye—but shines his name,
As thro' a broken cloud the sun's far-darting flame.

II.

Where now DUNBAR*? The bard has run his race:
But glitters still the GOLDEN TERGE on high;
Nor shall the thunder storm that sweeps the sky,
'Mid its wide waste, the glorious orb deface.
DUNKELD†, no more the heaven-directed chaunt
Within thy sainted wall may sound again.
But thou, as once a poet's favourite haunt—
Shalt live in DOUGLAS' pure Virgilian strain:
While time devours the castle's towering wall,
And roofless abbies‡ pine, low tottering to their fall.

III.

Oh! Tweed, say, does thy rolling stream betide
The patriot's ardour, or the bigot's rage?
In union dost thou distant friends engage?
Or flow, a boundary‖ river, to divide?

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* A name applied to OSSIAN the son of FINGAL, in the poems ascribed to him, as translated by Macpherson: concerning the authenticity of these poems it is unnecessary to say any thing here.—Ossian lived in the third century.

† CARON, or CARRUN, a small river in Sterlingshire, in the neighbourhood of Agricola's Wall. The scene of the dramatic poem entitled, "*The War of Caros*," lies on the banks of this river. See OSSIAN'S POEMS.

‡ The river Clyde.

‖ The father of Ossian.

§ The Emperor of Rome, Caracalla.

* The principal of the ancient Scottish poets. He chiefly excels in descriptive poetry: of which species of composition is "*The Golden Terge.*" Dunbar died in the middle of the 16th century; his poems were some time since republished in Scotland.

† Dunkeld in Perthshire, was formerly an episcopal see; and Gawin Douglas, brother to the Earl of Angus, an excellent poet, was some time bishop of it. Douglas translated Virgil; the prologues to which display wonderful powers of description. Other poems also were written by this writer, the most distinguished of which is an allegorical poem, intitled, "*King Hart.*" Douglas died in 1522. See "*Pinkerton's Ancient Scottish Poems*, in two vol. 8vo.

‡ The ruins of a fine abbey are at Dunkeld.

‖ The river Tweed divides England and Scotland.

If love direct, roll on, thou generous ſtream,
Thy banks, oh! Tweed, I kiſs, and hail thee friend:
But while thy waters, ſerpent-winding gleam,
Should ſerpent treacheries on thy courſe attend,
Thy banks diſdainful would I rove along,
Tho' every bard* that ſings, ſhould raiſe thee in his ſong.

IV.

But, no, my friend†: I read thy candid page,
And catch the fervor of thy generous mind,
Be mine, with chaplets Scotian brows to bind,
While England's bards thy ſtudious hours engage.
The Highland nymph ſhall melt with England's lay;
And Engliſh ſwains be charm'd with Scotia's ſong;
Tho' rude the language, yet to themes ſo gay,
The ſofteſt powers of melody belong.
Still Ramſay, ſhall thy GENTLE SHEPHERD‡ pleaſe,
Still, BURNS§, thy ruſtic mirths, and amorous minſtrelſies.

V.

When ſhall I view again with raviſh'd ſight,
As when with thee, my Anderſon, I ſtray'd,
And all the wonder-varying ſcene ſurvey'd,
Seas, hills, and city fair from Calton's height?
When hear, (for Scotia's rhymes ah! ſoon ſhall fail)
Some Ednam‖ bard awake the trembling ſtring,
Some tuneful youth of charming Tiviot-dale,
Some Kelſo¶ ſongſtreſs love's dear raptures ſing?
Language may change; but ſong ſhall never die,
Till beauty fail to charm, till love forget to ſigh.

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* The Tweed has been much celebrated by the Scottiſh poets, and is the ſcene of ſome of their moſt beautiful ſongs.

† Dr. Anderſon is editor of "*The Works of the Britiſh Poets, from Chaucer to the preſent time, including alſo the beſt Tranſlations from the claſſical Greek and Latin Poets, with Prefaces, Biographical and Critical.*"

‡ A paſtoral drama, written by Allan Ramſay, much admired in Scotland, perhaps too much; but certainly much under-rated by ſome writers. See preface to "*Ancient Scottiſh Poems,*" vol. i.

§ The well-known ROBERT BURNS.

‖ A village near Kelſo in Berwickſhire, near which the little river Eden flows, from which the village takes its name: the native place of THOMSON, the author of the Seaſons.

¶ Near Kelſo the rivers Tiviot and Tweed join; this is the claſſical ground of Scotland.

NELSON's VICTORY.

AN ODE.

CLIMB, climb, Abookir's tower. Not thus, not thus,
Abyſs-born earthquakes bellow: yearning deeps
Prepare not to ingorge
The eternal pyramids.
Nor frowns the prophet; Eblis is not loos'd
Flame-breathing, din-environ'd, ſmoke-inwrapt,
By ſhouts of yelling fiends,
To ſcath and havoc urg'd.
Though a deſtroying angel walks the wave,
His ſtep the thunder, and his frown the night,
A fearing ſword of fate,
Bare in his red right hand,
'Tis Nelſon he obeys: to Nelſon's prayer,
Almighty God his dread avenger ſent
In characters of death,
To write the dooms of men.
Ye trembling mothers, not with ſcatter'd hair,
From the long-ſacred precincts of your home
In wild diſorder burſt,
Soothe, ſoothe, the cloſe-claſpt babe,
And change its ſcream of fright to crowing joy:
Your ſaviour conquers in this night of deeds—
Here from Abookir's tower,
We mark his triumph nigh.
Athwart the ſmouldring ſmoke, that lowers around,
As had the hoarſe-voic'd chaos call'd anew
On earth, and ſea, and ſky,
To mix in ſhapeleſs miſt,
Roar thunders thouſand fold: by fits glares red,
Like ſeething lavas the illumin'd wave.
While o'er the pirates pale,
Their thick-ribb'd bulwarks break.
Bright, bright, yon proud pyre burns. The Orient burns.
Toulon, once more thou'rt humbled: thy huge gift,
To the French navy burns
With fire unquenchable.
Lo! it explodes! ſo from extinguiſh'd ſuns,
Spurt their laſt lightnings to the rim of heaven,
And the chill'd planets round,
Their dark'ning ſhine forego.
How the tower totters with the mighty craſh,
Shakes, far as Sinai's foot, the ſhuddering ſhore.
The thick maſts from the clouds
Drop—like ſhafts ſhot in vain.
Slow beams the blooming dawn as ſtills the ſtrife.
Hence, down the winding ſtairs. With pearled eye
On the throng'd coaſt below,
Pale pity beck'ning ſtands.
Dare, dare, to meet the ſhrieks of mangled men—
O ſtop the fire-ſwart hulks ſlow-drifting by,

Leaſt

Leaſt of the flitting wrack
Their wounded limbs loſe hold.
Ah! not the midnight tear, nor morning prayer,
Not e'en the ſob that choak'd her farewell kiſs,
Avails the wife to ſave
Her children's only hope.
None is a foe who ſuffers—welcome all.
Thoſe whom the long-boats bring with oary ſpeed,
Are captives ſworn to peace,
Whom Nelſon's mercy ſpares.
They bear to Buonaparte's ſtartled ear,
This tale: "Thy hero friends have fought and fail'd;
Thy ſhips are aſhes, ſtrown
On a rejoicing land.
Time was, when Freedom waver'd in thy van
The three ſtreak'd banner, and thy legions cheer'd—
When thanking nations waſh'd
With tears thy ſtep of blood—
When from his long-diſhonour'd tomb, the ghoſt
Of Gracchus riſing, ſhow'd his wounds aveng'd—
Now Rapine holds thy flag,
Coy victory drops her palm."

Norwich, Nov. 29, 1798.

A MILESIAN TALE.

Tranſlated from the German of FREDERICK MATTHISSON.

HEAR, Adonidé, a Mileſian tale!
High on yon promontory's jutting brow,
Once, 'midſt a grove of ſacred laurels, ſhone
A temple, to the Graces conſecrate;
While diſtant, in the dark-blue offing, roſe
From forth the flood, an iſland bleſs'd by Pan.
In days long paſt, a boat by moon-light oft
Was wont to leave the iſland's fertile ſhores,
And ſeek an inlet compaſs'd round with wood;
Whence upward, between fragrant myrtles, wound
A path that reach'd the temple's ſacred grove.
Thither, at evening's hour, a prieſteſs oft
Alone would flee, with animating ſmiles,
To meet her Callias, and conduct the youth
Through duſky alleys, till the nightly boat-man,
Oppreſs'd with tranſport, on her boſom ſunk.
Lovely ſhe was, as when Apelles' hand
His graces paints with Cytherea's ſon;
He, beauteous as the heavenly viſions form
The fair Endymion. Softly ſigh'd the zephyrs,
Mild ſhone the moon-beams through the arching trees,
While Philomela, from her myrtle bower,
Warbled in plaintive tones a bridal hymn,
And Eros wove a magic wreath of flowers
To crown the union of th' enraptur'd pair.

The purple violets now bloom'd, now faded,
The roſe expanded by the neighb'ring ſpring,
Her golden garlands Ceres ſtill preſented,
And ſtill the boat its nightly courſes held.
The lovers, like the bleſt Olympian powers,
Far from the future and the paſt remov'd,
Found their calm hours paſs on in fulleſt tranſports:—
Not brighter to the ruddy rays of morn
Roll Arethuſa's waters, than rolled on
Thoſe hours devote to love—yet, Adonidé,
They ruſh'd along, as from the ſilver bow
The well-pois'd arrow by Apollo ſped.
To Cupid's votaries Olympiads fly
Like ſmiling days in ſpring, when flute and ſong
Invite the ſportive dance, and blooming maidens
With ivy crown the golden cup from Thaſos.

Agerochos, the old enchanter, burn'd
With ardour for the prieſteſs, at whoſe feet
His brazen heart in wildeſt flames diſſolv'd.
But ſhe his paſſion ſcorn'd—as Galatea
Her monſter lovers—while her thoughts ſtill turn'd
Towards the bleſſed iſland, from whoſe ſhores
The boat, at ſun-ſet, ſtill encompaſs'd round
With Tritons and with Nereids, held its way.

As ſhe, with feſtive garlands wreath'd, began
The hymn of ſacrifice before the altar—
Oh! dreadful miracle!—behold, the flame
Shone bluely, while through ſmoking clouds of incenſe,
Amid the ſanctuary's arch, was ſeen,
In characters of fire, theſe fearful words:

"Oh, prieſteſs! love Agerochos, th' enchanter!—
E'er ſince Deucalion's flood, the elements
Bow to the ſceptre of his god-like power.
The paly brightneſs of the moon he changes
To raven-darkneſs—ſtops the ruſhing ſtream—
Nods, and the ſpirits of the dead ariſe
From forth their deep ſarcophagi—transforms
Man, now to trees and flow'rs, more frightful now
To ſcaly monſters in the boundleſs deep,
Or to night-phantoms ſtalking, wrapp'd in flames.
Rule, then, oh, fair-one! on his radiant throne,
Within the boſom of the rocky cave!
Oh, prieſteſs! love Agerochos th' enchanter!"
A waxen tablet on the ſtony wall,
Where now in gaping clefts wild buſhes grow,
And mark the boundaries of the pompous ruins,
This anſwer to the dreadful ſuitor gave:

"When on the pine-trees of the waſte ſhall glitter
The golden apples, which erſt ſhone amid
The wond'rous gardens of th' Heſperides—
When with the dolphin ſhall the ſpotted bard
Sport am'rouſly—or the ice of Caucaſus
Unite itſelf with Etna's burning ſummit—
At Hymen's fane th' enchanter and Glycera
Together then the ſacred torch may light."
The ſorcerer's darken'd brows were fill'd with fury—

As

As Callias once on his Glycera's bosom,
While round the moon's enchanted twilight shone,
Sweet union tasted, suddenly their ears
Were stunn'd with sounds as of the deaden'd thunder
That roars in Etna's deep, ere yet burst forth
Volúmes of smoke, and streams of liquid fire,
And upward in vast billows roll to Heaven.
The moon by black and stormy clouds was darken'd,
The rustling trees were scorch'd by sulph'rous lightnings;
When suddenly, amid the shiver'd branches,
A flaming car appear'd, by dragons drawn.
Glycera, paler than Penthelian marble,
And clinging round the youth, as round the elm
Clings the encircling vine—in Stygian darkness
Seem'd sinking, overwhelm'd with wild affright;
For soon she in the black and fearful form
Of him who drove the car, the features knew
Of dread Agerochos.—Rage swell'd his breast,
Rage, which to madness grew, as he beheld
The fair-one clasp'd within her Callias' arms;
And, brandishing the sceptre of revenge,
He touch'd them both.—Black thunder-clouds conceal'd
The mystic scene; while o'er th' abyss profound,
At awful intervals, fork'd lightnings flash'd.
But soon the nightly hurricane was past,
The mass of clouds dispers'd, the moon once more
Shone through the heav'ns with renovated splendour.
Yet, ah! no more her rays were shed to bless
The lovely pair—waste was the spot become,
Both chang'd to myrtles, in the grove were rooted.
But Eros the entwining branches hallow'd;
And there at twilight, or by moon-light, oft
To sing her loves, the Nightingale delights.

A priest of Ephesus, who once this miracle
To me related, as a boy oft saw
With sacred awe, the temple's far-fam'd ruins,
And oft times visited the woody creek,
Where rested the advent'rous youth's light bark.

A. P.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

RAMAH DROOG; or Wine does Wonders; a Comic Farce, as performed at the Theatre Royal Covent-Garden, composed by Messrs. Mazzinghi and Reeve. 12s.
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

In Ramah Droog we find much professional excellency. The talents of Mazzinghi and Reeve have better assimilated themselves to each other, and produced a work more uniform in its cast and degree of merit than we could have expected. The overture of this piece, which consists of three movements, commences with a bold and striking idea, in common-time, *largo*; and after the expiration of four bars, changes to common-time, *spiritoso*, and proceeds with pleasing and well-connected passages. The second movement, in common-time, *audante*, happily relieves the first, and introduces the third, in two fourth's *vivace*, with an engaging effect. The "chorus of Indian and British Soldiers," is generally speaking, well constructed, but we are obliged to object to the repeated *depressions* of the voice at the words "now *raise*, now *rise*," in the third stave of the eighth page. The impropriety of which is rendered more striking by the anti-climax of the second fall, which carries the melody even below the first. "Of't wealth or ambition will tempt us to dare," sung by Mr. Incledon, is elegantly conceived, and affectingly conveys the sentiment of the poetry. "In the morning e'er 'twas late," sung by Miss Gray, is an attractive little air, and possesses much originality. "How lost the mind, which cold and dark," though not strikingly novel in its melody, is smooth and easy in its style, and derives much assistance from its *arpeggio* accompaniment. "Grateful, though humbly bending," sung by Mrs. Chapman, Miss Gray, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Incledon, if it does not display that effort of science, which we naturally look for in vocal combination, is natural in its effect, and though of slight texture, pleasing in its colouring. The succeeding dialogue, sung by Mr. Munden and Mrs. Mills, is perfectly dramatic in its style, and "when I was a mighty small boy," sung by Mr. Johnstone, is at once characteristic, striking, and original. "Oh joy unexpected," is a quartetto of artful construction, and displays much scenic propriety of design. The march to which we are next led, is certainly not distinguishable for its originality, but carries with it much boldness, and is pregnant with martial effect. "Happy were the days," sung by Miss Waters, is new and highly interesting; and "with two-fold fate," sung by Mr. Incledon, is expressively and judiciously variegated. The three succeeding airs, contain nothing

thing remarkable; but, "while ſorrow befriending," ſung by Mrs. Chapman, is a beautiful and highly finiſhed melody. The Indian march is much in character, and the following chorus and Setteto, is ſpirited, energetic, and maſterly. "high on the rock," ſung by Mrs. Mills and Mr. Johnſtone, is pleaſingly ſimple; and "An old maid had a roguiſh eye," ſung by Mr. Munden, is an agreeable trifle, and well relieved by "Hark the fatal voice of war," ſung by Miſs Waters, which is an elaborate and ſtriking *bravura*. "Our valour in artifice aiding," ſung by Miſs Waters, and the chorus is well conceived, and conducted with conſiderable addreſs: and the *finale*, by which it is ſucceeded, though of perfectly ſimple conſtruction, is in its melody, happily imagined, and cloſes the piece with a grand and ſtriking effect.

"We'll down with the French;" a favourite air, with variations for the harp or piano-forte. 1s. *Skillern.*

The air on which theſe variations are founded, is pleaſantly conceived; and the variations themſelves, which are nine in number, are conſtructed with taſte and fancy. The eighth, in *minore, tempo primo*, forms a charming relief to the preceding movements, and introduces the concluding variations with a happy effect.

A Sonata for the piano-forte or harpſichord, compoſed and dedicated to Miſs E. Smith, by W. P. R. Cope. 2s. 6d. *Cope.*

This Sonata, is written with much taſte and ſpirit. The firſt movement opens with boldneſs, and is judiciouſly varied and relieved by the light and ſhade of forte and piano. The ſubject of the ſucceeding rondo is ſprightly and novel; and the digreſſive parts of the movement return to the theme with grace and adroitneſs.

Nelſon's Cap, compoſed and inſcribed to the Ladies of Great Britain, by an officer of his Majeſty's ſhip, the Alexander. 1s. *Rolfe.*

"Nelſon's Cap," conſidered as a temporary production from the hand of a non-profeſſor, is highly qualified to merit our approbation. The melody is agreeable and characteriſtic, and the baſs choſen with conſiderable judgment.

Fifteen Military pieces, arranged for two or four B and C clarinets, two octavo flutes, two horns, trumpet, ſerpent, trombone, baſs drum, and two baſſoons, inſcribed to the prince of Wales, ſelected and compoſed by J. Mazzinghi. 15s. *Goulding, Phipps and D'Almaine.*

Mr. Mazzinghi, for the accommodation of military bands, has printed theſe pieces in ſeparate parts. So far as a view of them in this divided ſtate, enables us to judge; we are authoriſed to pronounce them excellent compoſitions. The ſtyle is diverſified, and the relief the different movements afford each other, renders them attractive and animating.

Elegy on the death of Mr. John Palmer, ſen. The words written by S. Larken. *Set to muſic by a* Gentleman. *Riley.*

The muſic of this elegy is compoſed by a gentleman, not, by a gentleman profeſſor we hope. The melody poſſeſs one merit; which is its perfect adaptation to the words, which are calculated to prove the practicability of ſeperating rhime and meaſure from poetry.

Nelſon and the Navy, a Sonata for the piano-forte, compoſed and dedicated to Admiral Nelſon, by J. Dale. 1s. 6d. *Dale.*

This piece, as in deriſion of that exultation of the French, ſo natural to a people triumphing over a coalition originally formed for the deſtruction of their infant liberty, commences with the words and air of the Marſellois Hymn, "*Allons enfaus de la Patrie*," and ſuddenly breaks off with "Britons, ſtrike home." This latter air is ſucceeded by a movement in 2-4th *preſtiſſimo con brio*, in which we find much novelty and pleaſantneſs of fancy: The blowing-up of L'Orient, and the immediate huzza of the Engliſh, however, barbarous and injurious an idea it conveys of the brave Britiſh tars, is certainly expreſſed with much ingenuity. The following "Lamentation of the French, though it certainly is not perfectly correſpondent with the unconquered ſpirit with which we are told the enemy fought, is well conveyed. The Greek air is judiciouſly introduced, and "the jolly tars of old England," is gay, pleaſing, and characteriſtic.

"*The Seaman's Departure*," *compoſed by* Mr. Sanderſon. 1s. *Riley.*

"The Seaman's departure," though a ſmooth and a pleaſing air, certainly is not one of Mr. Sanderſon's happieſt efforts. The paſſages are natural in themſelves, and tolerably connected, but are ſomewhat deficient in character, and not quite ſo original as the generality of this gentleman's productions. Yet we cannot in juſtice quit this article without obſerving, that its general merit is ſo inconſiderable, as to be well able to afford this trifling drawback.

"The

"The Battle of the Nile." The words conſiſting of the celebrated lines delivered before their Majeſties, at Weymouth. Compoſed by an Amateur. 1s. *Rolfe.*

Theſe well-written lines, though not accompanied with muſic ſo perfectly melodious, as they are eaſy and elegant, are yet given with much propriety and force of effect. The paſſages are natural, have a cloſe communication, and form an air characteriſtic of the ſubject.

The Weſtminſter Volunteers' March, as performed by theirs and the Duke of York's band, compoſed by T. Eſſex. 1s. *Longman and Clementi.*

We find ſome novelty and a reſpectable degree of martial boldneſs in this piece. The parts are put together, with an addreſs which beſpeaks a thorough knowledge of the military band, and the arrangement for the piano-forte is well managed.

Sawney Bean's Song, ſung by Mr. Helme, in Harlequin Highlander, or Sawney Bean's Cave, compoſed by J. Sanderſon. 1s. *Riley.*

Sawney Bean's ſong, is very properly compoſed in the Scotch ſtyle. The national characteriſtics of the melody are particularly ſtriking and happy. Mr. Sanderſon has been ſo attentive to the caledonian ſcale, as to tranſgreſs it but in very few inſtances; and the general effect is conſequently that of genuine ſcotch.

THE NEW PATENTS *lately enrolled.*

Mr. GRENSELL'S FOR A METHOD OF MANUFACTURING COPPER, &c.

IN October 1798, a patent was granted to J. GRENSELL, of Dulwich, merchant, for an improvement in the method of manufacturing Copper and Tinned ware.

This improvement conſiſts in working ſeveral tilt or trip hammers of different ſizes on the ſame ſhaft, ſo as to be able to make veſſels of every ſize by the ſame apparatus. In very large Coppers where a ſtrong lateral working hammer is required, Mr. G. makes uſe of a frame, on rollers, for the convenience of moving it about, compoſed of two uprights and a croſs plank, to which is ſuſpended *in equilibrio*, a bar of iron or of wood ſhod with ſteel. This engine, ſimilar to the battering-ram of the ancients, is worked in the ſame manner, and is doubtleſs an inſtrument of great power; we queſtion however whether this new application of an old and well known machine is capable of being legally appropriated by a patentee.

Mr. BOSQUET'S FOR A METHOD OF PRESERVING SHIPS, &c.

In June laſt, a patent was granted to ABRAHAM BOSQUET, of Lambeth, Surry, Eſq. for a method, by the application of which, his majeſty's navy and all trading veſſels may derive durability ſoundneſs, ſtaunchneſs, and many other advantages.

The immenſe ravages committed by rats on board of ſhips, among the proviſions and cargo, have long been a ſubject of vain regret by merchants and commanders; for as theſe deſtructive animals have a ſafe retreat between the planking and lining of the ſhip, it is wholly impoſſible to get rid of them. It has alſo been equally impoſſible, by the moſt accurate caulking, to preſerve a veſſel free from bilge-water, which not only, by its putrid vapours, contributes eſſentially to the unhealthineſs of a ſhip, but rots the wood and iron work in a very conſiderable degree. Theſe inconveniences Mr. B. propoſes to remedy by filling up the ſpace between the planking and lining with pitch tempered ſo as to be more tenacious and durable, by a ſmall mixture of tar, glue, bees-wax and tragacanth: this is to be poured in hot, mixed with cork-cuttings, bulruſhes, old junk, and other light materials, in order to leſſen the requiſite quantity of pitch: both the rats and the water will thus be effectually ſtopped out; even the ſtarting of a plank will not be attended with ſuch a certainty of deſtruction as at preſent, and the weight of the pitch will operate as ſo much ballaſt, with the advantage of occupying as nearly as poſſible the centre of motion.

ERRATUM.—In a few only of the preſent number, page 337, line 39, *for* makes the ſilk ſtick, *read* does not make the ſilk ſtick.

We are concerned to find, that through inadvertence, a clauſe has been admitted in the laſt Magazine, in an account of French Manufactures, implying "that the manufacture of the late Mr. Wedgwood is on the decline." On the contrary, we are aſſured from undoubted authority, that it was never in a more proſperous ſtate.

VARIETIES,

LITERARY *and* PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. BROWNE, the celebrated traveller, is returned from his ſcientific expedition to Abyſſinia. It is with regret we mention, that he has not been able to enter into that kingdom, having in vain made two attempts, after an interval of nearly two years. The firſt was fruſtrated by a war, which then raged on the frontiers, between the government of Darfour and that of Kordovan: the ſecond by the ſuſpicions entertained in the eaſt againſt Franks in general, whoſe commercial ſpirit has often been preceded by ſingle miſſionaries, and followed by war and devaſtation. Nevertheleſs, we muſt admire the literary zeal which thus animated a young gentleman of fortune to ſacrifice his eaſe, and expoſe his life to imminent hazards, merely to ſerve the cauſe of geography, and ſcience in general. His obſerving eye and well-informed mind, muſt render his obſervations on Egypt and Syria, in which he reſided nearly ſeven years, intereſting at all times; and ſtill more ſo at the preſent, when the attention of all Europe and the Eaſt is centered on the expedition of BUONAPARTE. We hope Mr. BROWNE will be prevailed on not to remain in an Oriental indolence, but to indulge the public with an account of his travels; which, we flatter ourſelves, would be found more inſtructive and intereſting than thoſe of Volney or Savary.

The learned HERBERT MARSH, B. D. fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, has ready for publication an "Hiſtorical Review of the Cauſes of the preſent War between Great Britain and France, wholly founded on authentic documents, which are accurately quoted in the originals, from the Convention at Pilnitz, in Auguſt 1791, to the declaration of war againſt Great Britain in February 1793."

On the firſt of February, 1799, Mr. Phillips propoſes to commence a periodical medical work, under the title of "*The Britiſh Medical Journal*." In addition to the permanent aſſiſtance of an able Editor, he has received promiſes of ſupport from various eminent phyſicians; and to a work of ſuch extenſive and acknowledged utility, he confidently expects the correſpondence of enlightened practitioners, wherever the Engliſh language is read. It is a diſgrace to Britain, that it has ſo long been without an active and ſpirited work of this deſcription. Germany furniſhes nearly thirty; France three or four; and even the naſcent ſtate of ſcience and literature in America furniſhes one reſpectable medical journal!

Mr. FREND has announced, in his letter to the vice chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge, that the ſecond part of his Principles of Algebra are in the preſs. In this work, he claſſes equations according to the number of unknown terms and rejecting the generation of equations by multiplication, eſtabliſhes the theory upon direct demonſtration. A ſpecimen of his principle he has given in a letter to the vice chancellor, on being candidate for the Lucaſian profeſſorſhip of mathematics. The work itſelf will make its appearance about Chriſtmas.

Miſs PLUMPTRE, who has acquired ſo much reputation by her elegant and complete tranſlation of *Kotzebue's* "*Lover's Vows*," is engaged upon the tranſlation of three other of the beſt of his dramas, which ſhe propoſes to ſubmit to the public in the courſe of December and January. The literary and diſcerning part of the public will gladly avail themſelves of theſe faithful tranſlations of the German dramatiſt, and doubtleſs prefer them for the cloſet to any altered or abridged editions.

Major JOHN TAYLOR, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, has in the preſs, "*Travels from England to India, in the Year* 1789," by the way of the Tyrol, Venice, Scanderoone, Aleppo, and over the Great Deſert to Buſſorah; with occaſional remarks, deſcriptive of countries, manners, and cuſtoms.

Mr. B. HUTCHISON, of Southwell, has nearly completed at preſs, a work in two volumes, octavo, of the biography of medical and philoſophical men, of all ages and countries.

Dr. MAVOR's Britiſh Biography, for the uſe of ſchools, will not be ready for delivery before the tenth of December.

The Rev. J. JONES, of Plymouth, propoſes to publiſh by ſubſcription, in ſucceſſive volumes, a work, the object of which is to develope a ſeries of events calculated to remove the objections made by unbelievers againſt the truth of chriſtianity. The volume to be firſt offered to

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the public, contains arguments to shew, that Josephus was a believer, though, in consequence of his political situation, he had not the magnanimity openly to avow his faith; and that the doctrines of the divinity and supernatural birth of Jesus, are represented by him as having been fabricated by the priests of Isis, in conjunction with a wicked Jew at Rome, after the introduction of the gospel into that city, in the reign of Tiberius. The first volume will be put to press as soon as a subscription sufficient to defray the expence of publication shall be obtained; nor will subscribers to the first be considered as pledging themselves to subscribe for the subsequent volumes. The subscription for each volume is eight shillings, to be paid on the delivery. Subscriptions to be received by Mr. Johnson, St. Paul's Church Yard.

Early in January will be published, dedicated by permission to his Royal Highness the commander in chief, a new and much improved military and naval, Telescope, for measuring distances, &c. at sight; with descriptive letter-press, and a plate of figures, explanatory and illustrative of its usefulness and value in general tactics; it is the invention of a gentleman at Lewes, in the county of Sussex, late of the ordnance department.

Mr. DUTTON, the translator of "*Nicolai's Sebaldus Noth-anker*," has in the press a satirical poem, entitled the "*Literary Census.*"

A translation of Herder's celebrated work, the "*Philosophy of the History of Man.*" is in the press, and will very shortly be published, as the translation is finished. In this valuable and interesting performance, the author traces the origin and progress of man, in his natural, moral, civil, and political history; shewing, that he, as well as every thing around him, is fitted to the sphere in which he is designed to act, by the hand of consummate wisdom and beneficence; that he, and all things else in the universe, could not have been formed otherwise, consistently with the plan of producing the greatest sum ofgeneral happiness; and that he is merely educating on the stage of this world for the enjoyment of a more perfect state of existence hereafter. Thus, while vindicating the ways of God to man, and proving, that all partial and apparent evil is productive of real and general good, the author ably executes his grand design of pointing out to men the road to present and future happiness, and teaching them, that it is equally conducive to their immediate and remote interests, to strive after the attainment of wisdom, virtue, and goodness.

Dr. GARNETT, professor of physics and philosophy in Anderson's university, Glasgow, during the last summer vacation, made a tour through the Highlands of Scotland, and part of the Hebrides, an account of which he is preparing to lay before the public. The work will contain a particular description of the manners and customs of the inhabitants, agriculture, fisheries, natural curiosities, mineralogy, botany, &c. with a particular account of the two remarkable Islands, Staffa and Icalmkill. Dr. GARNETT was accompanied by Mr. WATTS, an ingenious artist, who made a great number of drawings, from which plates are engraving in the manner of Aquatinta, by an eminent artist, to illustrate the work.

Mr. J. COOPER WALKER, member of the Royal Irish Academy, already known by his "*History of Irish Bards*," and other ingenious works, has just put the last hand to an "*Historical Memoir on Italian Tragedy*," which will shortly appear.

The late discovery of Dr. PERKINS, of North America, relative to the influence of metallic tractors in removing diseases, has excited much attention on the continent. A small tract, published by the discoverer in America, has been translated into the Danish language, by HERHALDT, divisional surgeon; and from thence into the German, by Professor ZODE, physician to his Danish majesty, and who has also published a very singular critique on the American testimony adduced in support of the tractors. Several eminent physicians and professors at Copenhagen, have been employed in investigating this novel subject by experiments, and the result of their enquiries are presented to the public, in a pamphlet of about 120 pages. This contains many curious phenomena, hitherto unobserved in the annals of medicine, and which, on the whole, have contributed not a little to establish the principle, that metals, as employed by Dr. Perkins, have an influence in removing diseases. The science they term *Perkinism*, in honour of the discoverer.

We are happy to see, that Mr. DAVID WEST, of Boston, is about to add to the many useful publications with which he has benefitted his country, an edition of "*Count Rumford's Essays, Political, Œconomical, and Philosophical.*" This eminent philosopher is one of those self-taught

taught genuiuſes, whom no diſadvantage of birth and education can depreſs. His origin was obſcure; being born at Woburn, a few miles from hence. He came a *country lad* into this town, and attended behind the counter of an Engliſh goods ſhop, where he probably found the beſt means of information that were afforded to his youth. From ſuch an humble origin he has riſen to the higheſt offices, civil and military, under the Duke of Bavaria; and he, who was formerly known here by the name of Benjamin Thompſon, is now Count of Rumford, and, what is more, a philoſopher and benefactor of mankind.—*Salem Gazette.*

Mr. DYER, in conſequence of unforeſeen engagements, and the advice of his friends, has been obliged to alter the plan of his Poetical Publication:—inſtead of three volumes at a guinea, two only, conſiſting of poems and poetical eſſays, will be publiſhed at twelve ſhillings. The firſt volume will appear next month.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, on the 9th of Auguſt laſt, the following queſtion, which had been propoſed for the preſent year, but to which only one anſwer had been ſent, and that not ſufficiently ſatisfactory, was propoſed a-new by the mathematical claſs, for the year 1802, the prize being doubled. "As the labours of the ableſt aſtronomers have left ſeveral points to be cleared up with reſpect to the change of the obliquity of the ecliptic, the academy invites the learned to inveſtigate the ſubject a-new, and will adjudge the prize to that eſſay, which ſhall contain the moſt important inquiries concerning it." Aſtronomers appear not to be unanimous with regard to the obſervations made reſpecting the obliquity of the ecliptic; the academy, therefore, wiſhes theſe obſervations to be examined with care, as well as how far the ancient obſervations may be advantageouſly employed, and to what period we may go back for them. With reſpect to the theory, one of the moſt important elements undoubtedly is, to determine the quantity of matter in the planets that affect it, eſpecially in Venus. It is particularly to be inquired, how the quantity of matter in Venus may be determined from a conſideration of the movement of the nodes, notwithſtanding the difficulties ariſing from the mobility of the ecliptic: how a ſmaller quantity of matter, than is aſſigned to Venus by M. DE LA GRANGE, will agree with the movement of the ſun's apogee, with which it appears to be inconſiſtent according to the formulæ of this great mathematician: and, laſtly, how far HERSCHEL's obſervations of the ſatellites of Uranus are ſufficient to determine the maſs of this planet. The application of the general ſolution of the problem would be ſo much the more advantageous, if none of the planets were left out of conſideration, as then the equations ariſing from it might be compared with thoſe, which Mr. DE LA GRANGE has obtained from his ſolution. And here the queſtion ſuggeſted by himſelf might be examined, namely, whether, let the maſſes of the planets be what they may, ſuppoſing them only to exiſt, the equations would always have poſitive and unequal roots. With regard to the determination of the mean values, maxima and minima, periods of change, &c. if a direct method of aſcertaining them be offered, it will be neceſſary, conſidering the extreme complication of analytical expreſſions, that the author enter into a preciſe expoſition with great accuracy: if they be determined only by repeated trials (*tatonnement*), it is required that the author at leaſt bring proofs *a poſteriori*, that the reſults found are liable to no doubt. The academy is far from expecting, however, that all theſe *deſiderata* ſhould be fully and completely ſupplied; but will award the prize to that eſſay, which, on a ſubject ſo difficult, ſhall give new and ſatisfactory concluſions reſpecting ſome of the articles only: the extent given to the queſtion being intended merely to open a wider field to aſtronomers and mathematicians.

The *belles-lettres* claſs propoſed the following queſtion, for the year 1800: the prize, as uſual, a gold medal, of the value of 50 ducats, or 22l. 10s. "Had the Goths, as a diſtinguiſhed nation, among thoſe that overturned the declining Roman power, any thing peculiar, either in government, laws, manners, and cuſtoms, or in literature, and the arts in particular? Are the terms gothic, and gothiciſm, any thing more than words of later fabrication, to deſignate the ſtate of art and ſcience, ſince the fall of the Roman empire, through the middle age; and, if not, when did they begin to be in general uſe in this ſenſe?"

At the ſame time, the phyſical claſs propoſed the two following queſtions, for the ſame year, for the prizes founded by Mr. Cothenius, being 100 rix dollars each, or 16l. 13s. 4d. 1. "As it is decided, that the carbone, contained in the ordinary animal and vegetable manures, is one of the chief principles conducive to the nutrition of plants, what ſubſtances

are there which may supply the place of the usual manure in agriculture, and be employed in defect of it, with equally essential advantage to promote vegetation?" It is requested, that the answer to this may not be founded on theory alone, but on accurate experiments. 2. "By what processes, and from what seeds, as those of flax, poppy, the sun-flower, and other oleaginous seeds, which may be procured in this country without any great expence, or easily cultivated in large quantities, may an oil be obtained with advantage, which will supply the place of olive oil, and keep a considerable time without spoiling?" As the goodness and qualities of expressed oils depend not merely on the seed from which they are procured, but in a great measure on the process by which they are obtained, it is expected that particular attention be paid to this.

"*Remarks on a Tour in the southern provinces of the Russian Empire, in the years* 1793, *and* 1794, by P. S. PALLAS, with coloured plates, will be published, the first volume, at Easter next, the second at Michaelmas. The first will contain additions to his former travels; accounts of changes that have taken place in some parts; and descriptions of others not visited before. In the second will be given a description of the Crimea, or peninsula of Tauris. The plates will display the dresses, customs, and religious worship of the most remarkable tribes; the animals, ruins, views, chiefly in the Crimea and Caucassean mountains, maps, &c. The subscription price of the first volume, which contains near 600 pages, 4to. and about 30 plates and vignettes, is 13r. 12gr., or 2l. 5s. After the end of March it will be 18r., or 3l. sterling. Two editions will be published at the same time, one in German, the other in French.

Citizen LA CEPEDE, who, when he bore the title of count, rendered himself advantageously known to the world by his History of Oviparous Quadrupeds and Serpents, is publishing an elaborate work on fishes, as a supplement to Buffon. The first volume, a thick quarto, with 25 plates, has already appeared.

J. B. AUDEBERT, member of the society of Natural History at Paris, is publishing a very superb work, "*A Natural History of Apes*," delineated from nature, in folio, at 30 francs, or 1l. 5s. each number. The merit of the work consists in the plates, which are engraved and coloured with extreme beauty and accuracy.

A life of the celebrated French actress Hypolite Clairon, with her remarks on the dramatic art, has just appeared at Zurich, in German, 8vo. 320 pages. It is a surreptitious translation of a manuscript written by herself in French.

Two Germans, who have been some time resident in the capitals of England and France, have united to give a delineation of the manners of the day in each metropolis: not excluding, however, the provincial towns, and even colonies dependant on them; in a periodical publication, in the German language, entitled *London und Paris*. In it will be given plain and coloured caricatures, delineations, plans, and songs set to music. It is said to be well executed.

At Belvedere, near Weimar, in Saxony, M. MOUNIER, a learned and well known French emigrant, has established a school, which, on account of its judicious plan, is much resorted to by young gentlemen of every nation. There are now no less than ten young Englishmen at Belvidere, and the Rev. Mr. Butter, an English clergyman from Cambridge, has likewise taken up his residence there. The price for every pupil is 150 louis d'or a year.

The celebrated philosopher, GARVE, at Breslaw in Silesia, has published "*A Characteristic Sketch of Frederic the Great.*"

From the pen of Mr. GENZ, counsellor at war in Berlin, is received the long expected and well written "*History of Mary Stuart.*"

Though Leipsig Michaelmas fair is in general less fertile in literary productions than the Easter fair, yet no less than 50 pocket-books (for the year 1799), 80 novels and romances, and 18 plays appeared at it.

GÖTHE has printed the first number of an excellent periodical publication, called "*Propylæen.*" It is to contain essays on the fine arts. The first number treats of *Laocoon*, of *Raffaelle's* paintings, &c. To the old sage KANT, we are lately indebted for a very curious publication on what is called "*The Four Faculties of the German Universities.*"

"*A Narrative of the British Embassy to China*," written by J. C. HUETTNER, a German gentleman now resident in London, who accompanied Lord Macartney, has been published in Berlin, with a preface by the learned and justly celebrated C. B. BÖTTIGER, Provost of Weimar College. It is spoken of as a work of great merit, and the author is characterized as a man of uncommon talents, strong intellect, a liberal turn of mind, and a habit of thinking for himself in every

every ſituation. M. BÖTTIGER gives it the preference over the voluminous work of Sir George Staunton, in reſpect to accuracy and fidelity in giving the Chineſe names. The preface informs us, that it was not originally intended for publication; but a ſurreptitious copy having been offered to a German bookſeller, profeſſor BÖTTIGER prevailed upon the author to conſent to its being printed, to prevent any ſpurious and garbled edition. We find from the *Magazin Encyclopedique*, that a tranſlation of this intereſting work is in the preſs at Paris. It may not be improper to add, that Mr. HUETTNER is the gentleman to whom the German literary world is indebted for an elegant tranſlation of Sir GEORGE STAUNTON'S narrative.

The "*Journal of Swediſh Literature for October* 1797," contains the following liſt of different articles appertaining to the Natural Hiſtory of Africa, which have been brought to Europe by Afzelius, profeſſor of Botany at the Univerſity of Upſal.

1. Upwards of 2000 dried plants, of which not above one half have hitherto been deſcribed, and not one ſixth part illuſtrated by plates.

2. About 1600 inſects, ſome of which have been deſcribed, but none hitherto drawn or engraved.

3. A variety of fruits and ſeeds, in five cheſts, and 14 pots.

4. The ſkins of above 100 animals of the *mammiferous* ſpecies, birds and amphibious animals. Theſe, as well as ſeveral others, which he was not able to bring home, have been deſcribed.

5. A collection of mammiferous animals, fiſhes, amphibious creatures, apteria, &c. &c. preſerved in ſpirits of wine, in 20 pots.

6. Two cheſts full of ſhell inſects.

7. A variety of curious articles in two large cheſts.

AFZELIUS has made the following intereſting diſcoveries in Africa.

1. A ſpecies of Quinquina (Bark), which equals in its medical virtues the Peruvian Bark, and in ſome reſpects is even ſuperior to it.

2. A new ſpecies of Coffee, which grows wild, and in taſte reſembles the coffee of Mocha.

3. A blue colour of great beauty and permanency.

4. An odoriferous Spice, which bears a great affinity to the *Nardus* of the ancients.

5. A new ſpecies of Elaſtic gum.

A very magnificent library is forming in the National Palace of the Executive Directory; the ſuperintendance and wardenſhip of which have been conferred upon PALISSOT.

The central Jury of public Inſtruction for the department of Vaucluſe, have propoſed the following ſubject for the prize of eloquence, to be determined in the November ſitting.

Which are the moſt effectual methods for preventing the perpetration of crimes in ſociety?

And for the poetical prize,

The reſtoration of Liberty to Rome.

COULONNE, a member of the National Inſtitute, has ſubmitted to the commiſſaries of the Ancient Academy of Sciences a plan for rendering the Seine navigable to Paris, by removing the rock which obſtructs the navigation of that river at Quill-Bœuf. The perſons appointed to inveſtigate the practicability of this meaſure, have decided in its favour, and ſtrongly recommend a ſpeedy experiment.

The celebrated VOLTA, profeſſor of phyſics in the univerſity of Pavia, has been employed for ſome time paſt in a work on the influence of metals, or on Galvaniſm. He concludes from his numerous experiments, that the phenomena, obſerved by Galvani, are ſolely imputable to electricity.

JEAN-FREDERICK ENGELSCHALL, profeſſor of philoſophy, at Marpurg, lately pronounced there the elogium of an artiſt, who did honour to Germany, JEAN HENRI TISCHBEIN, aulic counſellor and painter, to the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel. Tiſchbein is here characterized, *as a man, and as an artiſt*. Annexed to this diſcourſe, is another, by profeſſor, J. C. G. Caſparſon, in which Tiſchbein is more particularly preſented as an antiquarian.

Profeſſor JEAN LUZAC, has juſt publiſhed at Leyden, a narrative of the perſecution, which his admirable diſcourſe, *de Socrate cive* drew down upon him, from the curators of that univerſity. This narrative includes all the authentic pieces which have appeared relative to that affair.

The Ottoman ambaſſador, lately arrived at Berlin, has cauſed to be engraved by the artiſt UNGER, deſervedly celebrated in the annals of typography, an Arabian alphabet deſigned to ſerve as a model, for a foundery of characters and a printing-preſs, to be ſet up in Conſtantinople: the ambaſſador himſelf ſuperintends this work. He was not ſatisfied with any of the Arabian characters hitherto employed in Europe that have been ſhewn him, not even thoſe of the *imprimerie nationale* of France.

M. WILDENOW,

M. WILDENOW, in a diſſertation on botanical geography, firſt printed in the annals of Botany, lately publiſhed at Leipzig, has demonſtrated, that the plants of the north of Aſia, are nearly the ſame as thoſe of America.

A complete and ſplendid edition of the works of Geoffroy Auguſtus Bürger, is now publiſhing by CHARLES REINHARD, at Gottingen. The two firſt volumes contain his poetical pieces, with a portrait of the author, a frontiſpiece, and many beautiful vignettes, by M. FIORELLO; the third volume contains the firſt part of his miſcellaneous works, namely a tranſlation of ſeveral books of the Iliad, into hexameter and iambic verſes, with vignettes—Fiorillo, &c. The 4th volume (not yet publiſhed) will contain the reſt of his miſcellaneous works.

It appears from a memoir lately read to the national inſtitute, by citizen LACEPEDE, on the organ of viſion, in the fiſh called, COBET ANABLEPS, that a miſtake has hitherto prevailed, with regard to the real ſtructure of the eye of this animal, as the anableps has been ſuppoſed to have four eyes, a fact which appears very extraordinary and even unique, compared with all the other forms which red-blooded animals preſent; he thought this ſingular conformation deſerved to be more attentively examined. He has found the eye of this fiſh to be placed in an orbit, the ſuperior border of which is much elevated; but, it is very big and very prominent. The cornea when conſidered attentively, appears to be divided into two very diſtinct parts, nearly equal in ſurface, each making part of a particular ſphere, the one placed upwards, and the other downwards, and united by a ſmall, ſtrait, membranous, rather tranſparent band, and which is nearly in an horizontal plain, when the fiſh is in a natural poſition. In conſidering the inferior cornea, there is eaſily perceived acroſs that cornea, an iris, and a prunella, or ball, pretty large, beyond which the cryſtalline appears; under the ſuperior cornea, a ſecond iris, pierced with a ſecond prunella, is alſo diſtinguiſhed. The two iriſes touch one another in many points, beneath the ſhort, horizontal band, which connects the two corneas. Theſe two iriſes are the two plains, which ſupport the two ſmall hemiſpheres formed by the two corneas, and are included one over the other, ſo as to produce an open angle. But, although there are many principal double parts in the eye of the anableps, ſuch as a double cornea, a double cavity for the aqueous humour, a double iris, a double prunella, citizen Lacepede thinks himſelf juſtified in conſidering the anableps, as having only a ſingle eye on each ſide, as there is only one cryſtalline, one vitreous humour, and one retina.

The neſts, which certain American waſps fabricate and ſuſpend to the branches of trees, &c. have been long known and admired by the curious. They are conſtructed of a very fine web, of a very ſolid and pretty white paſte. Their form is that of a bell cloſed upon all ſides, excepting a narrow hole at the bottom.

The inſect which conſtructs this curious edifice has been deſcribed by Fabricius, under the name of *veſpa nidulans*. Independently, however, of this ſpecies, there is another ſort, which is alſo from Cayenne, in America, known only in the cabinets of a few amateurs, and which has not been perfectly deſcribed. CUVIER, in a note read lately before the philomathic ſociety of Paris, gives this account of it. It has in general more volume than the preceding ſpecies, and its paſte is grey, coarſer, leſs homogeneous, and leſs ſolid. The bottom of its neſt alſo in lieu of being ſhaped funnel-like, is flat, and the orifice appears at one of the ſides of the bottom part, and not in the middle.

In the country where it is found, this ſpecies of waſp, is called the *tatou fly, (mouche tatou.)* It differs greatly in form, from that which Fabricius has deſcribed; it is all entirely of a ſhining black; the firſt articulation, or joint of its abdomen, is narrow, and in form of a pear; the ſecond, larger than the others, is in form of a bell; the wings are brown. The following is the character aſſigned to it, by citizen Cuvier.

Veſpatatua, Nigra, Nitida, Alis fuſcis, abdomine pedicellato.

M. SCHRADER, jun. profeſſor at the Univerſity of Kiel, in Holſtein, has lately entered into the ſervice of Ruſſia, in quality of optician inſpector of the cabinet of phyſics, and member of the academy of ſciences, at Peterſburg; with an appointment of 1400 roubles per annum. This learned man, has lately publiſhed in German, a *Sketch of Experimental Phyſics, founded, as to the chemical part, on the new theory.* (Printed at Hamburg, and a Daniſh tranſlation of it publiſhed at Copenhagen.) M. Schrader, has been particularly diſtinguiſhed, for many years paſt, as a conſtructor of teleſcopes, after the model of M. HERSCHEL'S, of the length from four to twenty feet. The

mechaniſm

mechaniſm of his teleſcopes is deſigned exactly on the plans of our celebrated aſtronomer: as to the fabrication of the mirrors, which form the principal part of theſe inſtruments, long habits, and much patience, have acquired him a certain facility in giving them their parabolic form, and in finiſhing a teleſcope in leſs time than uſual. He employs a compoſition of his own invention, and which is quite unalterable. M. Schrader, maintains that he could in all probability finiſh two mirrors, in the ſame time, wherein M. Herſchel could only finiſh one of the ſame dimenſions.

Profeſſor KLAPROTH, a celebrated German chemiſt, has been nominated a member of the royal academy of ſciences, at Copenhagen, and of the ſociety of pharmacy at Bruſſels.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of October to the 20th of November.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Caſes.
Typhus Gravior	4
Typhus Mitior	3
Intermittent fever	3
Dyſentery	2
Acute Rheumatiſm	4
Small Pox	5
Scarlatina Anginoſa	6

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough	10
Pulmonary Conſumption	2
Pleurodyne	3
Hydrothorax	4
Anaſarca	2
Aſcites	1
Vertigo	5
Cephalalgia	4
Ophthalmia	3
Odontalgia	5
Menorrhagia	3
Amenorrhœa	4
Chloroſis	2
Gaſtrodynia	7
Enterodynia	5
Diarrhœa	6
Vomitus	2
Colica Pictonum	2
Obſtipatio	1
Hœmorrhois	3
Worms	3
Hernia	1
Dyſuria	3
Enureſis	2
Eryſipelas	1
Herpes	6
Prurigo	7
Hemiplegia	1
Palpitatio	2
Hyſteria	4
Chronic Rheumatiſm	12
Rheumatiſmus odontalgicus	7

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

Milk Fever	1
Menorrhagia lochialis	2

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Ophthalmia	2

The ſtate of diſeaſes during the preſent month has been very ſimilar to that which was taken notice of in our laſt report. Fevers of the malignant kind have continued to prevail, and have in ſeveral inſtances proved fatal.

Of the Scarlatina Anginoſa there have been numerous inſtances. This diſeaſe is very common at this ſeaſon of the year, and oftentimes aſſumes a more threatening appearance than in the earlier months. It is generally introduced by a greater or leſs degree of chillineſs and ſhivering, which is ſucceeded by a ſenſe of fullneſs and uneaſineſs about the throat. Deglutition ſoon becomes difficult, and this circumſtance, particularly in children, prevents the taking in a proper quantity of any kind of nouriſhment. A ſcarlet eruption is ſoon diſcovered upon the ſkin, which in a few days diſappears, and the fever frequently ſubſides at the ſame time. In two of the patients referred to in the liſt, there was a conſiderable diſcharge through the noſe of an acrimonious and offenſive matter. In both of theſe there was alſo a conſiderable tumour on each ſide of the neck. This ſymptom, as we are informed by other practitioners, has very frequently attended this diſeaſe at the preſent ſeaſon.

The ſmall-pox ſtill continues to ſpread in the metropolis and its environs, and in many caſes has proved confluent and fatal.

Rheumatic affections of the head and face ſtill continue to form a large proportion of the chronic diſeaſes of the preſent ſeaſon. They have proved very obſtinate in many inſtances. In ſome patients they have been connected with ſymptoms of fever; ſlight ſhiverings have been ſucceeded by an increaſe of heat, quickneſs of pulſe, and other febrile ſymptoms. This diſeaſe has ſometimes put on the form of an intermittent, either of the quotidian or tertian type, and has been treated moſt ſucceſsfully by a free uſe of the cortex.

ALPHA-

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th. of Oct. and the 20th of Nov. extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are in Italics.)

ALLCOCK, S. Radford, Nottingham, baker. *Macdougal and Hunter, Staples-inn.*
Andrews, W. St. Pancras, Suffex, dealer, *Johnſon and Gaſkel.*
Alder, C. Southmolton-ſt. taylor. *Dawſon, Warwick-ſt. Golden-ſ.*
Burr, G. Maidſtone, ſcrivener. *Sudamore, Maidſtone.*
Bunn, T. Piccadilly, butcher. *Rice, Dufours-place.*
Burgeſs, L. Old Change, ſtraw hat warehouſman. *Wild, Warſ.*
Bryan, J. N. Bennet-ſtreet, Chriſt Church, inſurance broker. *Farrar, Lacey, and Co. Bread-ſtreet-hill.*
Bunyer, J. St. John's-ſquare, victualler. *Dore, Berkeley-ſtreet.*
Burchley, J. Aſhton-under-line, cotton ſpinner. *Higginbotham*
Critchell, R. Buckland Newton, Dorſet. ſhopkeeper. *Dyne.*
Caſſey, G. Old Change, factor. *Martin, Guildford-ſtreet.*
Culliford, T. and G. Barrow, Strand, muſical inſtrument-makers. *Barber, Bell-yard, Carey-ſtreet.*
Clapp, C. Exeter, ironmonger. *Neiſon, Princes-ſtreet Hanover-ſq.*
Cook, J. Holborn Bridge, batter. *Atkinſon, Caſtle-ſt. Falcon-ſ.*
Crane, C. T. Bow-lane, merchant. *Gregſon and Smart.*
Conyn, S. Aldermanbury, merchant. *Williams and Brooks*
Dodſon, A. Liverpool, merchant. *Blackſtock, Temple.*
Emery, H. Biſhopſgate-ſt. woollen-d. *Bennet, Dean-c. St. Pauls*
Fox, W. Briſtol, ropemaker. *Edmunds, Lincolnſhire.*
Freeman, J. North-ſt. Fitzroy-ſ. victualler. *Warrand.*
Farquhar, R. Little Argyle-ſt. taylor. *Roſſer, King-ſt. Holborn.*
Grant, C. Grafton-ſtreet, haberdaſher, *Fletcher and Nicholls.*
Harris, J. Cowley-ſt. Weſtminſter, dealer. *Eye, Church-row.*
Harding, W. Wirkworth, mercer. *Kinderley and Long.*
Herbert, J. Middle-row, Holborn, bookſ. *Joſeph, Waltham-Ab.*
Hatfield, J. Bridge-ſt. Devon, merchant. *W. Prideaux, Kingſtr.*
Harriſon, W. and J. Bread-ſtreet, merchants. *Shepbard and Co.*
Janſon, L. St. Mary-le-bone, muſic ſeller. *Johnſton, Temple.*
Jones, H. Rochdale, grocer. *Ludlow and Richardſon.*
Jenkins, J. Hanworth, dealer. *Blecke and White, Eſſex-ſtreet.*
Kendall, T. George-y. Lombard-ſt. vintner. *Burden and Hayl.*
Knapp, J. and J. Kymer, Norwich, dealers. *Foſter and Unthank, Norwich.*
Lea, G. Wild-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields, victualler. *Smith.*
Martin, R. Birmingham, baker. *Sanderſon Paiſgrave-place.*
Morriſon, Æ. Runcorn, Cheſter, brewer, *Macdoual & Hunter.*
Morton, J. Staples-inn buildings, mariner. *Parnell, Spitalfields*
Mercer, C. Charlotte-ſtreet, Rathbone-place, builder. *Strong, Still, and Co. Lincoln's-inn.*
Maſterman, J. Bucklerſbury, warehouſman. *Sudlow and Richardſon, Monument yard.*
Nicholls, T. Birmingham, grocer. *Sanderſon, PaiſgravePlace.*
Oſman, T. Bath, brandy merchant, *Hughes and Netherſole,*
Ogden, J. Medgeley, worſted manufact. *Alexander, Halifax.*
Perkins T. and J. Lazarees, Marybone-ſtreet, mercers. *Weſb and Redford, Alderſgate-ſtreet.*
Phillips, J. Addle-ſt. ſcrivener. *Ruſhin, Crown-co. Alderſgate-ſt.*
Povey, W. Solyhull, maſter. *James, Weſtbourne, Warwickſhire.*
Perkins, W. Briſtol, hoſier. *Lewis, Gray's-inn.*
Phipps, J. Briſtol, inn-keeper. *Lewis, Gray's-inn.*
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Bateman, G. Halfmoon-ſtreet, Piccadilly, taylor, Nov. 20.
Buntins, J. and M. Cutler, Bedford-ſtreet, Covent Garden, wooler-urapers, Nov. 24.
Burnet, T. Leadenhall-ſtreet, grocer. Dec. 1.
Badley, W. Upper Cleveland-court, bookſeller, Nov. 30.
Brookes, H. Ipſwich and Great Yarmouth, ſhopkeeper, Dec. 24
Butler, T. Blackburn, calico manufacturers, Nov. 30.
Bullock, S. Cateaton-ſtreet, factor, Nov. 20.
Ball, T. New Seaford, grocer, Nov. 27.
Box. J. Wetherham, innholder, Nov. 13.
Bagſhaw, J. C. Savoy Gardens, contractor, Nov. 27.
Bainbridge, W. Gerard-ſtreet, carver, Dec. 1.
Banner, T. P. Nicholas-lane, inſurance broker, Dec. 18.
Bewicke, H. Manchester, merchant, Dec. 8.
Barham, T. ſhopkeeper, Dec. 15.
Baldwin, J. Morgan's-lane, Southwark, merchant, Dec. 4.
Barham, C. Long Milford, mercer, Dec. 15.
Bennett, J. Little Ilford, faleman, Dec. 14.
Beyer, M. Cheapſide, linen-draper, Dec. 22.
Cobham, W. Thomas-ſtreet, Southwark, coal dealer, Nov. 23.
Chadwich, E. Manchester, check manufacturer, Nov. 17.
Cox. J. Stratford on Avon, linen-draper, Nov. 14.
Curtis, J. Warwick-ſtreet, ſadler, Dec. 1.
Cathin, E. London Wall, merchant, Nov. 30.
Cawthra, J. Yeadon Guiſely, merchant, Nov. 28.
Cowx, J. Cockermouth, tanner, Dec. 11.
Cowx, H. Maryport, tanner, Dec. 20.
Clayfield, E. Grafton-ſtreet, Soho, Dec. 14.
Coleman, W. Norwich, innkeeper, Dec. 10.
Davies, R. Bear-binder-lane, merchant, Nov. 25.
Doley, J. Roſemary-lane, pawnbroker, Dec. 4.
Dalton, J. Hackney, grocer, Nov. 30.
Durant, J. Farnborough, victualler, Nov. 23
Dards, J. Bankſide. lighterman, Nov. 27.
Douſbeny, R. Limehouſe, timber merchant, Dec. 19.
Dodſon, J. Northowram, Halifax, Yorkſhire, Dec. 15
Davis, T. Prior's Leigh, ſhopkeeper, Dec. 15.
Elliot, J. Riding-houſe-lane, builder, Dec. 1.
Froſt, S. Cambridge, brazier, Nov. 12.
Fox, S. Nottingham, mercer, Nov. 20.
Foſter, J. Newington cauſeway, hoſier, Nov. 30.
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Gregory, G. Biggleſwade, linen-draper, Nov. 10.
Goodhall, J. Nottingham, butcher, Nov. 27.
Gilding, F. Alderſgate-ſtreet, cabinet-maker, Dec. 15.
Haynes, J. Hind-court, Fleet-ſtreet, coal-merchant, Nov. 28.
Hawkes, T. Dudley, ironmaſter, Dec. 4.
Hodgſon, W. Strand, confectioner, Nov. 13.
Hammatt, W. Birchen-lane, ſcrivener, Nov. 23.
Harper, W. and J. Wilſon, Caſtle-c. Budge-row, merchant.
Hamilton, J. Paternoſter-row, bookſeller, Jan. 22, 1799.
Hillard, W. Broad-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, hatter, Dec. 3.
Harris, J. Budge-row, taylor, Nov. 30.
Holland, T. New-ſouth-end, builder, Jan. 22.
Hood, E. and J. Tuttle, Grove-ſtreet, Bathwick, coachmakers.
Jones, T. Cateaton-ſt. Manchester, warehouſeman, Nov. 20.
Irvine, W. Sunderland, coal-ſeller, Nov. 27.
Jolly, R Clare-market, butcher, Nov. 30.
Jones, E. Leominſter, ironmonger, Dec. 15.
Knibbs, T. and J. Hichſon, Moorfields, iron-founder, Nov. 2
Kent, R. Sunning, Oxon, maltſter, Nov. 19.
King, J. Newbury, grocer, Dec. 15.
Linley, F. Holborn, muſic-ſeller, Nov. 23.
Lawſon, G. Manchester, ſhopkeeper, Nov. 13.
Lounds. R. Chester, tanner, Nov. 14.
Living, Newgate-ſtreet, linen-draper, Nov. 24.
Langden, G. Long Acre, coachmaker, Nov. 30.
MacCallum, J. St. Mary Axe, merchant, Dec. 22.
Morgan, A. Strand, hatter, Nov. 10.
Maxwell, A. Richmond, Surry, marriner, Nov. 17
Manners, J. Parliament-ſtreet, furgeon, Nov. 27.
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Moody, S. Lynhurſt, grocer, Nov. 12.
Moore, C. Sraithes, Yorkſhire, draper, Dec. 8.
Munt, J. Leadenhall-ſtreet, Dec. 22.
Mawe, J. Biſhop Hatfield, innholder, Nov. 20.
Harriot, T. Kettering, grocer, Nov. 29.
Maſkall, B. Beccles, upholſterer, Nov. 30.
Macharg, E. and A. and J. Bae, Idol-lane, merchants, Dec. 3.
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Morten, J. the younger, Pendleton, fuſtain manufact. Dec. 7.
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Marſton, T. Birmingham, grocer, Dec. 10.
Marlindale, J. St. James's-ſtreet, wine merchant, Dec. 15.
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Owen, T. Hereford, grocer, Nov. 20.
Peakes, B. Worceſter, tea-dealer, Nov. 12
Paine, T. Hounſlow, butcher, Nov. 27.
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Wade, J. Sheffield, factor, Dec. 3.
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Williams, J. F. Exeter, fuller, Dec. 12.
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Description of the Plate.

We have been tempted by the beautiful and accurate effect of the annexed Plate, to repreſent it to our readers, for although it has already appeared in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, yet, as that work has a very limited circulation, the plate will ſtill be new and curious to a large proportion of our readers.

Obſervations of a quintuple Belt on the Planet Saturn. By William Herschel, *LL.D. F. R. S.*

Every analogy that can be traced in the appearance of the planets, ſeems to throw ſome additional light on what we know of them already. In ſome of my former papers I have eſtabliſhed the ſpherodical form of the planet Saturn, and pointed out the motion of a ſpot on its diſk. From the firſt of theſe may be inferred a conſiderable rotation on its axis; while the latter goes a ſtep further, and ſhews that it has ſuch a motion. My late obſervations ſeem to hint to us, that the period in which it revolves is, probably, not of a long duration.

They are as follows:

Nov. 11, 1793. 3h. 35′, 7-feet reflector, power 287.

Cloſe to the ring of Saturn, where it paſſes acroſs the body of the planet, is the ſhadow of the rings: very narrow and black. See fig. 1.

Immediately ſouth of the ſhadow is a bright, uniform, and broad belt.

Cloſe to this bright belt, is a broad, darker belt; which is divided by two narrow, white ſtreaks; ſo that by this means, it becomes to be five belts; namely, three dark, and two bright ones; the colour of the dark belt is yellowiſh.

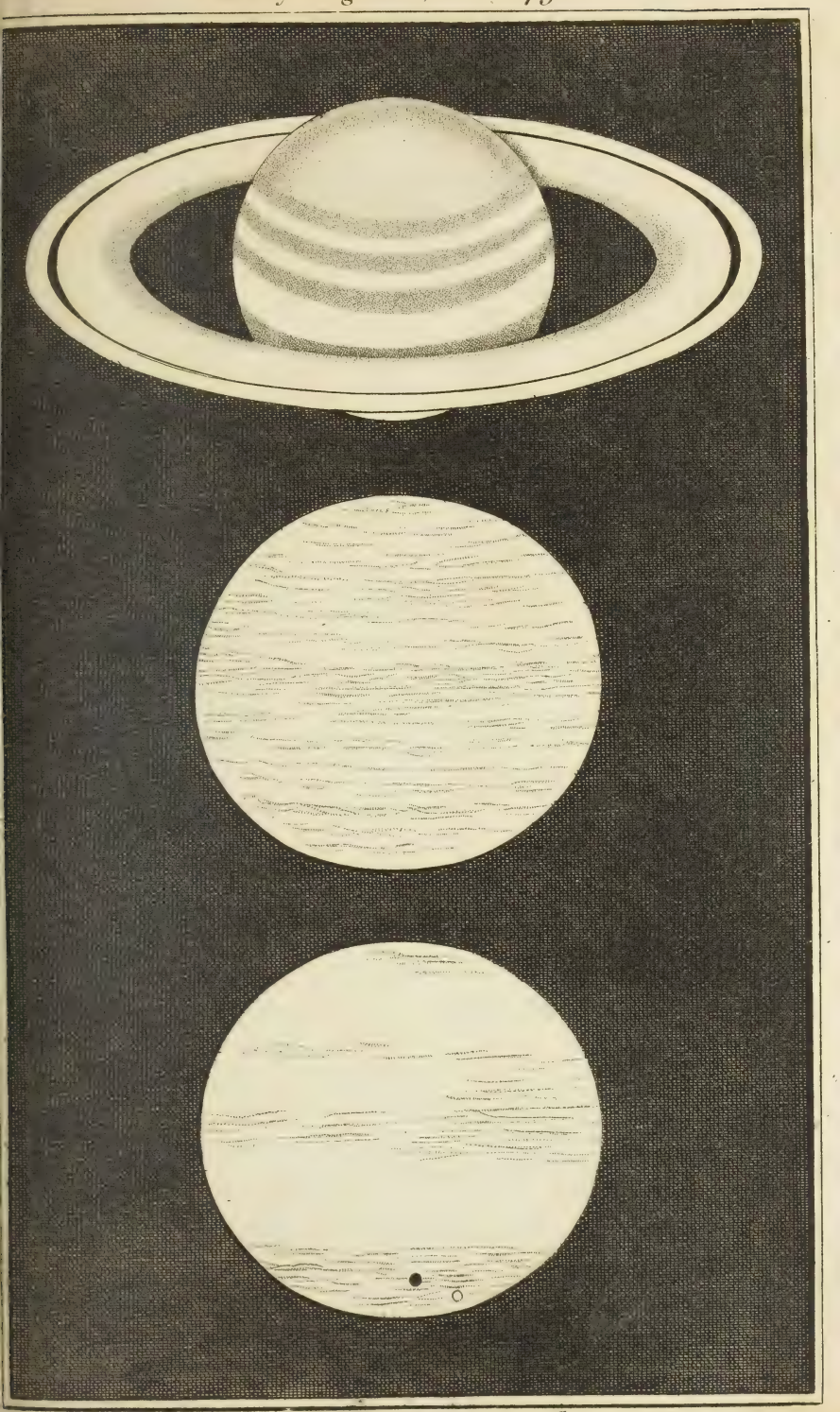
The ſpace from the quintuple belt towards the ſouth pole of the planet which is in view, is of a pale, whitiſh colour; leſs bright than the white equatorial belt, and much leſs ſo than the ring.

The globular form of Saturn is very viſible, ſo that it has by no means the appearance of a flat diſk.

Nov. 13, 3h. 30′. The quintuple belt on Saturn is as it was Nov. 11. I ſaw it three hours ago, and ſeveral times ſince, without any viſible change.

Nov. 19, 3h. 14′. The ſouthern belt of Saturn is ſtill divided into five. The evening is

not



The Planets, Saturn and Jupiter!
as viewed by Dr HERSCHEL.

found themselves insecure in its professions, and its old and inveterate enemies seem likely to take advantage of the general indignation which this circumstance has excited. A new and powerful combination of the continental powers is confidently spoken of—in that case, we will venture to predict, that either the Gallic republic will be dissolved, or the ancient empire of Germany will be no more. The contest will be tremendously bloody, and the issue will probably be short.

Since our last, some further particulars have reached Europe respecting the extravagant expedition of the French to Egypt. General Buonaparte, in a letter to the Directory, dated the 24th of July, details his departure from Alexandria on the 19th; the defeat of between seven and eight hundred Mamalukes, on the 22d; of Murat Bey and his army, by "200 cavalry, wearied and harrassed," on the 25th. The enemy was again, it appears, defeated at Lambabe, when 300 of them were killed; and the final overthrow of 23 beys and their numerous forces, took place at the battle of the Pyramids, the day following, when 2000 of the Mamalukes were slain, and 400 camels laden with baggage, and 50 pieces of cannon taken. He adds, that Murat Bey, and several others were wounded; but that the French had only 20 or 30 killed, and 120 wounded:—that in the course of the night, Cairo, which contained 300,000 inhabitants, was evacuated: and that a frigate with several corvettes, sloops, brigs, &c. belonging to the enemy were destroyed.

The French general speaks of the people of these countries in explicit but extraordinary terms. "The cavalry of the Mamalukes shewed great bravery. They defended their fortunes, for there was not one of them on whom the republican soldiers did not find three, four, or five hundred louis d'ors; all their luxury consisted in their horses and arms; their houses are wretched. It is difficult to find a country more fertile, or a people more miserable, more ignorant, and more stupid. They prefer a button of a French soldier to a crown of six francs value. In the villages they do not even know the use of a pair of sciffars: they have no moveables but a straw mat and two or three earthen pots; their eating consists but of few things. The use of windmills is unknown to them; so that the French found little flour, but immense quantities of corn. Some of the people convert their grain into flour by bruising it with stones, but in the larger villages they have mills, which are turned by oxen." The general says, "He has been continually harrassed by the Arabs, whom he calls the greatest robbers, and the greatest villains on earth. General Mureur and several officers of the etat major, have been assassinated by them. He represented the country as fruitful, healthy, and proper for a colony.

Another letter from the general was afterwards received, dated Cairo, the 19th of August, wherein he states, that on the march of the army towards Syria, part of a caravan was rescued, which had been plundered by the Arabs; that he pursued and came up with the rear of Ibrahim Bey, which he defeated, and took from him two pieces of cannon and five camels laden with tents, &c. He left at Salhiche the division of General Reynier, with officers and engineers, to construct a fortress, and on the 13th of August proceeded on his return to Cairo. The remainder of this letter relates to Admiral Brueys and the fleet, of whom (treating of his continuing at Bequeires), he says, "If, in this calamitous event he was to blame, he has expiated his faults by a glorious death; the destinies have been desirous to prove on this occasion, as on many others, that if they grant us a great preponderance on the Continent, they have given the empire of the seas to our rivals."

The executive directory, on the 31st of October, sent a message to the council of five hundred, relative to a rebellion (as they term it) which had broken out in a part of the Belgic departments, incorporated with the republic, by the law of the 9th Vendemaire, 4th year.

An enquiry relative to the insurrection in Belgium, was entered into the 7th of November, by a member of the name of Wousseu. He concurred in the opinion of the directory, that the conscription was only the pretext, and that it was the work of the enemy: there were very few included in the conscription to be found among the rebels. It was probable, therefore, that they were only the instruments of persons concealed, who concerted the plans, and inflamed discontent. He proposed, therefore, that in order to exterminate the germs of revolt in the interior of France, they should offer pardon and rewards to those who were seduced by others, upon condition of giving up their leaders.

It being the general opinion, that the negociations at Rastadt are near a conclusion,

cluſion, the particulars of them become exceedingly intereſting, as by a proper attention to them the public will be enabled to judge which party is to be blamed for the evils attending the recommencement of hoſtilities, or which party to be thanked for the bleſſings of peace. The notes delivered to the French plenipotentiaries by thoſe of the emperor and the deputation of the empire, dated the 14th, 17th, and 18th of October, principally dwell upon this clauſe, viz. "That if the French republic refuſes to evacuate the right banks of the Rhine, on the principle of retaining its advantages till the ſigning of peace; if, after having conſented to their ceſſion, it continues to keep the fortreſſes of Kehl and Caſſel, the ſame principle requires that the emperor ſhould retain Ehrenbreiſtein, and ſecure the performance of the conventions made to preſerve the poſſeſſion of it, without trouble, during the long courſe of the negociation."

Upon this ſtatement, therefore, the Imperial negociators in their conferences and notes, repeatedly requeſted liberty to furniſh the fortreſs of Ehrenbreitſtein with proviſions, &c. to prevent its falling into the hands of the French from neceſſity.

The French plenipotentiaries, on the other hand, in two notes in reply to thoſe of the deputation of the empire, expreſſed the painful ſenſations which unneceſſary delays in the negociation had called forth in them, and declared, in the moſt explicit manner, that the French republic wiſhes for peace but fears not war.

Reſpecting their giving up at preſent thoſe places, which are to be ſurrendered at the concluſion of a peace, they contend, that the deputation have only to bring the negociation to an amicable concluſion, and the object reſpecting Ehrenbreitſtein would be accompliſhed. "The French republic," ſay they, "wiſh for peace. Is the deputation reſolved only to talk of it?"

In the beginning of November, the deputation of the empire returned an anſwer to the two laſt notes of the plenipotentiaries of the French republic, in which they expreſſed their ſurprize at the charge brought againſt them of inſincerity in their profeſſions of peace—they renewed thoſe profeſſions, and earneſtly enforced the juſtice of their former requeſt of revictualling the fortreſs of Ehrenbreitſtein. At this point ſtands the negociation, nor could it be at all difficult to bring it to a happy concluſion, if both parties were ſincere in their endeavours; but this, in fact, is probably the caſe with neither.

SWITZERLAND.

The troops of the emperor having entered the Griſons, the citizens of the Helvetic republic, as they are now ſtyled, had, it ſeems, expreſſed ſome apprehenſions upon that event; the Swiſs Directory, therefore, ſent a circular letter, addreſſed to the national *prefects*, requiring, for the ſafety of Helvitia, that each canton hold in readineſs a certain number of choſen troops, who may be aſſembled and marched immediately to any point at which they may be wanted, for the ſervice of the frontiers, and ordering the *prefects* to organize ſuch troops within their reſpective juriſdictions, and to put them on duty, by cauſing them to mount guard. In performing this ſervice, however, they are directed to conduct themſelves as much as poſſible according to the ancient uſages of their cantons.

IRELAND.

From the frequent defeats of the rebels, the fate of their leaders, the capture of the French under General Humbert, and from the deſtruction of the French fleet by Sir J. B. Warren, it is rational to hope, that the ſiſter kingdom is about to enjoy that order and tranquillity to which ſhe has ſo long been a ſtranger. Though ſome diſorders ſtill exiſt, the rebellion may be ſaid to be nearly ſuppreſſed: the laſt and moſt daring of its ſupporters, Holt, has at length ſurrendered to government.

Among the priſoners taken on board La Hoche, there were ſeveral natives of Ireland: Mr. Wolfe Tone, whoſe caſe has become extremely ſingular, was one of them. He was brought to Dublin, and tried by a court martial. He behaved with great firmneſs and intrepidity; at his trial, he allowed the truth of the charges brought againſt him; he appeared to glory in the cauſe in which he had embarked, which he called "The ſame in which Waſhington had ſucceeded, and in which Koſiuſko failed." Holding a commiſſion in the French ſervice, he prayed the court to ſentence him to be ſhot, enforcing his requeſt by the conduct of the French towards thoſe natives of France who were ſent by the Engliſh to aid the rebellion in La Vendée, and were taken in arms. This requeſt was denied him, and he was ordered to be executed. In the night preceding the day appointed for his execution, he, however, found means to cut his throat; the next morning Mr. Curran applied to the court of King's

King's Bench for a habeas corpus, to bring up the body of Mr. Tone upon this ground, "That courts-martial had no jurisdiction upon subjects not in the military service of his majesty, during the sitting of the Court of King's Bench." The chief justice ordered a writ to be made out immediately, but Mr. Tone was not in a condition to be moved. The military, in whose custody the prisoner was, obeyed the order of the Court of King's Bench, and suspended the execution. He is since dead in consequence of his wounds.

The parliament of Ireland, which stood prorogued to the 20th of November, has been further prorogued to the 18th of December.

In Belfast, the restraints of martial law have been taken off; the same happy relaxation has taken place in the principal towns of the north, and it is hoped, that in a short time every feature of a military government will be removed from the face of the country.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A new and important system of finance, and an union, between Great Britain and Ireland, are said to be among the principal articles to be discussed during the present sessions of parliament. It was officially notified by his majesty's ministers, on the 20th of November, "that a decree having been published, by the French directory, declaring, that all persons, natives of, or originally belonging to neutral countries, or countries in alliance with France, who may form a part of the crews of any of the king's ship's of war, or any other British vessels shall be considered and treated as pirates; his majesty has directed it to be signified to the commissary for French prisoners in Great Britain; that if the above decree of the French directory, shall in any instance be carried into effect against such persons, taken in any British vessels navigated under the British flag; it is his majesty's determination to exercise the most vigorous retalliation against the subjects of the French republic, whom the chance of war may place at the king's disposal. His majesty, on the 20th of November, went to the house of peers, and opened the sessions of both houses of parliament, by a speech from the throne, in which he dwelt upon the signal successes which had lately attended his army, particularly that obtained by a detachment of his fleet, under the command of admiral lord Nelson, by which, an enterprize—the injustice, perfidy, and extravagance, of which had fired the attention of the world, and was peculiarly directed against some of the most valuable possessions of the British empire, was defeated—that the wisdom and magnanimity of the emperor of Russia, and the decision and vigour of the Ottoman Porte, had shewn that these powers were impressed with a just sense of the importance of the present crisis—that the extent of our preparations at home, joined to the zeal and spirit of all ranks of his subjects, had deterred our enemies from the execution of their vain threat of invading this kingdom.—That in Ireland, the rebellion which they had instigated, had been curbed and repressed. He told the gentlemen of the house of commons, that, under the unavoidable pressure of protracted war, he had the satisfaction to inform them, that the produce of the permanent revenue, was fully adequate to our increased expenditure; the national credit had been improved and maintained, and the commerce and industry of his subjects, had flourished to a degree hitherto unknown—That the present situation of affairs unhappily rendered heavy expences indispensible; but, the state of your resources, joined to the good sense and spirit of the nation, he hoped would enable us to provide the necessary supplies without any essential inconvenience—He concluded with relying with the utmost confidence on our efforts, to enable him to conduct the contest in which we are engaged, to a safe and honourable conclusion.

Lord Darnley moved the address, and Lord Craven seconded his motion.

The marquis of Landsdown, rose and observed, that he heartily agreed to the eulogium which had been passed on our navy, for the late brilliant victories; but, there was another duty incumbent upon that house; namely, to be careful that every advantage was made by our ministers, of those victories—It was only by producing a permanent peace, that these successes could be of any real utility; it was therefore, that he felt no small concern, that the speech from the throne, gave not the distant hope, of that which was so very desirable to the nation, a speedy peace; it breathed indeed nothing but war; for, instead of hinting at negociation, it mentioned foreign alliances. What had we to expect from the boasted alliance with Russia and the Ottoman porte, when jarring interests had prevented Prussia and Austria from acting in concert against France? Surely the interests of Russia and the Porte, had been long observed to be almost opposite. It was well known that the emperor of Russia had

had been educated with the idea, that all the poſſeſſions which the Turks held, at leaſt in Europe, were part of his dominions; and that theſe two powers had been almoſt thirty years in one continued war. He thought the wiſeſt conduct we could purſue, would be to act upon the defenſive, until France or the powers on the Continent, ſhould come to their ſenſes, and at all times ſhew a diſpoſition for peace. The marquis then alluded to the rumour, reſpecting an union between Great Britain and Ireland. He ſhould certainly be inclined to wiſh well to ſuch an union, but, only upon the condition, that both countries were to be governed by public opinion. If they were to be governed by influence, which was only another name for corruption, he could by no means aſſent to ſuch an union. He concluded, by repeating his opinion, that the preſent, was an auſpicious moment, for propoſing peace to France.

Lord Romney, approved of the activity and zeal of miniſters during the receſs, and attempted to refute the arguments made uſe of by the marquis of Lanſdown.

Lord Holland applauded our naval victories; but, added, that if their conſequences were only to ſpread war and deveſtation over a wider ſpace, and to ſcatter the fire brands of hoſtility over the whole Continent, he confeſſed that thoſe victories would be highly diminiſhed in his eſtimation. Here was, he ſaid, no doubt a martial ſpiritin that houſe, which was frequently ſuſtained by *new recruits*, yet their Lordſhips could not be inſenſible to the value of an honourable peace.

Lord Mulgrave oppoſed the reaſoning of the noble marquis, and lord Holland, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length. After which thoſe noble peers aroſe, and explained in a ſpirited and forcible reply to his objections. The addreſs was then read, and carried without a diviſion.

In the houſe of commons on the ſame day, lord Grenville Leviſon Gower, moved the addreſs of thanks to his majeſty.

Sir John Sinclair, animadverted ſtrongly on the late meaſures of the miniſter. He referred to the meeting at the manſion-houſe, and expreſſed his ſurpriſe, at hearing of an aſſembly being held there, for the purpoſe of deviſing taxes. He reprobated in ſtrong terms, the land-tax. Sir John, ſeeing the miniſter in his place who had been long a feceder, made ſome alluſions to the event which had taken place, in conſequence of a different ſentiment, between him and Mr. Tierney, in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament; he thought an apology ſhould have been made to the latter. In this part of his ſpeech, however, the ſpeaker called him to order.

Sir Francis Burdet, held in common with every Engliſhman a high eſtimation of the brilliancy of our late naval victories; but, if inſtead of attending rapidly to peace, they ſhould renew and widely ſpread the flame of war, he ſhould then conſider them as more calamitous than glorious to the country.

The addreſs was put, and carried unanimouſly. Mr. Pitt, then gave notice, that, on Monday ſe'nnight he would make a motion, on matters of finance.

The principal buſineſs tranſacted in both houſes of parliament, on the 21ſt of November, was voting their thanks to Lord Nelſon, Sir John Borlaſe Warren, and to the brave officers and ſeamen under their command, for the ſervices rendered to their country, by the late brilliant victories, which they had lately gained over the fleets of France.

Mr. Pitt, on the 22d, brought down a meſſage to the commons from his majeſty, to empower him to grant an annuity of two thouſand pounds to lord Nelſon; the meſſage was ordered to be taken into conſideration in a few days.

We noticed in our laſt, the outlines of the truly uſeful victory gained over the French fleet off the weſt coaſt of Ireland, by Sir John Borlaſe Warren. Nearly all the ſhips of the enemy which ſtruck to the Britiſh flag, have been ſince brought into either Engliſh or Iriſh ports.

Soon after the defeat of the French fleet by Sir John Borlaſe Warren, another ſquadron, conſiſting of four frigates, appeared at the entrance of the Bays of Killala and Sligo; but after hovering near the coaſt for a few days, and gaining intelligence of the failure of the former expedition, they ſheered off, and were met by his majeſty's ſhip, the Terrible, and another ſhip, which, after exchanging ſome ſhots, was diſabled in her maſts and rigging, which gave them an opportunity of eſcaping.

As a ſmall counterpoiſe to the late ſucceſſes of the Britiſh navy, we may reckon the loſs of his majeſty ſhips the Leander and Jaſon. The Leander, of 50 guns was taken in the Mediterranean by the Genereux of 74 guns, after a brilliant action of ſix hours. The Leander had been much diſabled in the action of the Nile. She had 35 men killed, and Captain Thompſon wounded. The Jaſon had run a-ground near the coaſt of Breſt, and fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Several meetings have been lately held at

at the Manſion-houſe, by the principal monied gentlemen, to take into conſideration an important plan of finance, ſaid to be ſubmitted to them by the chancellor of the exchequer; and on the 12th of November, the lord mayor, at the requeſt of the committee for managing the voluntary ſubſcription, requeſted about eighty by name, (in a public advertiſement) of the merchants, bankers, traders, and other inhabitants of the metropolis, to meet at the Manſion-houſe on the 21ſt of November "To conſider the propriety of declaring the confidence they feel in the reſources of theſe kingdoms, and their readineſs to promote ſuch an application of them, as may appear to the legiſlature more equal and effectual than any hitherto adopted, &c." The meeting took place on that day, when ſeveral reſolutions were paſſed unanimouſly, in favour of a tax upon property.

Mr. Attorney General moved, in the Court of King's Bench, on the 15th of November, for the judgment of the court againſt Mr. Johnſon and Jordan, who were convicted laſt term of ſelling a pamphlet in the courſe of their buſineſs, written by Mr. Gilbert Wakefield. The two defendants being in court, Mr. Erſkine produced an affidavit in mitigation of puniſhment from Mr. Johnſon, ſtating that he was in the 60th year of his age, and had for 38 years carried on the buſineſs of a bookſeller, during which time he had demeaned himſelf as a quiet and peaceable ſubject. That his connections had been chiefly with writers on moral, philoſophical, or medical ſubjects, many of whom were an honour to their country. That he had uniformly recommended the circulation of ſuch publications as tended to promote good morals. Mr. Wakefield having publiſhed 40 different works, for none of which he had been called into a court of juſtice, and hearing that he had publiſhed an anſwer to the Biſhop of Llandaff's Appeal, he (Mr. Johnſon), did not caution his people againſt purchaſing any copies of that publication. There were a few copies of it ſold in his ſhop, but not one for ten that were ſold of the Biſhop of Landaff's Appeal, to which it was an anſwer. There were alſo a number of other very judicious affidavits made by reſpectable gentlemen, who had known Mr. Johnſon from 30 to 40 years, ſtating the excellent opinion they entertained of his moral character and conduct. After Mr. Erſkine had made an excellent ſpeech in mitigation of puniſhment, and after the reply of the attorney-general, Lord Kenyon ſaid, that the two defendants muſt ſtand committed, and the court would ſay afterwards, when they were ready to give judgment.

Marriages and Deaths, in and near London.

Married.] D. Vanderzue, eſq. of Hampſtead, to Miſs Aberdem, daughter of Mrs. Mavor, Mark-lane.

At Walthamſtow, Mr. J. Newman, to Miſs A. Hibbert, of Crutched-friars.

Mr. Morley, of Milk-ſtreet, Cheapſide, to Miſs Poultor, of Maidenhead.

Captain John Newham, of Rotherhithe, to Mrs. Lucas, of Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet.

At Chelſea, James Toofey, eſq of Norfolk, to Miſs Denton, of the former place.

Mr. John French, of Dowgate-hill, to Miſs Martha Ruſſell, of Foot's Cray, Kent.

Mr. Thomas Handley, of Clerkenwell, ſolicitor, to Miſs Coney, of Pentonville.

Mr. Bignold, of the Strand, to Miſs Mary Billings.

A. C. Sober, of the King's Dragoon Guards, to Miſs Johannes Sober, youngeſt daughter of C. Sober, eſq. of Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare.

Wm. Green, eſq. of South-ſtreet, Finſbury-ſquare, to Miſs Ann Egerton, 2nd daughter of the late Colonel Egerton.

Joſeph Skinner, eſq. of Great James-ſtreet, Bedford-row, to Miſs Godwin, of Edward-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, daughter of the late Capt. Godwin, of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice at Bombay.

Lieutenant Durnford, of the royal Engineers, to Miſs Jane Sophia Mann, of Northfleet, Kent.

Mr. Malim, ſurgeon, of Carey-ſtreet, to Miſs Humfrey, of Cambridge.

Thomas Smith, eſq. of the King's Mews, to Mrs Maude, of Gower-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare.

Mr. Joſeph Rawlinſon, of Great Portland-ſtreet, to Miſs Seymour.

Mr. Robert Jolie, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, to Miſs Midford.

Mr. Wm. Lewis Hopkins, of Tower-hill, to Miſs Parry, of Camomile-ſtreet.

Captain George Gooch, of the Sir Stephen Luſhington Eaſt-Indiaman, to Miſs Kerriah.

Mr. Matthew Dunsford, of Baſinghall-ſtreet, to Miſs Harris, of Peckham.

At Stepney, Mr. Wm. Greetham, of the Mile End Volunteers, to Miſs Mary Proffer, of Mile End.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Mr. H. Collier, of Belgrave-place, to Miſs Heuſch, of Baker-ſtreet.

By ſpecial licence, in Serjeant's Inn, Capt. Erſkine,

Erſkine, of the 31ſt regiment of foot, to Miſs Elizabeth Erſkine, 2nd daughter of the Hon. Thomas Erſkine, M. P.

Mr. Charles Preſtbury, of New-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, to Miſs Ann Robertſon, of Nevil's-court, Fetter-lane.

Mr. Smith, perfumer, of Covent-Garden, to Miſs S. Gray, of Highgate.

Died.] The Rev. J. Jeffreys, D. D. Canon Reſidentiary of St. Pauls, and rector of Great Berkhamſtead.

At Southgate, Middleſex, in the prime of life and uſefulneſs, Mr. George Cadogan Morgan, (nephew of the late Rev. Dr. Price), whoſe ſocial virtues and diſtinguiſhed talents rendered him the delight of a numerous circle of friends, as well as the hope and comfort of a large family. We have not been able on ſo ſhort a notice, to lay before our readers ſuch an account of this intereſting character as we ſhould wiſh; but we hope to ſupply the defect in a future number.

At Blackheath, in conſequence of a fall from the ſide of a ſhip, Mr. John Anderſon.

Mr. R. Watſon, of Weſt Smithfield.

At Hackney, T. Sikes, eſq.

Mr. J. Purrier, wine-merchant, Minories.

At his apartment in the neighbourhood of Hoxton, a blind beggar upwards of 70 years of age. On ſearching his wretched abode, upwards of 350l. were diſcovered in Bank notes, guineas, half guineas, crown and half crown pieces; beſides a large quantity of halfpence, and a bond for the ſum of 150l.

In his 80th year, Mr. Maltby, of St. Swithin's-lane.

Mrs. Wheeler, of Holborn.

At Twickenham, Mrs. Budgen.

In Hertford-ſtreet, May Fair, Mrs. M. Thomlinſon.

In Bartlett's Buildings, the Rev. Mr. Faulkner, lecturer of St. Giles's. A few days before his eldeſt ſon died of the ſame diſorder, a fever, and the ſervant-maid ſurvived him only two days.

At Newington Green, the wife of the Rev. Mr. J. Lindſay.

Mrs. Arnull, of Bank Buildings Cornhill.

Mrs. E. Johnſon, of Ludgate-hill, printer of the Sunday Monitor.

Mr. John Shepperſon, of Oxford-ſtreet.

Mr. John Laverick, of the Bank of England.

In Hanover-ſtreet, in conſequence of the burſting of a blood-veſſel, Edmund Hammond Biſcoe, eſq. of Limpsfield, Surrey.

In John-ſtreet, Bedford-row, in her 39th year, Mrs. S. M. Cooper, wife of Allen Cooper, eſq. late commander of the Brunſwick Eaſt-Indiaman.

In Mancheſter Buildings, Weſtminſter, Mrs. Tempeſt

In Hoxton, Miſs Hunter, eldeſt daughter of Henry Hunter, D. D. miniſter of the Scotch Church, London-Wall.

In Charlotte-ſtreet Bloomſbury, aged 80, Mrs. Morris, wife of Mr. Hugh Morris, many years a linen-draper in Orange-ſtreet, Red-Lion-ſquare.

At Putney, Mrs. Mary D'Aranda, daughter of the late Paul D'Aranda, eſq.

At Kennington-houſe, near Vauxhall, the Rev. E. W. R. Andrew:, rector of Pillaton, Cornwall, and late of Chriſt-Church, Oxford.

In Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, J. Hartley, eſq. late of the iſland of St. Vincent.

At Kenſington, in his 65th year, Robert Lewis, eſq. one of the juſtices of the peace for the county of Middleſex.

In Hatton-ſtreet, Dr. John Harriſon.

The Rev. Edward Whitcher, formerly curate of Kentiſh Town, and lately leſſee of Margaret ſtreet chapel, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

Mr. Bates, tobacconiſt of Silver-ſtreet, Clerkenwell.

Mr. Richard Watton, of the firm of Duett and Co. Weſt Smithfield.

In Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, Sir Richard Reynell, Bart.

In her 79th year, Mrs. Annetha Lethieullier, of Albemarle-ſtreet.

At her grandſon's houſe, at Pentonville, Mrs. Suſannah Reynolds, relict of the late William Reynolds, deputy of Vintry Ward, London, and mother of the late Edward Reynolds, eſq. clerk of the goldſmith's company, aged 107. She retained her faculties to the hour of her death.

In Edmonton Workhouſe, at the great age of 109 years, Margaret Gillett. She was a native of Caithneſs, in North Britain: her firſt ſweetheart was killed in the rebellion of 1717; her ſecond was a rebel in 1745, with whom ſhe marched to Derby, but he fell in the battle of Culloden. After this ſhe married Thomas Gillett, a private in Duke William's army, whom ſhe accompanied to Germany, and remained there during the campaign. About the year 1750, they returned to England, where her huſband drove ſeveral ſtages on the Northern road, particularly to Hertford, Edmonton, &c. and ſhe contributed to the family ſupport, by ſpinning thread for the ſhoemakers, till about 6 years ago, when her huſband died, and her ſight began to fail her. For a long time ſhe was ſupported by the generoſity of her neighbours, till at length becoming totally blind, ſhe was obliged to take refuge in the Workhouſe, where ſhe was greatly eſteemed, and may be ſaid to have fallen aſleep in the arms of death.

At Worton, Middleſex, Mrs. Woods, aged 71, wife of Joſeph Woods, eſq.

Mr. Powell, of Covent-Garden theatre.

Mrs. Oldfield, wife of Mr. Oldfield, coachmaker, Edgware-road.

Wm. Richardſon, eſq. accountant for the Eaſt-India Company.

At Hounſlow, John Inwood, eſq.

At Edgware, of the dropſy, Mr. Peach, after having undergone the operation of *Tapping*, SEVENTY-SIX TIMES.

At Putney, Master Henry Leigh Spencer, second son of Wooley Spencer, esq.

[Sir Eden Williamson, whose death was announced in our last month, was the nephew of the late General Williamson, who served for many years with reputation in the artillery. Young Williamson was entered in that corps, and continued therein for a considerable length of time, from thence he was removed to the 18th regiment, in which he served during the American war, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. During the subsequent peace, Colonel Williamson was promoted to the ranks of colonel, major-general, and lieutenant-general, and had the command of the 27th regiment given him, which he soon after exchanged for the more profitable command of the 72d.]

A few years ago, General Williamson was appointed lieutenant-general of the island of Jamaica, over which island, as there was no governor, he exercised the chief command. While in this situation he received some deputies from the royalist inhabitants of St. Domingo, offering to put some of the chief ports in the hands of the English; an offer which Governor Williamson accepted, and for which service he was by his majesty gratified with the command of a settlement, which, instead of proving, as it was hoped, a mine of wealth, has turned out to be a most destructive abyss of English money, and English soldiers and sailors. For this service, General Williamson had the honour of the Bath conferred on him. He returned to England some time since with a very ample fortune.

At his apartments in London, Captain John Williamson, of the navy. This unfortunate man was bred to the sea service, in which he must have obtained a considerable degree of knowledge, as he was selected by Captain Cook, as one of his officers, and attended him in his last voyage in the capacity of lieutenant, and in that station commanded the boats which were with Captain Cook on the day that great navigator was slain. Some reflections have been thrown on Williamson, for a want of prompt resolution and activity on that day, which, whether true or not, has been frequently brought to his charge during his late trial.

On his return from this voyage, he was, however, promoted to the rank of master and commander. During the early part of the present contest he was not employed, but at last obtained the command of the Agincourt, a fine new ship of 64 guns, with which he joined the fleet of Admiral Duncan, a few days previously to his great action with the Dutch squadron. In this battle, some parts of Captain Williamson's conduct were censured, and those censures became so loud, that he thought it necessary to demand a court-martial on his conduct. The evidence given on this trial has been stated to the public at large; at the conclusion of which he was sentenced to be placed at the bottom of the list of post captains. Under this sentence, the unfortunate man has existed only a few months, when he was carried off by an inflammation in his bowels.

At a very advanced age, John Zephaniah Holwell, esq. This gentleman, when young, was sent out to Bengal, as a writer in the East-India Company's service, and in the year 1756, was second in council at Fort William, when an offence was given to the nabob of Bengal, by the governor's protecting a fugitive native. In revenge for this, the nabob marched against the fort with a powerful army. Drake, the chief, who had given the offence, deserted his station, and the command devolved on Mr. Holwell, who, with the few men he had, defended the place to the last extremity. This opposition incensed the nabob against Mr. Holwell, and although on the surrender he had given his word that no harm should come to him, Mr. H. and his unfortunate fellows in arms, were thrust into a close prison, called the Black Hole, not eighteen feet square, to the number of 146 persons, and into which no supply of air could come but by two small windows in one end. Here for one whole night they were confined; the numbers crowded together caused a most profuse perspiration, which was succeeded by a raging thirst. They called for *water*, but the little supply which the humanity of the black soldiers could grant them, was nearly all lost in the struggle to obtain it. Every few minutes some one or other expired, through thirst, or pressure, or were trampled to death. Mr. Holwell, after struggling for many hours, threw himself down on a platform, and in a short space of time happily became insensible. In this dismal dungeon they were kept till six o'clock in the morning, when twenty-three only were found alive. Mr. Holwell himself was in a high fever, but was loaded with fetters and otherwise ill treated, yet the excellency of his constitution overcame all his hardships, and he was soon after released and embarked for England. In 1758 he published a well written and affecting narrative of the sufferings of himself and his companions. Since this time Mr. H. has resided in England, and has written several tracts on Indian affairs, particularly a work in three parts, entitled "Events relative to Bengal and Hindostan."—"The manner of inoculating for the small-pox in the East Indies."—"A new experiment for the prevention of crimes." published in 1786. He has also published a tract which contains some very singular sentiments on religious subjects, entitled "Dissertations on the origin, nature, and pursuits of intelligent beings, and on Divine Providence, religion, and religious worship."——Mr. H. was elected many years ago, F. R. S. and lived to a good old age, respected by his acquaintance, and although much afflicted by bodily complaints, possessed a wonderful flow of spirits.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Thomas Wilkinſon, eſq. of Coxhow, has paid into the hands of the treaſurer of the Durham Infirmary the ſum of 100l. being his ſecond donation to that amount, excluſive of his annual ſubſcription.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. Edward Emerſon, ironmonger, to Miſs Fenwick, of Ryton. Mr. Richard Heron, to Miſs Jane Dodds.

At Morpeth, Mr. Thomas Flint, to Miſs Ann Smith, of Herrington Mill. Mr. John Raſtrick, civil engineer, to Mrs. Tueling, widow of Mr. Tueling, late of Charing-croſs, goldſmith and jeweller.

Mr. William Potts, of Sunderland, to Miſs Ranſon, of Coxgreen.

At Hart, near Hartlepool, Mr. Thompſon, of the King's-head inn, Darlington, to Miſs Harriſon, of Hart Warren.

At Marſton, John Savile Foljambie, eſq. of Aldwark, to Miſs Willoughby, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. James Willoughby, rector of Guiſeley.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. John Stokoe, ſen. Aged 63, Mr. William Leighton. Suddenly, Mrs. Charlton. In his 84th year, Mr. Michael Elliot, many years ſenior member of the Cooper's company in that town. Aged 36, Mrs. Atkinſon. In his 70th year, Mr. George Fothergill, many years maſter of a veſſel in the Gottenburgh trade.

At Durham, Smith Burke, eſq. the recorder of that city. Aged 68, Mrs. Taylor. Mrs. Sheffield.

At Carliſle, at the great age of 96, Mr. Thomas Blaylock.

At South-Shields, in her 23d year, Mrs. Brotherton, wife of the Rev. Mr. Brotherton, a diſſenting clergyman.

In Gateſhead, aged 68, Mr. John Dobſon.

At Hexham, Mrs. Ions, of the Golden-Lion inn.

At Alnwick, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Strother.

Mr. Phillips, of Sunderland: he was drowned in attempting to croſs Hendon Burn.

The Rev. Henry Latton, vicar of Woodhorn and Felton, in Northumberland.

At Harbottle, in his 59th year, the Rev. Mr. Murray, diſſenting miniſter.

At Biſhopwearmouth, Mrs. Rain.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Carliſle, Mr. John Graham, to Miſs Margaret Graham, of Burnthwaite.

At Calbeck, Mr. William Alcock, of Heſket, New-Market, to Miſs Croſby, of Fryar-hall.

At Kendal, Mr. William Dilworth Crewdſon, banker, to Miſs Deborah Braithwaite.

At Diſſington, Mr. Robert Welſh, mate of the Jamaica, to Miſs Hannah Branthwaite.

Mr. John Lindal, mariner, of Workington, to Miſs Rifon, of Whinbank.

Likewiſe at Workington, Mr. John Wilſon, mate of the Fanny, to Miſs Waugh. Captain Peter Hurd, of the ſhip Fortune, to Miſs Cannon.

At Poulton in the Filde, Mr. John Clegg, to Miſs Sarah Haſlem.

At Arlecdon, Mr. Hayton, mate of the ſhip Henry, to Miſs Fletcher, of High-houſes.

At Brampton, Captain Oliver, of the 8th regiment of foot, to Miſs Bell, of the Howard's Arms.

Died.] At Whitehaven, in her 40th year, Mrs. Jane Robinſon. Mrs. Ingram. After a very ſhort but excruciating illneſs of a few hours, Mr. Joſeph Harris, ſurgeon, aged 47.

At High Croſby, near Carliſle, in his 72d year, Mr. Thomas Graham.

At Kendal, Mr. Jonathan Dodgſon.

At Workington, aged 57, Mrs. Eleanor Thornthwaite. Mrs. Jane Ullock. Mr. John Curry. Mrs. Dickenſon.

At Nether-Stenton, near Ravenglaſs, aged 63, Mrs. Mary Smith.

YORKSHIRE.

As Mr. Ingle, ſurgeon, of Ripley, was croſſing a field near that place, he diſcovered a cur-dog in the act of killing a hare, which he took up quite dead, and in paunching the animal, found two young ones alive in her belly. Theſe he immediately conſigned to the care of a cat, who ſuckled them, and diſcovers as much fondneſs for them, as if they were her own kittens. The interim between the hare being killed, and the young ones taken out, was about eight minutes.

Married.] At York, Mr. N. Chicken, wine-merchant, to Miſs Huddleſtone, of Pocklington. Mr. Tate, attorney, to Miſs Whitelock. Mr. Wilfred Pyemont, to Miſs Naiſbit.

At Leeds, Mr. Hearon, merchant, to Miſs Ray. Mr. Charles Brown, to Miſs Boyd.

At Hull, Mr. Wilkinſon, to Miſs Rodwell, of Little Levermere, in Suffolk. Mr. Henry Neville, to Miſs Gilby.

At Knareſborough, Mr. Richard Dewes, to Miſs Driffield.

Mr. Green Paley, of the Bowling iron-works, to Miſs Barber, of Clock-houſe, near Bradford.

At Doncaſter, Mr. Joſeph Mandall, chemiſt, to Miſs Elizabeth Mandall. Mr. Earnſhaw, to Miſs Martha King. Mr. Stocks Heaton, attorney, to Miſs Mary Hornby. Mr. Maw, to Miſs Mary Gooddy. Mr. Revill, to Miſs Langford.

Mr. John Huſtler, of Bradford, to Miſs Peaſe, of Darlington.

Mr. Matthew Cowper, of Haſlingdon, to Miſs Iſabella Smith, of York.

At Snaith, Mr. Francis Graves, of Heck, grazier, to Miſs Hankes.

At Bempton, near Bridlington, Mr. Johnſon, of Cayton, to Miſs Walmſley, of the former place.

Died.]

Died.] At York, in his 83d year, Mr. John Wolstenholme, upwards of 55 years a chorister in the cathedral. Mrs. Stables. In her 76th year, Mrs. Surr. Mr. Harrison, one of the corps of volunteers. Mr. John Allen. Mr. John Hamilton, late of the Bowling-green without Bortham-bar.

At Hull, George Hadley, esq. compiler of the history of that town. Aged 27, Mrs. Egginton, wife of Joseph Egginton, esq. mayor of this corporation.

At Sheffield, Mr. David Greenwood, who for many years distinguished himself as a schoolmaster of approved talents and indefatigable assiduity.

At Scarborough, suddenly, Mr. Sollitt. Mr. Richard Wilson, sen. ship-owner. Mrs. Marflitt, of the Blue-Bell inn. Mr. George Hawson, ship-owner.

At Whitby, Mr. Thomas Thornhill.

At Beverley, aged 90, Mrs. Ward, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Ward, many years the afternoon lecturer of St. Mary's church, and master of the free grammar-school in that town.

At Thorne, aged 51, Mr. R. Gilderdale, an eminent ship-owner.

At Esston-hall, near Skipton, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Matthew Wilson, esq. and aunt to the Right Hon. Lord Clive.

At Myrtle-grove, near Bingley, after a few days illness, the wife of John Atkinson Busfield, esq.

At Wath, near Doncaster, Mrs. Trebeck, wife of the Rev. T. Trebeck.

At Doncaster, Miss Woodcock. Aged 63, Mr. Bethune Greene, one of the common-council of that corporation.

At Sandall, Miss Cooper.

At Brierley-manor, Mrs. Anna Elmsall.

LANCASHIRE.

The corporation of Clithero have presented the Rev. T. Wilson, head master of the free grammar-school in that town, with an elegant silver box, on which is engraved an appropriate inscription, expressive of their regard for his literary character.

The Lancaster canal is now open, and navigated for the extent of 50 miles

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. William R. Dunbar, to Mrs. Ronaldson. Mr. William Duncan, to Miss Tobin. Mr. John Blackburn, to Miss Strong. Mr. Robert Potts, to Miss Hannah Richardson. Mr. William Goudy, to Miss Hannah Jebb, of Kirkdale. Mr. John Orrel, to Miss Holmes, of Wigan. Mr. Whitehouse, to Miss Lake.

At Lancaster, Mr. Jackson Mason, attorney, to Miss Thompson. Mr. John Turner, to Miss Wright.

At Manchester, Mr. Joseph Meredith, to Miss Barlow, of Ardwick. Mr. William Cope, to Miss Hannah Hyde. Mr. Peter Holt, cotton-manufacturer, to Mrs. Phebe Ainworth.

At Preston, Mr. William Thomas, to Miss Alice Graham.

At Prestwich, Lieutenant Edwin Shute, of the 5th Royal Lancashire militia, to Miss Harriet Hewit, of Tamworth, Staffordshire.

At Walton church, Mr. James Manifold, to Miss A. Woodhouse, of Bootle.

At Leigh, Mr. John Wright, of Liverpool, corn-merchant, to Miss Margaret Marsh, of the former place.

At the parish-church of Dean, Mr. John Topp, of Farnworth, to Miss Alice Heaton, of Bolton.

Died.] At Liverpool, Miss Mary Cope. Mr. John Thompson. Mrs. Jenkinson. Aged 73, Mr. Joseph Pattinson, pilot. Aged 86, Mrs. Lewis. Mr. John Preston, jun. Mr. John Poole. Suddenly, aged 72, Mr. John Caton. In his 40th year, Mr. Richard Lunt.

At Preston, Mr. William Wilson. In her 39th year, Mrs. St. Clare, wife of William St. Clare, M. D. Mrs. Westmore.

At Wavetree, of the gout in his stomach, Mr. Edward Hind, merchant, of Liverpool.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Byron, upwards of 27 years manager of the weighing machine at Alport town. Mrs. Alice Chorlton. Mrs. Wood. Miss Walker. Aged 82, Mr. James Shore.

At Lancaster, Mr. Anthony Nelson, a member of the Loyal Lancaster Volunteers.

At Preston, the Rev. William Gorst, late incumbent at Kirkham. Mr. J. Walmsley, grocer. Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. John Taylor, of the Mitre public-house.

At Shore-top, near Ringley, aged 81, Mr. John Allen.

At Church-town, near Garstang, Mrs. Pedder.

At Ormskirk, Mr. Thomas Barton.

At his house, near Hawkshead, Mr. Thomas Rigg, slate-merchant: he had returned only a few days before from the Isle of Mann, where he had been for some time engaged in manufacturing Sir John Dalrymple's patent-soap.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. T. Swanwick, to Miss H. Thorpthwaite, of Islington.

Mr. Boulton, of Humberstone-hall, aged 69, to Miss S. Sutton, of Allbrighton, aged 21.

At Taxall, Mr. John Johnson, of Whaley, to Miss Margaret, of Horridge-end: the bridegroom is father to 18 children, grandfather to 89, and great-grandfather to 27; the bride mother to 20, grandmother to 94, and great-grandmother to 24 children. Their joint ages amount to 161 years.

Died.] At Chester, aged 71, Thomas Ball, esq. of Ireland. Mr. Wolfe.

At Eaton, suddenly, in his 68th year, John Huxley, well known in that neighbourhood for the weakness of his intellects, and the simplicity of his conduct. He has for several years past been a constant attendant at Eaton-hall, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Grosvenor, at which place he received his daily supply of food. His death was occasioned by the bursting of a blood-vessel, which baffled all medical assistance, though a professional gentleman was immediately called in.

At

At Nantwich, Miss Ann Horton.

At Lea, near Chester, Mr. Goulborne, farmer.

Mrs. Whitehead, of Hale, in this county.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. John Chaloner, of Wirksworth, to Mrs. Vavasour, of Westonhall, Yorkshire.

At Quarndon, Michael Kean, esq. to Miss Ducsbury.

At Whittington, Mr. William Slagg, of Eckington, to Miss Hervey.

At Melbourn, Mr. John Newbold, of Pistern-hills, to Miss Knifton, of King's Newton.

At Stavely, the Rev. William Bagshaw, to Mrs. Bedford.

Died.] At Derby, in her 78th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Roe. Aged 68, Thomas Wilson, esq. he served the office of high-sheriff for the county in 1790. Miss Barbara Ward.

At Wirksworth, Miss Ann Toplis.

At Belper, greatly lamented, Mr. John Melborne, jun. an eminent nail-manufacturer.

Henry Chawner, esq. of Vernon's Oak, near Sudbury.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Dunn, bookseller, to Miss Barnet. Mr. Booth, to Miss Cowper.

At Bramcote, near Nottingham, Mr. Lound, of Chilwell, to Miss Marriott, of the former place.

At Carlton, near Worksop, George Donston, esq. to Miss Sutton, of Scofton.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 68, Mrs. Lavender. Suddenly, whilst counting some halfpence to his children, Mr. Preston. Mr. Francis Shaw.

At Basford, near Nottingham, Mrs. Pearson.

At Bingham, aged 59, Mrs. Huckerby; and on the evening of the same day, Mrs. Helen Gamble, her sister, aged 58.

At Cropwell Bishop, near Bingham, in the prime of life, Mrs. Mann. Mr. Charles German, farmer: he dropped down suddenly, and instantly expired, in the house of Mr. Porter, publican, in the presence of a number of people, who had assembled to celebrate the village feast.

At Aslackton, near Bingham, aged 70, Mr. John Allatt.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. Robert Creedland, to Miss Mary King. Mr. Robert Bristow, to Miss Susan Carrott. Mr. Thomas Forster, to Miss Elizabeth Allison.

At Stamford, the Rev. Mr. Waters, to Miss Catherine Fothergill.

At Gainsborough, Mr. William Stocks Heaton, attorney, to Miss Mary Hornby.

At Louth, Dr. Meek, professor of botany, aged 71, to Miss Elizabeth Stanley, aged 24: he had been upwards of three weeks a widower.

Mr. William Chambers, of the Swan inn at Tumby, near Horncastle, to Miss Ann Norton, of the Bell inn, Lincoln.

At Granthan, Mr. Hardy, of London, to Miss Douthwaite.

At Swayfield, Mr. William Ward, farmer, to Miss Mary Sharp.

Mr. Pattinson, attorney, of Louth, to Miss Gibbeson, of Lincoln.

At Corringham, near Gainsborough, Mr. John Moore, to Miss Ann Belton.

Mr. R. Dauber, of Stickney, near Boston, to Miss Keyton.

Mr. Cliffe, to Miss Goude, both of St. Martin's, Stamford-Baron.

At Market-Deeping, Mr. Gibbs, of the Bell inn in Stilton, to Miss Eliza Thorpe, of the former place.

At Stilton, Mr. Francis Mawbey, of Market-Deeping, to Miss Gibbs.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 48, Mr. George Woods, of the Saracen's-Head inn. Mrs. Gibbs. Mrs. Cooling.

Mr. Jonathan Key, of Holbeach.

Suddenly, Mrs. Wright, of Washingborough.

The Rev. M. Brooke, rector of Falkingham.

At Market-deeping, aged 89, Mr. J. Thistleton.

At Stamford, aged 80, Mrs. Swain. Mrs. Trollope, aunt to Sir John Trollope, bart.

At Lusby, near Spilsby, Mrs. Stephenson.

At Sleaford, Mr. Joseph Gervase.

At Coddington, near Lincoln, Mrs. Martin.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oakham, Mr. Wm. Butt, of Exton, to Miss Elizabeth Hurst, of the former place.

Died.] At Uppingham, Mr. J. Fox, jun.

At Teigh, Mrs. Herring.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, bart. has been elected member of parliament for this county without any opposition, in the room of the late Mr. Pochin.

On the 24th of October the Leicester Agricultural Society held its annual meeting, its president, the Earl of Moira, in the chair, besides the following respectable gentlemen: Mr. Boulthee, Mr. Mansfield, Sir Edmund C. Hartopp, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Babington, Mr. Astley, Mr. Honeyborn, and Mr. Smith. The premium offered last year for clearing the greatest quantity of land from ant-hills, and for giving the most satisfactory information of the manner in which the soil of the ant-hills may be most advantageously disposed of, were adjudged for the following mode. The mode which appeared to the committee, all circumstances considered, as the most expedient, was to pare the turf of the ant-hills, and dig not so much of the soil as will, when the turf is laid down again, reduce the ground to a level surface; the soil to be spread as it is dug out. The expence in 1797, when the price of labour was higher than at present, was 12s. per acre; each acre containing about

910 ant-hills, and the soil dug out was estimated to weigh twenty-two tons and a half per acre. The following premiums were offered for the ensuing year: 1. For the best estimate of the comparative advantage between horned cattle and horses, for the purposes of husbandry work—*Ten Guineas.* 2. For the person who shall make the best comparative experiment between the effects of fresh dung and rotten dung, arising from the same species of animal and forage, upon grass land, the extent not being less than one acre for each kind of dung—*Six Guineas.* 3. For the second-best experiment as above, 4l. 4s.—*N. B.* Dung will not be deemed fresh after the third day. 4. To the person who shall, on the day of the annual meeting for 1799, produce a two-year old fat wether sheep, the best for shape and quality of flesh, with an account of the mode and expence of fattening; to have been fed with grass, hay, or roots, and not have had corn—*Five Guineas.* For the second-best ditto—*Three Guineas.* For the third-best ditto—*Two Guineas.* For the best fat wether shear hog—*Five Guineas.* For the second-best ditto—*Three Guineas.* For the third-best ditto—*Two Guineas.* These sheep to be shewn by the persons who had bred and fed them, and to be killed and weighed on the day. Persons letting out rams for hire, are excluded by the rules of the society from these premiums. 5. For the crop of potatoes raised on the most advantageous terms upon stiff clay, from an extent not under three acres—*Ten Guineas.*

Married.] At Loughborough, the Rev. Stuart Corbet, vicar of Luton, in Bedfordshire, to Miss Ann King, of the former place.

At Barrow on Soar, Mr. Shill, an eminent grazier of Hose, in this county, to Miss Beaumont.

At Frolesworth, Mr. Thomas Hinck, of Sapcote, to Miss M. Grainger, of the former place.

The Rev. Mr. Hadwen, of Stoughton, to Miss Chamberlayne, of Aylestone.

At Aylestone, Mr. Thomas Bunney, of Ratley, farmer and grazier, to Miss Herrick, of Lubbesthorpe.

Died.] At Leicester, aged 80, Mr. Clarke. Of the small-pox, aged 27, Mrs. Sarah Turner.

At Narborough, near Leicester, after a short illness, Mr. Wewaugh, a very opulent hosier.

At Lutterworth, after a few hours illness, in her 59th year, Mrs. Footman.

At Sheepshead, in this county, Mrs. White.

At Ulverscroft, of a decline, Mr. George Truffel, of Castle Donington.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stafford, Mr. Shredicotte, to Miss Hammersley, of Castle Bromwich. Mr. T. Smith, to Miss Chambley, of Penkridge.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Davenhill, to Miss Ann Savage.

At Litchfield, Mr. Thomas Gnosall Parr, attorney, to Miss Bramall, daughter of Alderman Bramall.

At Dudley, Mr. John Twamley, to Miss Sarah Hodgetts. Mr. Daniel Sheldon, to Miss Ann Bowyer.

G. Grandy, esq. of Tillington-house, to Mrs. Smallwood, of Moreton.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Aaron Bryerley, of the Angel inn. Mr. John Sheldon. Mrs. Barney.

At Kingswinford, Miss Ann Bendy.

At Newcastle, suddenly, Mrs. Maycock, of the Bull public-house.

At Bilston, aged 63, Mr. William Bickley, many years the acting partner of the Bilston Furnaces.

At his seat in this county, aged 86, Thomas Bainbrigge, esq: he served the office of sheriff for Derbyshire in 1760, and was almost the last survivor of those gentlemen who had the honour of proclaiming his present majesty's accession to the throne.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A man sleeping close to a lime-kiln, in the vicinity of Birmingham, had his hand burnt off; and, what is very extraordinary, the people who discovered his situation, had great difficulty to awaken him: he was immediately conveyed to the hospital.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. William Madeley, druggist, to Miss York, of Coleshill-hall. Mr. S. G. Onion, to Miss A. Jones. Mr. William Barnsley, patent copying-machine-maker, of the Soho, to Miss Sarah Jorden. Mr. Ashwell, to Miss Yate, of Bridgnorth. Mr. Joseph Cooke, to Miss Sarah Parkes. Mr. Henry Perkins, to Miss Harriet Rickards. Mr. Arthur Harvie, to Miss Mary Broughton. Mr. John Atkinson, to Miss Hannah Lamb.

At Coventry, Mr. Sewell, to Mrs. Collins. Mr. William Wright, to Miss Elizabeth Hide.

At Tamwood, Mr. Richard Lea, to Miss Martha Babington, of Hockley-house.

At Acton, John Twiss, esq. of Alsager, to Miss Tagg.

Mr. Jenks, of Grindon, near Brompard, to Miss Sarah Yapp, of the Hill near Clifton.

At Knowle, Mr. William Brookes, of the Bull inn, Barston, to Miss Elizabeth Haywood.

Died.] At Birmingham, aged 82, Mr. Bingley. Mr. Barret. Mrs. Ball, of the Crown public-house. Mr. Joseph Ward, mouse-trap-maker. Mrs. Freeth: she had been deprived of her sight upwards of 26 years. Mr. Thomas Humphries, of the Sea-horse. In his 38th year, Mr. Benjamin Morris. After a few hours illness, Mrs. King. Aged 58, Mrs. Rebecca Wright. In her 89th year, Mrs. Bennet. Mr. Boyce. Aged 94, Mrs. S. Guest. Aged 84, Mrs. Hannah Preston, relict of the late George Preston, of the Crown and Cushion at Birstal-End, in the parish of Handsworth: she was the industrious mother of a large and enterprising family, which

which has extended itself with its branches over most part of this kingdom.

At Coventry, aged 78, Mrs. Hobley. Miss Mary Wooton. Suddenly, Mrs. Holland.

At Congleton, in his 38th year, John Shawe Reade, alderman of that borough.

At Beausal, John Bree, gent.

At Deritend, Mrs. Jennens.

At Lapworth, in this county, aged 83, Michael Gilbert: this veteran of the navy circumnavigated the globe with Admiral Anson; was present at the taking of the rich Acapulco ship near Manilla; was afterwards for a considerable time a prisoner in Turky; and now at length made his exit from the stage of human life near the place of his nativity.

Mr. Joseph Green, of Solehull.

Mr. Clarke, jun. of Berrington.

Mrs. Reynolds, of Acton Burnall.

At Brewood, in her 82d year, Mrs. Bromley.

At Ellesmere, Mrs. Tamerlain.

At Upton, Mr. Brown.

At Ashted, Mr. Jarvis.

At Walsall, Mrs. Blackham.

At Bilston, Mrs. Ann Price, sister of the late Rev. Mr. Price, master of the free grammar-school in Birmingham.

At Minworth, Mr. Wm Wakefield.

SHROPSHIRE.

The famous Berkshire boar, which had so much excited the curiosity of the country, was lately slaughtered by Mr. Milner, brawnmaker, Bridgenorth. He was near ten years old, and had been in the possession of Mr. Perry, of Treysal, near Wolverhampton, six years. His tusks measured, when taken out, eight inches in length, and the lanthorn on his shoulders more than nine in thickness. He latterly became so furious as not to be approached with safety.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Briscoe, of Cross-green, to Miss Oare, of Webscot.

Mr. Thomas Devey, jun. of Bridgenorth, to Miss Barnfield, of Eudness.

At Sutton Maddock, Mr. Richard Phillips, jun. of Brockton, to Miss Farmer, of the former place.

At Great Ness, Mr. Sandford, of Kinton, to Miss Broughall, of Little Ness.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, aged 84, Mr. Edward Collier. Mr. Thomas, late one of the officers of excise in this town.

In her 58th year, after a severe and painful illness, which she bore with great fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Whitcombe, relict of Mr. Edmund Whitcombe, late surgeon at Cleobury Mortimer, truly and sincerely regretted.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Ann Sayce.

At Hopton Wafers, in his 106th year, William Hyde: he retained the full use of all his faculties to the last; and attended last year the races at Worcester, which he had been in the habit of doing for several years.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, the Rev. Dr. Layard, prebendary of Worcester cathedral, to Miss Carver, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Carver, archdeacon of Surrey. Mr. Thomas Williams, lieutenant and adjutant of the Worcester Provisional Cavalry, to Miss Collier.

At Feckenham, Henry Dowler Humphrys, esq. of Browmsgrove, to Miss Waldron, of Sillins.

The Rev. William Burslem, of Hanbury, to Miss Aislabie.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Talbot, of Wolverley, to Miss Dallow, of Trainch.

Mr. John Marshall, of Snowshill-hill, to Miss Fretwell, of Upton Old.

At Astwood, Mr. John Wolmer, to Miss Richards.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. John Cotterell, aged 87, Mrs. Elizabeth Harris. Mr. Rogers, renter of the bridge-tolls.

At the same place, Samuel Cutler, esq. a native of Dantzic, and formerly in the banking-house of Sir George Colebrooke and Co. In the early part of life he was as much distinguished for liberality of sentiment, urbanity and elegance of manners, and extensive and polite literature, as he was lately remarkable for a total seclusion from the world, and a disregard to all the intercourse and even comforts of society. He was particularly careful to shut out day-light, all his windows were blocked up, and a lamp kept continually burning in his room.

At Evesham, Mrs. Harris.

At Ham-court, Thomas Bland Herbert, esq. lieutenant in the 28th regiment of foot.

Mr. Thomas Field, of Redditch.

Mr. Samuel Davis, farmer, of Doverdale.

Mrs. Cookesey, widow of the late Holland Cookesey, of Braces Leigh.

At Bromyard, Mr. Hull, miller.

At Feckenham, Mr. John Freeman.

At Tenbury, Mr. Strafford.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

At the anniversary meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society, held Oct. 15th, at the Hotel in Hereford, the Earl of Oxford in the chair, the premuim of a silver goblet, value six guineas, was adjudged to the Rev. Thomas Alban, of Ludlow, for the best specimen of cyder-fruit raised from seed; and the society at the same time recommended that this apple be called the *Alban*. Mr. Thomas Knoll, of Home-Lacy, received the sum of five guineas for thrice ploughing 36 acres of stiff land with oxen worked *single*, being the greatest quantity certified to the society to have been ploughed by a tenant. Premiums of three, two, and one guineas, were awarded to labourers in husbandry, for bringing up large families without parochial assistance, and for long continuance in service. No claimants appeared for the premiums offered for the earliest and best crops of potatoes raised in fields, nor for the greatest number of acres of peas kept clean by the hoe.

hoe. In addition to the premiums already voted to be periodically diſtributed for live ſtock, and implements in huſbandry, it was reſolved to offer five guineas for the beſt bull, not more than three years and ſeven months old, to be diſtributed at the June meeting: a ſilver goblet, value five guineas, for diſcovering to the ſociety at any meeting new manure, produced either by the employing, with certain profit and effect, any materials not now in uſe, or by compounding and applying materials already known, in a more advantageous and effectual mode than now practiſed; the merit to be proved by repeated experiments. At the above meeting, Mr. Jones, of Fawley, exhibited ſpecimens of the two breeds of Leiceſterſhire ſheep, which weighed nearly 40lb. the quarter.

Married.] At Whitchurch, Mr. Moore, of Old Forge, Goodrick, to Miſs Charlotte Coley, of the former place.

Mr. Francis Freeman, of Caſtle Froome, in this county, to Miſs Ambrey, of Engliſh Bicknor, Glouceſterſhire.

Died.] At Hereford, after a lingering illneſs, Miſs Howells.

At Leominſter, in his 55th year, after a lingering illneſs, Philip Davis, eſq. one of the aldermen of that borough, a partner in the Leominſter and Ludlow banks, and diſtributor of ſtamps for the counties of Hereford and Radnor.

At Cleobury Mortimer, in her 58th year, Mrs. Whitcombe, widow of the late Mr. Edward Whitcombe, ſurgeon.

At Howton, Mr. Yeomans, a wealthy farmer and grazier.

At Burghill, Mr. J. J. Parſley.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Briſtol, Mr. Wm. Tanner, attorney, to Miſs Ann Vaughan. Captain Richard Honywill, in the trading ſervice, to Miſs Elizabeth Henderſon. Capt. Barrington Paterſon, to Miſs Rooke, daughter of Lieutenant-general Rooke, M. P. Mr. John Mueir, of the royal navy, to Miſs Elizabeth Beer. Mr. Fomes, to Mrs. Taylor. Mr. James Croſs, to Miſs Ann Flook. Robert Kinglake, M. D. to Miſs Joanna Apperley, of Catcott, Somerſetſhire. Mr. Thomas Gadd, to Miſs Walker. Mr. T. D James, to Miſs S. James. Mr. Criſpianus Load, to Miſs Mary Sutton, of Devizes.

James Tombes, eſq. of Quennington, in this county, to Miſs Wane, of Fairford.

At Alderney, Mr. Daniel Hewett, to Mrs. Painter, of Briſtol.

Died.] At Briſtol, Mr. James Maſey. Mrs. Baller. Mr. Jarrett. Aged 87, Mrs. Dugdale. Mr. Webley. Mr. Battin, of the iſland of Barbadoes. Mr. Snell, officer of the cuſtoms. Mrs. Love Gillett. Mr. Thomas Andrews.

At Glouceſter, Mrs. Howes, of the King's-Head inn.

At Newnham, Mr. Edmonds.

At Marſhfield, Mr. John Coy.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Great Milton, John Oſmer, eſq. captain in the Oxfordſhire regiment of militia, to Miſs Earle.

Mr. Samuel Haukvale, of Overton Norton, to Miſs Hannah Frances Parſons, of Widcombe.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. James Banting, ſacriſt of Chriſt-church: he was found dead in his bed, to which he had retired the preceding evening apparently in good health. Aged 50, Mr. William Underhill. In her 91ſt year, Mrs. Jane Simms. Mrs. Rayne. Mrs. Randall.

At Charlton upon Otmoor, the Rev. George Murthwaite, B. D. rector of that pariſh, and formerly fellow of Queen's college.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. Thomas Handley, to Miſs Coney. Mr. Tarry, to Miſs Oram, of Pytchley. Mr. Billingham, to Miſs Ann Lancaſter.

Mr. William Stanton, of Kingſthorpe, near Northampton, to Miſs Higgins.

Mr. Thomas Aris, of Oakley-Bank, in this county, to Miſs Jordan, of Southam.

At Brackley, Mr. John Yates, to Miſs Crump.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Tryon, wife of Major Tryon, of the Northamptonſhire militia, and ſiſter to Lady Fludyer. On the ſame day, Mr. Alderman Meacock, and Mr. Alderman Thompſon: the latter ſerved the office of mayor in 1780, and the former in 1788.

At Peterborough, in an advanced age, Mr. Robert Mugliſton.

At Eaſton Neſton, in this county, aged 82, Mrs. Cotton.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] The Rev. William Morgan, D. D. rector of Aſton-Clinton.

At Great Marlow, aged 63, Mr. Lovegrove.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Neot's, Silveſter Oliver Wiles, eſq. to Miſs S. Smith.

The Rev. Mr. Moſley, of Ramſey, to Miſs Smith.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Richard Brown, M. D.

At Leighton, near Spaldwick, Miſs Martha Mann.

At Hilton, in his 63d year, Walter Peck, eſq. many years in the commiſſion of the peace for the county.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Rev. Humphry Sumner, D. D. provoſt of King's college, is elected vice-chancellor of the univerſity for the enſuing year.

The Rev. Iſaac Milner, D. D. maſter of Queen's College, has been elected Lucaſian profeſſor of mathematics, in the room of the late profeſſor Waring.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Timothy Nutter, to Miſs Caſe, of Terling, in Eſſex.

At

At Barton, in this county, Mr. William Page, to Miſs Wilſon.

At Witcham, in the iſle of Ely, Mr. Richard Clay, to Miſs Ann Ware.

At March, Mr. Thomas Cole, to Miſs Herrenden.

At Chattaris, Mr. Newitt, to Miſs Smith. Alſo Mr. Robert Gray, farmer, of Warboys, to Miſs Suſannah Brooks.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. James Cock. Mr. John Brent, of Trinity college: his death was occaſioned by the accidental diſcharge of a fowling-piece.

At Wiſbech, in the prime of life, Mr. Turner.

At Cauſeway-End Farm, aged 82, Mrs. Sarah Frohock.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. John Dingle, jun. to Mrs. Cubitt. Mr. Joſeph Bullcraft, to Miſs M. Gooch.

Mr. Thomas Tuck, of Strumpthaw, to Miſs Saul, of Bloſield.

Mr. Roger Cockerell, of Saxlingham, to Miſs Baldrey, of Shottiſham All Saints.

At Thorpe, near Norwich, Mr. Stowe, to Miſs Catherine Sendall.

Mr. Barnabas Bond, of Hindeyclay, to Miſs Maſton, of Billingford.

Mr. Richard Gapp, of Rickinghall-inferior, to Miſs Lucy Palmer, of Wilby.

Mr. John Hunt, of Yaxley, to Miſs Mary Rodwell, of Denham.

Mr. Crabb, of Wattlsfield, to Miſs Youngman, of Walſham-le-Willows.

Mr. John Bouſell, of Deepham, to Mrs. Frances Gibbon, of Norwich.

Mr. John Davey, of Swardeſton, to Miſs Bowles, of Saxthorpe.

Mr. Woods, farmer, of Walpole, to Miſs E. Andrews.

At Wells, James Bloom, eſq. cornet of the Holkham yeomanry, to Miſs Hague, of Weſt Barham.

At Thuming, Mr. Philip Davies, to Mrs. Barber, of Bagthorpe.

At Litcham, Mr. Samuel King, attorney, to Miſs Wardle, of Clenchwarton.

Mr. Drake, of Merton, to Miſs Young, of Hautboys. Mr. Waites, of Ingham, to Miſs Francis, of Mertham.

At Wymondham, the Rev. W. Papillion, to Miſs Drake, daughter of the Rev. R. Drake.

Mr. C. P. Herbert, of Scotch-Bridge, in this county, to Miſs A. Fitzjohn.

Died.] At Norwich, Mr. Thomas Amy. Mr. Edward Harcourt, clerk of the Norfolk militia meetings, aged 75 years. Mrs. Smart, aged 86. Mr. William Wood, formerly a proprietor of the old Yarmouth coach: he was found dead in his bed, on forcing open the door of his room, which he conſtantly locked on going in or returning from his lodgings, and no other perſon had for a long time entered the apartment; yet, although ſuffered to periſh almoſt for the common neceſſaries, his body was oſtentatiouſly carried to the grave in a hearſe, accompanied by the mockery of a mourning-coach. Mrs. Home, aged 50.

Mr. Wm. Lovett, of Colton, farmer.

At Bracondale, in her 69th year, Mrs. Mary Chaſteney.

At Caſtleacre, aged 80, Mr. Robert Veres.

At South Pickenham, in his 67th year, Mr. John Forſter.

Suddenly, in his 36th year, Mr. Thomas Brighton, of the King's-Arms inn, Swaffham.

At Little Snoring, Mr. Joſeph Hill, ſen.

At Haughley, Mr. John Eneſer, aged 85 years; and on the following morning, John Ling, aged 88 years.

At Lyng, G. Bunn, gent. aged 69.

At Hillington, Wm. Browne Folkes, eſq.

At Aſhwellthorpe, Edward Ward, aged 92.

At Wickmere, Mrs. Gunton, aged 85.

At Hardly, aged 64, Mr. William Gilbert,

At Swaffham, ſuddenly, Mrs. Brighton, wife of Mr. Thomas Brighton, of the King's Arms inn, aged 36. Mr. Wright, aged 87.

At Lynn, Miſs Phillippa Burrough, ſecond daughter of the late Dr. Burrough, of Wiſbech.

At Dereham, Mrs. Mayhew, wife of Mr. Robert Mayhew.

At Grimſtone, Mrs. Elizabeth Tompſon, aged 99.

At Higham Lodge, W. G. Donne, aged 10, grandſon of William Donne, eſq.

At Horſtead, W. Bigſbey, aged 68.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Stoke, B. S. Rowley, eſq. of his majeſty's ſhip Ramilies, to Mrs. Wade, of New-grange, Yorkſhire.

At Rendleſham, Mr. William Simpſon, to Miſs Ann Groſs.

At Bury, Mr. John Nunn, jun. to Miſs Beeton. Mr. Vardy, jun. to Miſs Wilkes.

Died.] At Ipſwich, ſuddenly, Mr. Thomas Brooks.

At the ſame place, aged 22, Lieutenant T. B. Bucke, of the marine forces, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Bucke, ſurgeon, of Ipſwich: he was on board the Victory, Admiral Lord St. Vincent's ſhip, in the glorious action of the 14th of February, 1797, and has been concerned in five other different engagements ſince the commencement of the war.

At Bury, Mrs. Waldegrave.

At Rougham, near Bury, Mr. Creaſy, farmer.

Aged 68, Mr. Wm. Bigſby, of Hawkſtead.

Mr. J. Newman, farmer, of Stradbrook: he was about three weeks ago bitten in the right-hand by a viper; the part immediately ſwelled, and in a few days he was ſeized with a fever and delirium, which terminated in his death.

Mrs. Howorth, of Needham-market.

At Witneſham, near Ipſwich, aged 87, Mrs. Porter.

At Yaxley, Mrs. Mary Leske.

Aged 83, the Rev. Robert Garnham, rector of Nowton and Hargrave, and many years head-master of the grammar-school at Bury.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Alban's, the Rev. S. Burder, to Miss Newsom, of Highgate.

Died.] At St. Alban's, Mrs. Barbara Filkes.

At Hitchin, Mr. Wm. Wilshere, sen.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. Wrigglesworth, jun. of Cray's-hill, to Miss Gribble, of Billericay.

At Great Bardfield, Mr. Joseph Mead, to Miss Ann Hitchin.

The Rev. G. Leapingwell, of Dunmow, to Miss Toke, daughter of the Rev. N. Toke, of Barnston.

Mr. Stebbing, miller, of Southminster, to Mrs. Cardy, of Maldon.

Mr. John Warner, farmer, of Thorp, to Miss M. Clark, of Kirby.

At Maldon, Mr. W. Wells, superintendant of the works in the Chelmer navigation, to Miss H. Sparks.

Mr. W. Lukin, of Dunmow, to Miss Susan Silke, third daughter of the Rev. Angel Silke, rector of Aslingdon.

Lieutenant Robert Alefounder, of the Essex militia, to Miss Swale.

The Rev. J. Portis, rector of Little Leighs, to Mrs. Mary Ambrose, of Salisbury.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mrs. Dixon. Aged 88, Mrs. Reynolds. Mrs. Wiffin. Mr. Wm. Page, many years a serjeant in the west battalion of Essex militia.

At Colchester, Mr. James Phillips, second son of Mr. William Phillips, mayor of that corporation.

At Billericay, Miss Stevens.

Mrs. Haggar, wife of Mr. Haggar, surgeon and apothecary, at Great Waltham.

Mr. Marthams, of Sherfield-hall.

At Maldon, in his 33d year, Mr. William White, merchant.

Mr. Roger Cooke of Purleigh.

Mrs. Aldham, of Manningtree.

Aged 84, Mr. John Enefar, of Haughley Castle. At the same place, in his 88th year, Mr. John Ling.

Mr. Thomas Hawes, of Mersea Island.

At Romford, Mrs. Sarah Stockley.

Mr. James Ram, of Monkwick, Berechurch.

KENT.

As a farmer and his son were conversing together in a field in the vicinity of Black-heath, where a horse was grazing, on a sudden the animal sunk into the earth, with his hind-feet first, to the depth of 15 feet. It was dug out, but crushed to death. The cavity was only just sufficient to admit the animal, the surrounding soil remaining firm.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. John Cheavele, to Miss Young, of Marble-down. Mr. Murton, to Miss Ginder. After a courtship of nine years, Mr. Planner, of the navy, to Miss Benger, of Longport. Mr. Thomas Sladden, to Mrs. Burton, of High-halden. Mr. Charles Judd, to Mrs. Elizabeth Epps.

At Dover, Mr. Edward Thompson, to Miss Hannam.

At Upper Deal, Mr. William Collard, pilot, to Miss Philpot.

At Cranbrooke, Mr. John Pine, paper-maker, of Toville, near Maidstone, to Miss Rebecca Carberry, of the former place.

At Margate, Sir Charles Ventris Field, knight-banneret, to Miss Lill, daughter of the late Sir Francis Head, bart. Also Mr. Richard Wiles, of the Bull's-head inn, to Miss White.

At Folkstone, Mr. John Pepper, to Miss Kennet. Mr. Bishop, to Miss Baker.

At Goodnestone, Mr. Henry Strude, aged 45, to Miss Ann Marsh, aged 15.

At Dym church, Mr. Edmund Tolhurst, to Miss Mary Gimber.

Mr. Nelson, first assistant of Deptford-yard, to Miss C. Fleetwood, of Hambledon.

At Greenwich, Mr. John Pycroft, of Homerton, to Miss Rayley, of the former place.

Mr. Thomas Cheesman, of Staplehurst, to Miss Ann Kingsnorth, of Bethersden.

At Chiffelhurst, R. Boog, esq. late of Jamaica, to Miss Anderson, of Place-green.

At Wye, Mr. Hawkes, to Miss Clements. Mr. John Lepper, of Lydd, to Miss Mary Herring, of the former place.

At Charlton, W. Liddard, esq. to Miss Edwards.

Mr. John Smith, of Folkstone, to Miss Sarah Pym, of Chelham.

At Smarden, Mr. Benjamin Mott, farmer, aged 61, to Miss Luff, aged 16.

At Boughton-under-Blean, Mr. Thomas Sutton, to Miss Susannah Noble.

At Godmersham, Mr. Leonard Epps, to Miss Jane Row.

Mr. James White, farmer, of Chilham, to Miss Tedderman, of Westwell.

At Cranbrooke, Mr. J. Rogers, aged 85, to Miss Ann Frances, of Lamberhurst, aged 15.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. Daniel Marsh, of the Blue-anchor public-house. Mr. Wm. Wood, pastry-cook. Mrs. Philpot. Mr. Ratcliffe, of the George and Hoy public-house. Mrs. Pratt, wife of the Rev. John Pratt, vicar of Monkton in the Isle of Thanet. Aged 82, Mrs. White. Mr. Thomas Phillips.

At Broadoak, near Canterbury, Mrs. Sarah Oldstock.

At Maidstone, Mr. Arnold. After a lingering illness, Mrs. Ellis.

At Chatham, Mr. Matthews, serjeant, quartermaster, paymaster, and clerk, of the 52d regiment of foot. Mr. Alexander Gardner, of the George public-house. Suddenly, whilst eating his supper, Mr. Knooks, master butcher at the Victualing-office. Mr. Wm. Proctor.

At Margate, the Rev. John Cook, of Baliol college, Oxford.

At Deal, aged 64, Mr. Barnet Parsons.

At Milton, near Gravesend, Mrs. Smith.

At

At Folkſtone, Mrs. Major.

At Tunbridge Wells, Mrs. M. Lloyd, widow of Capt. H. of Lloyd, of the navy.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Matſon.

At Southborough, near Tunbridge, Wm. Streathfield, eſq.

Aged 70, Mrs. Martha Sandford, wife of the late Rev. Dr. Sandford, of Chelsfield.

At Throwleigh, in his 85th year, Mr. Joſeph Luckhurſt, many years the oldeſt inhabitant in that pariſh.

At Faverſham, in his 60th year, Mr. H. Baily.

At Beakeſbourn, Miſs Gardner; and a few days after, in his 86th year, Mr. Richard Gardner, ſen. grandfather to the above lady.

At Biddenden, in his 75th year, Mr. Henry Nicholls.

At Hearn, Mrs. Collard, wife of Mr. C. Loymon.

Mr. H. Maſters, brewer, of Lydd.

At Crundale, Mrs. Filmer, wife of the Rev. Edmund Filmer, rector of that pariſh.

At Eaſtry; after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Burton. Mr. Richard Moat.

At Iwade, Mr. Thomas Hart, maſter of the Woolpack public-houſe.

At Benenden, in an advanced age, the Rev. Mr Dunn, many years vicar of that pariſh.

At Elham, Mr. Stephen Scott.

Mr. Webb, ſen. of Berſtedgreen.

At Chatham-hatch, aged 73, Mr. Stephen Hambrooke, miller and ſeedſman.

At Cranbrooke, in his 68th year, Mr. Robert Noyes, formerly miniſter of a diſſenting congregation at that place, and author of "*Diſtreſs*," a poem.

SURREY.

Died.] At Epſom, Miſs Janet Colhoun, youngeſt daughter of the late Captain Colhoun, of the Scotch Greys.

At Richmond, Miſs Matſon, daughter of J. Matſon, eſq. chief-juſtice of Dominica.

SUSSEX.

From the recent high tides on the coaſts of Selſea and Pagham, a great number of acres of land, in common out of the reach of the floods, have been laid under water, and conſiderably damaged.

A large fragment of chalk rock, of immenſe weight, lately fell from the top of the pit in Maling-ſtreet, Lewes, and rolled into the road with a noiſe that greatly alarmed the whole neighbourhood, but luckily no injury was done. The continued wet weather is ſuppoſed to have been the occaſion.

Married.] At Lewes, the Rev. Mr. Woodward, to Miſs Gwynne.

The Rev. Mr. Marſhal, of Cowfold, to Miſs Hughes, of Weſt-Grinſtead.

Died.] At Lewes, Miſs Philadelphia Lund, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Lund, many years rector of All Saints in this town. Aged 26, Mr. Thomas Mitchell, a member of Capt. Sheffner's corps of yeoman cavalry.

At Brighton, Mrs. Morling, of the Coach and Horſes publick-houſe.

BERKSHIRE.

The navigation of the Kennet and Avon canal was opened on the 9th of laſt month, with a barge freighted with a ſtair-caſe of wrought Portland ſtone for J. Pearce, eſq. of Chilton Lodge, a conſiderable quantity of deals, and nine chaldron of ſea-coal, amounting in the whole to the weight of 40 tons. The works being now completely finiſhed from Newbury to Hungerford, a regular conveyance is eſtabliſhed, which will forward the goods paſſing on the river Thames and Kennet from London, and greatly reduce the price of carriage between the metropolis and Briſtol.

A grand match of ploughing againſt time was lately performed in Windſor Great Park, between the oxen belonging to his majeſty and thoſe of Lord Somerville, the preſident of the Board of Agriculture, which his lordſhip had brought, together with his plough, from Somerſetſhire. Half an acre of ground being meaſured, Lord Somerville's oxen, four in the plough, ſtarted firſt, and performed the taſk in an hour and 20 minutes. The machine went over two furrows at a time. His majeſty's oxen were then put to the plough, ſix in number; but he loſt the match by 40 minutes. Among other ſpectators of diſtinction were the Duke of Clarence and Prince Eſneſt.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. Knight, to Miſs Binfield, of Wokingham.

Lieutenant-colonel Sykes, of the Berkſhire militia, to Miſs Henniker, grand-daughter of Sir J. Henniker, bart.

Died.] At Maidenhead, aged 18, Miſs Mary Devas, a young lady of great promiſe.

The Rev. T. Walker, rector of Tillhurſt.

At Sparholt, in this county, the Rev. Philip Brown, vicar of that place.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Wincheſter, Mr. Kerby, attorney, to Miſs Hunt, of Enford, Wilts. Mr. John Cave, to Miſs Vinn.

At Southampton, Mr. Richard Martin, of the Fountain inn, to Miſs Jean Jacobs, of Hill and Sidford.

The Rev. G. Chapman, of Micheldever, to Miſs Hunt of Exeter.

Died.] At Wincheſter, Mr. Charles, a ſkilful ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Southampton, Mrs. Lintott.

At Petersfield, the Rev. William Wilmot Kimpton.

At Andover, greatly lamented, Ralph Etwall, eſq. an attorney in very extenſive practice.

Mrs. Wray, of Upton-houſe, near Romſey.

At Cowes, Iſle of Wight, Lieutenant Nathaniel Stuart, of the royal navy.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Saliſbury, the Rev. J. Poris, to Mrs. M. Ambroſe.

At South-Newton, near Saliſbury, Mr. Morgan, of Chittern, to Miſs Jeſs.

At

At Durnford, Mr. Thomas Waters, to Mrs. Sarah Brown.

At Codford St. Peter, Mr. John Stirges, to Miſs Blandford.

Died.] At Saliſbury, Miſs L. Cotton, third daughter of the late Sir John Hynde Cotton, bart. Suddenly, Mrs. Thorne.

The Rev. Dr. Tonkin, rector of Great Somerford, and formerly fellow of Exeter college, Oxford.

At Avebury-houſe, Lieutenant general Sir Adam Williamſon, K. B. and colonel of the 72d regiment of foot: the death of this truly worthy and excellent officer was occaſioned by a violent fall, which fractured two of his ribs, and ſo interally bruiſed him, that he languiſhed from Friday till Sunday.

At Nettleton, Miſs Denniſon.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bradford, G. Hayward Tugwell, eſq. to Miſs Clutterbuck.

At Sydling, Mr. Giles Hayward, of Evershot, to Miſs Bowditch, of the former place.

The Rev. Francis Dixon, rector of Binscomb and Broadway, to Miſs S. D. Forſter, only daughter of Edward Forſter, eſq. banker in London.

Mr. William Enſor, of Sherborne, to Miſs Tabitha Shaw, of Belmont.

At Gillingham, James Willis, aged 36, a widower with ſix children, reſident at Motcomb, to Mary Spinnel, ſpinſter, aged 66, a cripple, but who by a late demiſe has come into poſſeſſion of an annuity of ten ſhillings per week.

Died.] At Dorcheſter, ſuddenly, Mrs. Read, who had kept a boarding-ſchool in that town upwards of 40 years.

At Lyne, Mrs. Trevor, wife of Captain Trevor, and daughter of William Jolliff, eſq. M. P. for Petersfield.

At Milton-Abbey, at which place he was on a viſit to the Rev. Gilbert Langdon, the Rev. John Warren Plowman, of Stogurſey, Somerſet, aged 27.

At Stourton Caundle, in this county, aged 41, Miſs Whittle.

At Oborne, near Sherborne, Mrs. Tomlinſon.

At Wareham, Mrs. Bartlett.

At Weymouth, Mrs. Knight.

At Netherbury, Mrs. Rayne.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

On the 10th inſtant took place near Piper's Inn, in Somerſetſhire, a public plowing conteſt for the different premiums offered by the Bath and weſt of England Society for ploughing beſt and ſafeſt. Seven candidates ſtarted; and, to make the fulleſt trial of their merits, two fields of very different ſoils were choſen, *viz.* a ſtrong clayey old lay, and a part of King's Sedgemoor which had never been ploughed. Each proved of ſufficient ſtrength to put the merit fairly to the teſt; for the moor being a deep maſs of roots, and the ſoil not the lighteſt, was ploughed with more difficulty than the generality of ſoils. Of the former, each lot was one quarter of an acre; of the latter, half an acre. All ſtarted at the ſame moment; ſome ploughs being drawn by oxen, others by horſes.—The committee choſen to determine the prizes were the Right Hon. Lord Somerville, and four reſpectable farmers of the neighbourhood.—The firſt prize was adjudged to the Rev. Mr. Gapper, who uſed a Beverſtone plough with four Devonſhire oxen. The ſecond to John Billingſby, eſq. who uſed his double-coultered plough with ſix oxen. The third to Mr. Derrick, who uſed a Scotch ſwing plough, drawn by four oxen.——*N. B.* The double plough only worked on the moor, it having been early broken and thrown out in the morning, by ſtriking againſt rocks which lay in its lot. The uſual preſents were made to the ſucceſsful ploughmen, and ſeveral to others who were unſucceſsful, on account of their different deſerts. A ſubſcription was raiſed to reward the uncommon merits of a fine girl about 14, daughter of a ploughman, who with admirable dexterity drove the oxen of the double plough.

At the Heting Agricultural Meeting, held on the 22d inſt. a very curious and uſeful invention was produced for effectually curing the *blaſt* (a diſorder occaſioned by too great repletion of ſucculent food) in oxen and ſheep. It is compoſed of ſtrong wire incloſed in leather, upwards of two yards long, and fitted at one end with a pewter, perforated oval nozzle about three inches long. Though very elaſtic, it is ſtiff enough to be introduced through the mouth into the ſtomach of the animal, from which the impriſoned air is enabled to eſcape, and by that means its life is preſerved. We truſt, as well from principles of humanity as expedience, that the uſe of this machine will ſuperſede the practice in Cheſhire, and other counties, of cutting a hole in the ſide of the animal to let out the air in complaints of this nature.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. William Bond, to Miſs E. Symes. Mr. Samuel Hewlet, to Miſs E. Somner, of Cheſter.

Mr. John Tomkins, of Shepton-Mallet, to Miſs Tewſbury, of Wincanton.

Mr. Robert Perks, of Monkton Combe, to Miſs Howell, of Beckington.

At Monckton, near Taunton, Mr. Downing Blake, of Holway, to Miſs Bruford, of Bath-pool.

Died.] At Bath, Mr. Scale, attorney. Mr. Bryant. Mrs. A. Hutchinſon. Richard Wynne, eſq. of Buckinghamſhire. In the prime of life, Mrs. Scudamore. Mr. Davis. Aged 86, Mrs. Rachel Whittick, who had been the greateſt part of her life one of the guides in the baths of this city. Mrs. Shepherd. Mrs. Daſh.

At Taunton, Miſs Bovet. Mr. Oatway.

At Martock, the Rev. Mr. Baker.

At Nempnett, Mr. Joſeph Warford, a wealthy farmer.

At Sidmouth, Miſs Cole.

At

At Widcomb, Mr. Gardner, Aged 35, Mr. Charles Lewis.

DEVONSHIRE.

At Cullumpton, seven houses were burnt down, occasioned by the firing of a rocket during the public rejoicing on account of the defeat of the French squadron destined to invade Ireland.

Married.] At Plymouth-dock, the Rev. R. Hughes, to Miss Escott.

The Rev. Mr. Small, of Axminster, to Miss Whitty.

Died.] At Exeter, aged 33, Mrs. E. Nahon, Mr. Hine, Mr. Phillip Tricsts, Miss Cooke.

At Exmouth, Mrs. Emlin Warnell.

At Plymouth, suddenly, Mrs. Nelson, wife of Mr. Nelson, banker.

At Dartmouth, Mr. T. Eales, postmaster.

At Tiverton, Mr. Hugh Sweetland.

At Dawlish, Mrs. Green, mother of Lady Colnbrook, and sister of the attorney-general of Ireland.

CORNWALL.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Oxenham, of Paul, near Penzance, to Miss Ann Nutcombe, youngest daughter of the Rev. Chancellor Nutcombe, of Exeter.

At Illuggon, William Gregory, esq. of the Wiltshire regiment, to Miss Kevill, of Trevenson.

Died.] George Hunt, esq. nephew of the Earl of Radnor, of the Roberts family, and many years member of parliament for Bodmyn, in this county.

At Penzance, in his 81st year, the Rev. William Tomkin.

SOUTH WALES.

The canal which was begun in 1794, from the sea at Swansea, to the Breconshire Hills at Hen Noyadd, is now finished, it extends 16 miles on an elevation of 372 feet, and has cost, exclusive of its rail roads, nearly 60,000l. It is terminated at each end by lime stone rocks, and by several strata of iron stone in the vicinity, of the best quality, and inexaustible as to quantity. The intermediate space of country abounds in every kind of coal and culm, from the hard stone coal used for malting purposes, and the coal used for iron coak, to the most bituminous and caking. The river Tawey (on whose banks the canal is made) with its brooks, form natural levels to all these veins of coal, culm, iron stone, and lime. The mines of the country running nearly east and west, and the river and canal nearly north and south, thereby intersect them. Several companies of great respectability, among whom are some late takers from Whitehaven and the vicinity of Coalbrook Dale, are become concerned therein. The trade of Swansea is considerably increased of late years—in 1768 the number of vessels were 694; in 1797, 1897, and the tonnage has increased from 30, 631, to 115,043, register measure which has this year received a still further increase. Very considerable works are also carrying on at this place, for deepening the outward harbour and extending the new pier, which is in great forwardness, and which was planned by the judicious Captain Huddard, of the Trinity House, with a view of large craft being introduced for the West India and foreign trade.

Died.] Lately, John Adams, esq. of Pembroke. This gentleman, who possessed a good fortune, was fond of the study of natural history, and employed much of his time in ranging along the sea shore and collecting shells, and other marine productions, being out a few days since, employed in his favourite amusement, and attempting to catch something which he saw, which happened to be out of his reach, he unfortunately fell into the sea, head foremost, and was drowned. He was a man of a most amiable disposition, and universally respected by the whole neighbourhood. It is remarkable, that he lost his life near to the very spot on which a natural son of his was drowned a few months ago, an event which we might naturally be supposed, would have made him more cautious. The branch of natural history which he principally studied was conchology. His collection of shells is very extensive, and he has written some papers on the subject, which appear in the Linnean Transactions.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] Lady Mary Douglass, daughter of the earl of Selkerk. This noble lord had, in 1794, eight children living, half of whom he has been deprived of in less than four years, Basil William Lord Daer, died in 1795. His next brother, who succeeded to the title of Lord Daer, died in 1757. The Hon. Alexander Douglas, another son, in 1796, and the above daughter.

At Kersiebank House, Miss Jemima French, second daughter of Lieutenant-colonel French, of the 102d regiment of foot.

At Yester House, Lord William Hay, fourth son of the Marquis of Tweedale.

Mr. James Rennie, merchant in Leith.

At Edinburgh, in his 81st year, Mr. William Sibbald. Mrs. Henrietta Nimmo, relict of the Rev. Mr. Nimmo, Minister of the gospel. Mr. Robertson. Aged 93, Mrs. Janet Pitcairn.

Aged 86, Mr. Ebenezer Oliphant. Edmund Lechmere, jun. esq. representative in the last parliament for the city of Worcester.

Mrr. William Leslie, writer to the signet. Miss Anne Campbell.

DEATHS ABROAD.

A few months since, at Carbonear in Newfoundland, Mrs. D. Grives, wife of Mr. Thomas Grives, of Poole: she was a woman of the most amiable and exemplary qualities, and displayed the greatest fortitude and resignation at the approach of the most painful event that awaits mortality. She left the world,

world at the early age of 23, and a few days ſubſequent to the birth of her firſt child.

At the ſame place, Mr. Thomas Pike, brother to the lady juſt mentioned, and formerly maſter of the ſhip North Briton, of Poole. Great goodneſs of heart, united to many perſonal and mental accompliſhments, had juſtly endeared him to an extenſive circle of friends in this country, and his departure from the world, in the meridian of life, has left on their minds an impreſſion of deep and laſting regret.

Lately, at New York, of that horrible ſcourge of humanity, the yellow fever, *Dr. E. H. Smith*, a moſt reſpectable phyſician of that city, one of the editors of the Medical Journal, and the intelligent writer of the biographical articles which have lately appeared in the Monthly Magazine. We underſtand this excellent man was cut off from a life of great uſefulneſs and activity, by the following melancholy circumſtance: An Italian phyſician, whoſe name we have not learnt, had made a voyage from Italy to America, under a notion that it might be in his power to ſtop the ravages of the yellow fever, if it again made its appearance in America. Soon after his arrival in New York, the diſeaſe began to ſhew itſelf in Philadelphia, to which city he inſtantly directed his courſe, and having made a great variety of unſucceſsful experiments, he returnrd in deſpair to New York. Scarcely had he arrived, before ſymptoms of the diſorder began to make its appearance on his own perſon, and his friend, Dr. Smith, generouſly reſolving to attend him during his illneſs, caught the diſeaſe of him alſo, and both the friends periſhed ſhortly after, the victims of their humanity! We intreat ſome of our American readers to enable us to pay a juſt tribute of reſpect to the virtues of both theſe gentlemen, as well as to thoſe of ſeveral other eminent characters, who have been carried off by the ſame unſparing diſeaſe.

In the courſe of laſt year, in the ci-devant Poland, the moſt laborious *literateur* in Europe, the poetical hiſtorian *Naruſcewicz*, ex-jeſuit, appointed hiſtoriographer by the king of Poland, of all the tranſactions relating to the firſt diviſion of Poland; this work, however, has never appeared. He publiſhed in the Poliſh language, "*The Hiſtory of the Poliſh Nation*," in ſix volumes, parts of which have been tranſlated into other languages; he has alſo left 360 volumes in manuſcript, which he had compoſed, or cauſed to be compoſed, by the order and at the expence of the king. Staniſlaus had loaded him with honours and favours.

At Vienna, May 16, of a violent cholic, which ſpeedily terminated in an inflammation of the bowel the Abbé Joſeph Hilariuse aulic counſellor of ſtate, director of the Imperial cabinet of coins, and profeſſor of antiquities and numiſmatics in the Imperial univerſity at Vienna. He was born on the 13th of January, 1737, at Enzesfeld, in Lower Auſtria, where his father had the management of the eſtate of Count Siezendorf. He was early diſtinguiſhed by his application to claſſical ſtudies, and moral character. On the 17th of October, 1751, he entered into the order of the jeſuits, at Vienna. He then purſued his ſtudy of the claſſics at Leoben, in Steyermark; and afterwards of philoſophy, mathematics, Greek, and Hebrew, at Grætz. After he had taught the elements of the Latin language for a time to the young nobility in the Imperial Thereſian Academy at Vienna, and poetry and eloquence at Steyer, in Upper Auſtria, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of theology. Having finiſhed his laſt probationary year at Judenburg, he taught grammar and rhetoric for four years in the univerſity of Vienna: but the weak ſtate of his health obliged him to give up this office, and he was appointed *præfectus rei numariæ*, in the college at Vienna. That he might render himſelf perfect in the knowledge of coins, he was ſent by the order to Rome, where he remained a twelvemonth. On his return he arranged the cabinet of coins at the court of Florence. The 2d of February, 1770, he renounced the vows of his order. When the order of jeſuits was diſſolved, he was appointed, by a decree of the court, profeſſor, and afterwards director of the Imperial cabinet of ancient coins. He was likewiſe dean of philoſophy and the fine arts. The office of teacher of numiſmatics he held for four and twenty years. He poſſeſſed a thorough knowledge both of ancient and modern languages, hiſtory, and every thing that could promote the chief object of his ſtudy. As teacher of poetry, he formed many excellent ſcholars, among whom the late John Baptiſt von Alxinger was diſtinguiſhed, with whom he maintained a cloſe intimacy till his death. All Europe has decided reſpecting the extenſive knowledge of Eckhel in numiſmatics. He had one of the cleareſt heads in the Auſtrian dominions, was a man of probity and irreproachable morals, a cheerful and pleaſant companion, beloved and deſervedly eſteemed in every ſocial circle. He died from home, at the houſe of a literary friend, the worthy Baron Locella, with whom he had been intimate many years, on account of their mutual love of claſſical literature; and whom he was accuſtomed to viſit almoſt every evening. His worthy and eſteemed friend, the Abbé Michael Denis, aulic counſellor, and firſt keeper of the Imperial library at Vienna, has dedicated a monumental inſcription to his memory.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

AMONG the various information contained in M. *Van Braam's* account of the Dutch embaſſy to Pekin*, it appears, that the principal officers of ſtate there are kept in great ignorance of the commercial tranſactions at Canton. As a proof of this, it is mentioned that the prime miniſter ſhewed the ambaſſador his watch, which was an Engliſh one of Arnold's make, and had coſt him only 375 livres, although it was evident that even in London, it had never been ſold for that ſum. In order to account for this, we are told that the Chineſe merchants, to pay their court to the Mandarins, and particularly to the Houpou or principal officer of the cuſtoms, who is a kind of God in their eyes, and who is charged by the Grandees of the empire to procure them European merchandize, part with commodities at a price inferior to their value, and give receipts accordingly, which are ſent to Pekin with the articles purchaſed: hence the Emperor and the great perſonages about the court are perfectly ignorant of the real price of things executed by the celebrated artiſts of Europe. It is evident, that this mode of dealing would be attended with much loſs to the merchants, had they not ſome means of reimburſing themſelves; but this is done from a fund ariſing from duties on the imports and exports of Canton, eſtabliſhed in 1779, in order to provide for a debt due to Britiſh merchants from three or four great Chineſe houſes which had failed. The tax having been impoſed for ten years only, and the motive of its creation being anſwered, it ſhould be diſcontinued; but the Mandarins and the merchants find it ſo admirably adapted to the above purpoſe, that it will probably remain a perpetual impoſition on the merchandize of Europeans, and thus the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, who at preſent engroſs almoſt the whole foreign trade of Canton, muſt contribute to the ſupport of a ſyſtem of corruption and intrigue to which we may probably in a great meaſure, aſcribe the failure of the object of Lord Macartney's late embaſſy.

The attention of the mercantile intereſt, is likely to be ſhortly engaged by ſome extenſive projects for opening new channels of trade, under the protection of commercial treaties with ſeveral foreign nations, which are ſaid to be at preſent in contemplation, an under which aſſiſtance is to be given them in *Britiſh manufactures*. We defer any obſervations on this principle, till the mode of its intended application is more certainly known.

There has been no material alteration in the ſtate of foreign trade, or in any of our home manufactures.

The *Norwich* manufactory has felt the effects of the war more ſeverely than moſt others, and was by no means in a ſtate to encounter the checks which the loſs or change of foreign markets gives to a manufacture depending greatly on them, from having been on the decline for ſome time before the commencement of the war. This city muſt anxiouſly look for the return of peace, with the hope of ſeeing the former channels of its trade once more opened, and hearing again the ſound of thoſe looms, which now "are all ſtopped in one ſhed." In the mean time, ſome laudable attempts have been made to introduce the manufacture of *new* articles: of theſe, none have done more credit, or brought more profit to the ingenious inventor, than the *Shawls* made in imitation of thoſe from India. This ſuperb article of dreſs, which at firſt decorated the ſhoulders of only the great and wealthy, has by degrees deſcended amongſt the crowd; and for five ſhillings the chambermaid may now be as gaudily capariſoned as an Indian Princeſs. It is computed, that ſome thouſands of dozens of them are made every week; the embroidering of which employs a prodigious number of young women.—We have been favoured with an intereſting account of this manufactory which will appear in our next number.

The Watch making buſineſs is beginning to recover from the ſtagnation into which it was thrown by the late tax, but the effects of it will probably continue to be felt in a leſs degree for ſome years to come.

It ſeems a ſingular circumſtance, that the ingenuity of our artiſts ſhould not have enabled them to equal the Italians, in the ſimple article of ſtrings for violins, violoncellos, &c. The great ſcarcity of foreign ſtrings, and the inferior quality of thoſe which are to be had, has produced a neceſſity of attempting to ſubſtitute thoſe of Engliſh manufacture; which upon trial give a tolerable tone, but will not ſtand. As workmen from Italy have been employed, there can be little doubt that we have the right method of making them, and it remains to be aſcertained, whether the defect may not be remedied by ſome mode of preparing the material.

Mahogany and other foreign woods, are five or ſix times dearer than they were previous to the war, from the ſmall quantity now imported.

The plans for improving the port of London, propoſed by the merchants and by the corporation, will be ſhortly brought forward again in parliament. In the mean time, a new mode of obtaining the deſired object of more extenſive accommodation for the increaſing trade of the port has been ſuggeſted, by an alteration of London Bridge, which it is ſaid would be attended, with much leſs expence, and might be accompliſhed within a ſhorter period than the intended docks. The variation conſiſts of one principal or center arch, to be formed of iron, 100 feet

* See the Tranſlation of it, juſt publiſhed by R. Phillips.

feet from high water line to the crown of the arch, and describing a span of 300 feet; with two large shore arches of 80 feet span, as near to the butment of each shore as advisable, for keeping deep water along side of the present below Bridge quays. From the considerable increase in the height of the Bridge which this would occasion, there would be a necessity for several dry arches on each shore, which on the north side would be attended with the advantage of reducing the declivity of Fish-street hill, but on the Southwark side the arches must be carried a considerable way, or the descent would be too great. It is proposed to convert these dry arches into warehouses, but such an elevation of the highway would be a great disadvantage to the houses at present standing on that side of the bridge.

Coals, an article of so much necessity at this season of the year, have risen very considerably. The following were the prices on the 33d. instant.

Walls End	51s.	Bourn Moor	46s.
Heaton Main	50s. 6d.	Wylam	46s.
Hebburn	50s. 6d.	Sheriff hill	46s.

The Public Funds have experienced a very considerable fluctuation in price during the last month. *Consols* have been as high as 58, and are this day the 26th Nov. as low as 53⅛. The very great demand for *Stock* at the beginning of the month, by persons providing for the redemption of their Land Tax was the chief cause of the elevation of the *Stocks*; and for the present, that demand has considerably diminished. Respecting the eventual operation of the sale of the Land Tax upon the funds, the best judges appear to be divided in opinion.

BANK STOCK on 7th Nov. was 144, and has since gradually fallen to 134¼, which was the price on the 24th ult.

FIVE PER CENT ANNUITES on 29th last month were at 81⅞, rose on 7th ult. to 87, and were on 24th ult. at 81.

FOUR PER CENT ANNUITES were on 29th last month at 67 3-8ths, rose on the 7th of Nov. to 71⅛, and were on the 24th ult. at 66.

THREE PER CENT CONSOLS were on the 29th of October at 54 7-8ths rose on 7th of Nov. to 58, fell on 7th to 57⅛, on 16th to 54 7-8ths. again 20th to 53 7-8ths. and on 24th to 53 5-8ths.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE state of the weather since our last, has continued favourable for the different winter crops; and we believe, that almost every bushel of wheat intended to be sown in Autumn, is now committed to the soil. The operations of the plough in preparing the fallows for the February and March sowings, in the ensuing year, have also been continued without interruptions; and much land has been thus prepared. The wheats that are come up in general, look well. One of our reporters from Scotland observes, that "in no season during these fourteen years last past, have agricultural matters gone on more prosperously than in the present" and that with many farmers, little remains to be performed till next spring in the particular of ploughing."

Turnips for the most part are luxuriant, though the late sown crops do not on the whole, turn out so favourably as might have been expected. This is mostly the case, however, in such soils as are very dry: in the northern parts of the kingdom, they are beginning to rise in price very considerably; this is probably, in part, owing to the cheapness of sheep at present in Scotland, compared with what they were in the beginning of the season.

In thrashing out the different sorts of grain, we find the produce in general to correspond with the statement in our last report.

Wheat in some points, seems at present to have a somewhat brisker sale. Little barley has yet been sold. GRAIN. WHEAT averages 47s. 10d. BARLEY 29s. OATS 19s. 10d.

Potatoes are mostly we believe a good and pretty plentiful crop, and the prices of them rather low.

CATTLE. The lean and in many places the fat too, have been getting lower in their prices. Beef sells in Smithfield from 2s. 8d. to 3s. 8d. per stone of 8lb.—At St. Faith's fair, in Norfolk, they averaged 5s. 6d. a stone. Beasts were very abundant notwithstanding: but the dealers saw plentiful crops of turnips, and they know that farmers must feed them off.

HORSES. Much as in our last.

HOGS. Still continue low.

HAY averages, in St. James's, Market, 2l. 12s

STRAW in ditto, 1l. 6s.

MUTTON sells at Smithfield from 2s. to 3s.

HOPPS. BAGS 9l. 9s. to 10l. 16s. POCKETS 9l. 9s. to 11l. 15s. per cwt.

On the 15th of January will be published the Supplement as usual.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XXXIX.] FOR DECEMBER, 1798. [VOL. VI.

On the twelfth day of January will positively be published, price One Shilling, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *to the Sixth Volume of the* MONTHLY MAGAZINE, *containing the following truly interesting and valuable articles; viz.—A comprehensive Retrospect of the Progress of* BRITISH LITERATURE *during the last six Months—similar Retrospects of* GERMAN, FRENCH, SPANISH, *and* PORTUGUESE LITERATURE, *consisting of Information entirely New and Original—&c. &c.; with* INDEXES, TITLE, *&c.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Author of a publication, in two vols. entitled "Literary Memoirs of living Authors of Great Britain," has, under the name of DR. PRIESTLEY, assigned a reason for that gentleman's leaving England, which no one else, I apprehend, has ventured to bring forward. Speaking of the doctor's settlement at Hackney, after the riots at Birmingham, he adds: "his misfortunes had not cured him of his political phrensy, and his conduct being at length marked by government, a polite intimation was given him to leave the country. Upon this he emigrated to America, and settled at Northumberland town."

As even *anonymous* narratives, especially when they meet the dispositions of the ignorant and prejudiced, gain credit, it may be worth while to call on the authors to establish the truth of them, by giving their names to the public, and by producing the evidence on which their assertions are advanced. With this view, I beg leave, through the channel of your miscellany, to observe concerning the author of this account of the ground of Dr. PRIESTLEY's emigration, that there lies upon *Him*, an obligation to do this: or, candidly to retract his assertion. At present his account of the matter stands wholly *unsupported*: and labours under the suspicion of being, if not an invention, yet a gross misrepresentation, and injurious surmise, though not of the author of the "Memoirs," yet of some one to whom he has been too credulous.

It is *injurious* to the name of Dr. PRIESTLEY, for it represents him as flying, or rather as *sneaking* away from this country to avoid a prosecution, it is to be supposed for *sedition* or *treason*; for which it intimates government had grounds, but, in great tenderness to so celebrated a character, would not bring forward the charge.

The Author seems not to be aware that such intimations are contradicted by the open and frank conduct which Dr. PRIESTLEY observed, instantly on his coming to London, after the riots; by having it signified to the king's ministers, that he was there and ready, if they thought proper, to be interrogated on the subject of the riots. But no notice was taken of the message. He seems not to be aware that his assertion is contradicted by the candid and ingenuous detail of his reasons for leaving England, which the doctor himself gave to the public. And, while he imputes a "political phrensy" to the doctor, he seems not to be aware, that the views he has himself exhibited of the course of the doctor's studies and the long list of his publications, which he has given, virtually contradicts the imputation; for they show how little *politics* of any kind had been Dr. PRIESTLEY's object. It is worthy of attention, in this connection, that not one publication, that had a *political* aspect, came from his pen, after his settlement at Hackney. And the Author of the "Memoirs" may with propriety be called upon to alledge *one* instance of the doctor's behaviour, which, even in his own opinion, could criminate him in the eye of that government, which he tells us "marked his conduct." It may, indeed, be concluded from the whole strain in which the author speaks of the doctor and his writings, that he is not acquainted with either:- but has formed his judgment of both from common report and vulgar prejudice: which, in different instances, I have found to be the case with those who have been disposed to inveigh most violently against the one or the other.

These remarks might be sufficient to

confute the aſſertion of this anonymous author. But I will venture a ſtep further in this argument: and though I would hope that the author has not been guilty of a *deſigned* miſrepreſentation, but has been miſled, I aver, on the authority of thoſe who beſt knew Dr. PRIESTLEY and every thing concerning him, that the aſſertion he has ſo invidiouſly and raſhly made without producing any evidence of it, is NOT TRUE.

I am, Sir, your conſtant Reader.

JOSHUA TOULMIN.

Taunton, Oct. 27, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

EITHER by my miſtake or by an omiſſion of the printer, a contradiction appears in the remarks I ſent on the appearance of *Venus* and the *Moon*. I only meant to ſay, the *Moon*, ſo near the conjunction, had no phaſe diſcernible to the naked eye (at leaſt to mine) the very ſmall illuminated portion of her diſk appearing like a radiant point.

It may intereſt ſome of your readers, to be informed that *ſpots* are now again viſible on the *ſun*. They are approaching its centre. There are two large and well defined, the ſmaller of which is very round. Near the larger is a conſiderable number of ſmall granular ſpots. I ſaw them on the 21ſt in the afternoon. They had been obſerved the day before.

May I be allowed to remark on an uſe, which appears to be ſtealing into the *French* language of making *Planete*, *Comete*, and ſuch words, feminine nouns, contrary to analogy and to etymology, conſidering them as immediately derived from the *Greek*; beſide, though we are uſed to it in *ſhips* of *war*, there is no great elegance in making the male deities of the Pagan mythology migrate into a female appellation. This ill ſuits *Mars*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn*: And with reſpect to the only planet in the ſyſtem (except our moon) where it *is* proper that the feminine perſonification ſhould be retained, it is eaſy to avoid the word *Planete*.

When *Boyer* wrote, *Planette* was the orthography; and this almoſt compelled the word to be conſtrued with a feminine adjective: ſtill, as he very juſtly obſerved, *aſtronomers* employed it as a maſculine ſubſtantive. And indeed, if they had not, there would have been a ſtrange confuſion, beſide the other objections, in paſſing from aſtronomical papers in the *French* language to thoſe of *Halley* and *Newton* in the *Latin*. At preſent, when the right ſpelling and pronunciation is reſtored, there is no more neceſſity to conſider theſe nouns as feminine, and ſcarcely more propriety, than in making *Athlete* ſo. I remain your's ſincerely,

CAPEL LOFFT.

November 23, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME valuable pages of your magazine have been applied in pointing out the plagiariſms and imitations of authors; and whilſt they adminiſter preſent amuſement to your readers, will doubtleſs contribute to abridge the labours of future editors. Allow me then to offer a ſmall contribution of this kind, and to hope that as ſimilar diſcoveries occur, they may not be deemed unworthy of inſertion. There is a celebrated paſſage in one of biſhop Atterbury's letters to Pope, that has gained many admirers, and certainly not without reaſon, as a beautiful ſpecimen of climax; it is as follows:—"What is every year of a wiſe man's life but a cenſure or critic on the paſt? Thoſe, whoſe date is the ſhorteſt, live long enough to laugh at one half of it: *the boy deſpiſes the infant, the man the boy, the philoſopher both, and the chriſtian all.*" In Sir Henry Blunt's *Voyage to the Levant*, the eighth edition of which was printed in 1671, he ſays, "thus of old, the Egyptians deſpiſed the Grecians, they, the Romans; the Romans all the world; and at this day, the Papiſts us; the Jews them; the Mahometans all." p. 142. If this be coincidence, it will be allowed to be ſingularly ſtriking.—Again; in a pamphlet entitled "*A Young Man's Reaſons for marrying an Old Woman*," the date of which I cannot at preſent furniſh, though I think it poſterior to Atterbury, is this paſſage "the body may quickly fail the mind, the mind the deſire, the deſire the ſatisfaction, and all the man."

Be pleaſed, in the next place, to compare the following lines of Otway's Orphan, at the end of Act III.,

What mighty ills have not been done by woman?
Who was't betray'd the capitol? a woman.
Who loſt Mark Antony the world? a woman.
Who was the cauſe of a long ten years war,
And laid at laſt old Troy in aſhes? woman.
Deſtructive, damnable, deceitful woman.
Woman to man firſt as a bleſſing giv'n,
When innocence and love were in their prime

Happy

Happy a while in Paradise they lay,
But quickly woman long'd to go astray;
Some foolish new adventure needs must prove,
And the first devil she saw, she chang'd her love:
To his temptations lewdly she inclin'd
Her soul, and for an apple damn'd mankind.

with this passage in "*The New Metamorphosis, or Pleasant Transformation of the Golden Ass of L. Apuleius of Madaura.*" Book iv. chap. 7. "Where sprung the ten years war of Troy, but from Helen? Whence the expulsion of the Roman kings, but the pride and cruelty of Tullia? Who betray'd the secret of Sampson's strength but Dalilah? Rebecca deceived her husband; Hippodamia her father; Deianira destroyed Hercules by her gift, whom all the labours of Hercules could not overcome; Scylla betray'd her own father; Briseis drew Achilles out of the field; and Eve all mankind out of Paradise."

Compare also his description of an old hag in the same play:

Through a close lane as I pursued my journey,
And meditated on the last night's vision,
I spy'd a wrinkled hag, with age grown double,
Picking dry sticks, and mumbling to herself;
Her eyes with scalding rheum were gall'd and red;
Cold palsy shook her head, her hands seem'd wither'd,
And on her crooked shoulders had she wrapt
The tatter'd remnant of an old strip'd hanging,
Which serv'd to keep her carcase from the cold;
So there was nothing of a piece about her:
Her lower weeds were all o'er coarsely patch'd
With diff'rent colour'd rags, black, red, white, yellow,
And seem'd to speak variety of wretchedness."

with this of the witch in Book II. chap. 10. of the above-mentioned work "she seem'd with age and weakness bent almost double; her head and her arms trembled with the palsey; from her eyes there fell a salt rheum that had eaten gutters down her cheeks, while her mounting shoulders, in an irregular orb, overlooking her head, seemed a burthen too great for legs so feeble to support" And a little after "the wretched appearance of my hostess, all patches and rags."———

The first edition of this work was printed in 1708, long after the Orphan had appeared. It professes to be a translation from the Italian of Carlo Monte Socio, fellow of the academy of Humoristi, in Rome; but this is apparently a *nom de guerre*, and I should be obliged by any further information concerning it. Otway might have seen it in Italian. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE new measure of finance which is about to be adopted, must no doubt excite very general attention, and opinions will probably differ considerably, both in regard to the principle and the mode of its application, though much less in respect to the former than the latter. It is a maxim not to be disputed, that every member of a state ought to contribute to its support and defence in proportion to his ability; but income is not, in all cases, a fair criterion of this ability, though in general it may be thought sufficiently so for the purpose of taxation: whether it is a principle adapted to the present circumstances of the country, is almost unnecessary to inquire, as it will probably be soon determined by experiment.

It would very soon derange the finances of the most flourishing nation that ever existed, if taxes of the enormous magnitude of that now proposed were imposed without a certainty that their efficient produce would at any rate not be much short of the sum estimated; and how far a tax agrees with the estimate, is to be found not from the nominal produce of such particular tax, but from a comparison of the other branches of the public revenue, and the increase of the general revenue beyond its amount previous to the imposition of the new tax. Whether this country can pay an additional tax of ten millions per annum, is not to be ascertained by merely shewing that this sum is a tenth part of the general income, but by deducting the very great part of this income, which is already absorbed by taxes, and shewing not only that out of the remainder the people will pay this sum without being guilty of perjury or resistance, but that this remainder actually affords such a surplus beyond what is absolutely necessary for procuring what are generally considered as the necessaries and comforts of social life. In order to believe that this is the case, we must admit that the people of this country at present lay by, or add to their stock, at least ten millions every year; and if such an accumulating surplus is taken from individuals into the unproductive hands of government, it must surely greatly check, if not put an entire stop to the increase of our national wealth. But I apprehend few persons will suppose that a surplus to this amount actually exists, in which case, it is evident that the new tax can only be paid by a retrenchment of some part of the present expenditure of individuals, and consequently

conſequently the exiſting taxes, the moſt productive of which are thoſe on articles which are the principal objects of this expenditure, muſt fall ſhort of their preſent amount. Indeed, in the preſent ſtate of things, it ſeems hardly poſſible to deviſe a tax of conſiderable amount which would not materially affect ſome of thoſe already exiſting.

The principal motives that have induced ſo many perſons of reſpectability to evade either wholly or partially, the late increaſed rate of the aſſeſſed taxes, have been either a diſapprobation of the cauſe for which the money is raiſed, or a conviction of the abſolute neceſſity of endeavouring to reſtrain the increaſing amount of their taxes within the limits of ſuch a portion of their income as will not compel them to relinquiſh the comforts to which they have been accuſtomed; and with reſpect to the tax juſt mentioned, I believe the latter motive has been by far the moſt general. If then ſuch perſons, and in general, all who live nearly to the extent of their income, are compelled to give up a tenth part of it for the uſe of government, they have no other choice, but to find ſome method of diminiſhing the taxes they before paid, or to ſubmit to the humiliation of placing themſelves a degree lower in the ſcale of ſociety.

Whether a tax upon income is, or is not, under our preſent circumſtances, likely to be productive to the amount eſtimated, nothing can be more obvious than the partiality of taking the ſame proportion from different amounts of income. A tenth of the income of a man who has a family to ſupport with 200l. a year, muſt deprive him, if not of ſome of the actual neceſſaries of life, at leaſt of thoſe things which cuſtom and opinion have rendered almoſt as important to him; while a tenth taken from a man poſſeſſing 10,000l. per annum, cannot poſſibly intrench in the leaſt degree upon the neceſſaries of life, nor probably upon any of his enjoyments, except the gratifications of avarice or vanity. It ſeems, indeed, that the poor contribute to the very utmoſt extent of their ability in the taxes on articles of conſumption; and the preſent meaſure will, in general, bring the middle claſs to the ſame point: there will then remain no other mode of increaſing the internal revenue than by compelling the rich to contribute their juſt proportion, by a rate increaſing with the amount of their income. The reaſons why the latter have been hitherto favoured, and which have thus prevented the adoption of an equitable ſyſtem of taxation, are too notorious to need mention.

Dec. 8, 1798. I. I. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to avail myſelf of your Magazine, to ſolicit ſome information relative to the culture of the COLEWORT, as I am led to believe it may (as well as the *coleſeed*) be found very beneficial on wet dirty land, where it is not poſſible to cultivate the turnip to any advantage. I ſhould be glad to know where to procure the ſeed—the beſt time for ſowing—its management when up—and the proper time of uſing it. It is mentioned in the "*Mid Lothian Report*," as requiring "but little manure, and leſs attention than cabbages; not ſo liable to be hurt by froſt; and cattle are very fond of them." By *cattle*, is it meant only great ſtock, or either *ſheep* or cattle? I ſhall be glad alſo to have the ſame queries anſwered reſpecting *rape*, alſo noticed (indeed very highly ſpoken of) in the ſame report.

Your correſpondent, I. E. page 259, in the Magazine for October, notices the great effect of ſea-weed laid on ground immediately after mowing, in a crude ſtate. I have noticed at Yarmouth, immediately after a violent eaſt wind, that a ſimilar effect has been produced by the ſand drifted up from the ſea ſhore on the graſs. I am, Sir, your obedient ſervant,

Bedford, Nov. 1798. G. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I am informed, that a public preacher before the univerſity of Cambridge, lately aſſerted that the celebrated paſſage relative to *the three witneſſes* had been recently demonſtrated to be genuine. If this aſſertion proceeded neither from folly, impudence, nor ignorance, for the ſake of truth, I call upon him to ſhew where the boaſted demonſtration may be found. That this verſe was a miſerable forgery, it is underſtood the great Bentley ſatisfactorily evinced, in his *clerum* delivered from the ſame pulpit, on taking his doctor's degree. What Porſon, Papelbaum, and Marſh have written on this ſubject, ſhould conſign it for ever to its own place; and what Biſhop Lowth thought of any one who ſhould ſet himſelf to defend it, before either of the laſt *three* had written, the annexed citation will ſhew:

"Habemus,

" Habemus in theologia rabulas quoſdam, in magiſtri alicujus verba juratos: nihil eſt tam abſurdum, quod illi, ſi res et occaſio ferat, non parati ſint defendere. Sed neminem credo jam apud nos eſſe, in Critica Sacra paulum modo verſatum, et *cui ſanum ſit ſinciput*, qui pro ſinceritate commatis 7mi 1 Joh. v. propugnare velit."

This paſſage is cited from a letter to Michaelis in his " *Literariſcher Briefwechſel*," part ſecond, p. 428; a collection abounding with curious information, and, amongſt the reſt, an anecdote of Handel, who informed the late Sir John Pringle, that he was indebted to Luther's Pſalm tunes for many paſſages introduced by him into his oratorios. I am, Sir, your conſtant reader, AN OLD CANTAB.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

ARTHUR YOUNG, in his " *Six Weeks Tour*," after preſenting his readers with a table of the average price of labour in agriculture from 20 miles round London to the diſtance of 170 miles, makes the following remarks (page 325), " You ſee, Sir, by theſe tables, that the influence of the capital, in raiſing the price of labour, is prodigious; the difference between the extremes being no leſs than 4s. 6d. or *nearly three-fourths of the loweſt country price*: nor can the leaſt reaſon be given for this. At London the bread is ate as cheap as any where, and meat only one penny per pound dearer than the cheapeſt part of the county: the price of proviſions therefore has nothing to do with labour." Nothing, in my opinion, can be more fallacious than this ſtatement. In the firſt place butter, which is an article conſumed by the labouring poor in the remote and frugal parts of the country, as well as in the luxurious neighbourhood of the metropolis, is totally omitted in this general recapitulation, although his own tables (page 310) prove the difference in this article to be *nearly three-fourths of the loweſt country price*. Firing alſo is put out of the account, although it appears from another of the ſaid tables (page 319), that in Glamorganſhire (his greateſt given diſtance) as many coals as ſix oxen can draw may be had for little more than the price of three buſhels in the neighbourhood of London: and although it is known, that in many of the diſtant provinces, firing is to be procured by the poor cottager for no other expence than the time and labour of cutting or digging it. There is alſo a fallacy in taking the *medium price of butchers meat*, as the baſis of his concluſion, ſince veal, ſo dear an article in the neighbourhood of London, is to be purchaſed in the ſcattered neighbourhoods of remote parts of the country, at about half the price of beef or mutton, i. e. about one-third of the medium price of meat about London. Bread, alſo, about London, *muſt* be purchaſed at the baker's ſhops; and accordingly at the ſame price as in London: but in diſtant parts the labourer does not buy his bread at thoſe bakers' ſhops, in towns, where A. YOUNG procured his information as to the price. He buys the wheat, gets it ground, ſells the bran at a good price, has his bread made and baked at home, and has therefore ſeveral advantages over thoſe who live in the populous neighbourhood of London. In ſhort, if I had leiſure at this time to purſue the calculation, I think I could make it ſufficiently apparent, that the wages near London are not out of proportion, and that the condition of the peaſantry in Glamorganſhire and thoſe other parts of Wales, and remote parts of England which I am acquainted with, is not worſe (though all are bad enough) than that of their ſuppoſed luxurious and enviable fellow-labourers within 20 miles of the metropolis.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE communication of P. C. in his remarks on C. P. page 335, on the curious inveſtigation of the Lord's Supper, is very intereſting, ſince it tends to prove, that the Editor of " *Calmet's Dictionary*," whoever he may be, has, in ſome reſpect, adopted the ſame idea as is thrown out in VAURIEN: it is not, however, probable, that either this Editor, or the writer of Vaurien, are at all acquainted with each others works. It merits obſervation, that the *cuſtom*, noticed under the article EATING in " *Calmet's Dictionary*," tranſcribed by P. C. and on which the Editor founds his idea, is NOT *the Keeduſh*, or Jewiſh rite, deſcribed by the author of Vaurien, but merely the *grace after meals*, practiſed in that form by the Jews. It bears a great reſemblance, and chiefly differs in this, that it is uſed *after* meals *daily*, and that the *bread* is not *diſtributed* in morſels, as is now done in the *ſacrament*. The *keeduſh* is exactly the SACRAMENT, and is only practiſed on the evenings of the ſabbath, and other feſtivals.

I am as little delighted with theological diſcuſſions as yourſelf; but this correction, or rather explanation, ſeems very neceſſary for the proper underſtanding of this curious topic.

Dec. 10, 1798. B. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DESIROUS to give your correspondent A. B. C. the information he wishes for on the subject of horse-chesnuts, I have looked through the "*Etudes de la Nature*," of the ingenious St. Pierre, for a passage which I am confident I met with in that work, and though I have not succeeded in finding it, yet I think my memory will enable me to give him its substance. Walking one day in the park of Versailles, he observed the cows greedily eating the horse-chesnuts as they fell from the trees; this surprised him very much, as in all the ingenious enquires he had heard of, as to the use of that nut, he had understood that it was taken for granted, to be rejected as food, by all domestic animals. Upon questioning the cow-keepers upon the subject, they answered him, that it was not only a favourite food with the cows, but also supplied them with more milk than any other they were acquainted with.

As to the value of the wood, I can say nothing from my own observation, but I have heard that it is more capable of resisting water than that of any other tree. If this be found true, it might be converted to many useful purposes, particularly that of making the wooden-soled shoes so much used in the northern parts of England. Your's, &c,

Bath, Sept. 11, 1798. C. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING that your interesting and valuable Magazine is devoted to topics of real and extensive utility, I am induced to offer for your insertion a few remarks on the subject of oral impediment, in order to evince the necessity of attending to the earliest indications of so great an inconvenience.

In the course of my practice I have almost constantly been successful in a speedy removal of every defect of this nature, when the case has not been too long neglected: but after inattention in childhood, have generally found that the organs had acquired an obduracy of obstruction which increased the difficulty, and retarded the cure.

From the necessity of early education, children labouring under defective utterance are generally sent to school in common with others, where, from the want of a constant attention to their misfortune, together with the utter incapacity of their teachers to properly treat their case, the evil not only daily acquires new strength, but soon forms a powerful obstacle to that literal and scientific improvement for which they have been placed from home.

The instruments of speech, like the joints of the limbs, become every day less flexible, and if not liberated and brought into proper action as early as possible, are in danger of assuming a stiffness and non-elasticity like that which frequently discovers itself in the fingers of late beginners on the piano-forte, or any other musical instrument. But I would further remark, that even if the lingual organs did not acquire some degree of rigidity by age, ill habits, and continued obstruction, still the particular exercises necessary to the removal of impeded utterance would always be more effectual, and of quicker operation with the juvenile pupil than with the adult. That season of mental aptitude, easy submission, and freedom from foreign thoughts and cares, on which we so much depend for improvement in the one case, is equally favourable to success in the other.

Parents are too apt to flatter themselves with the expectation of the removal of this inconvenience, without the assistance of art; and to suppose that a defect which appears to them but the result of a careless habit, will find a remedy in unaided nature; and trusting to this fallacious hope, expose their offspring to the danger of never enjoying, in perfection, one of the most important of human blessings.

My confidence, Sir, in the truth of these observations, not being founded on my own practice alone, but in that of my father and grandfather, I am the more induced to press them on the attention of your numerous readers: wishing, however, at the same time, to have it understood, that impediments in speech are not rendered *irremediable* by the neglect of which I have been speaking, but that they generally become less manageable, slower of removal, and frequently supersede that perfect freedom and volubility which an earlier attention might have insured. Indeed, I have met with instances in middle aged persons, of an easy, and even a speedy recovery of their utterance, but it is not often that the delicate mechanism of which a fluent pronunciation depends, retains its ductility so long. And in a case where so much may be effected by timely attention, and such trouble and danger incurred by neglect, not to delay the remedy is obviously the highest interest of the individual, and a benefit to society. I am, Sir, respectfully your's, &c.

China-Terrace,
Vauxhall Road, PRISCILLA BUSBY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS ſurprized at peruſing in your Magazine of laſt month a letter from Mr. Wood of Shrewſbury, complaining of the ſeverity with which, in my "*Diſſertation on Pariſh Workhouſes*," lately publiſhed at the requeſt of the Society for the promotion of the arts, manufactures, and commerce, I have pointed out what appeared to me two important errors in his "*Account of the Houſe of Induſtry at Shrewſbury*" and, by way of retaliation, accuſing me likewiſe of an error equal in magnitude to either of his own.

In noticing theſe inaccuracies I did not mean to be ſevere; nor can I, even now, trace any ſeverity upon a re-peruſal of the objectionable paragraph. Mr. Wood's pamphlet, I have uniformly acknowledged, is poſſeſſed of much general merit; and it by no means requires the feeble aſſiſtance of my commendation to induce the public to value it as it deſerves. It is impoſſible, however, to peruſe this pamphlet with minute attention without deducing the extraordinary concluſion, that the poor at Shrewſbury are ſupported upon terms incomparably lower than they can be in any other part of this kingdom, where a diet equally liberal is allowed; and that their mortality during the firſt month of infancy, is contradictory to the eſtabliſhed laws of nature, and inconceivably leſs than what occurs in any other part of the world: for, we are told, that out of ninety-one children born in the Houſe of Induſtry at the time of Mr. Wood's writing, not one had died within the firſt month from its birth. I am not the firſt perſon who has been aſtoniſhed at this extraordinary aſſertion; and I only repeated what the Rev. Mr. Howlett had long before ſuſpected, when I took the liberty of doubting whether ſome miſtake had not ariſen in the ſtatement, from the deaths of ſome infants having been omitted to be regiſtered by the ſecretary. To render this doubt the more probable I ſtated, from authorities to which I duly referred, a ſhort eſtimation of the comparative mortality of infants in many other places. In the Pays de Vaud, in Switzerland, the healthieſt country in Europe, if not in the world, the proportion of infants dying within the firſt month, I obſerved, is one in fifty: in the ſouthern provinces of France rather more than one in fifty: in the generality of houſes of Induſtry in Norfolk and Suffolk, one in between ſix and ſeven; and in the London work-houſes one in five: And yet in the *houſe of Induſtry* at Shrewſbury, out of *ninety one* children forming the *total number* born there at the time of Mr. Wood's writing, *not an individual*, we are told, had periſhed within this moſt fatal period!!! In every other ſtage of life, from one month to maturity, from maturity to old age, the mortality evinced is in no inſtance outrageous to general expectation, and experience: and, although Mr. Wood appears hurt at my having adopted the term "*miraculous*," I cannot avoid repeating, that if the above be actually true, "it is a circumſtance ſo inconſiſtent with what is related of the proportional mortality of the poor at the ſame place in every other ſtage of life, an event ſo totally repugnant to the common laws of nature in every place, that it can *ſcarcely be ſuppoſed* to occur but by a *miraculous* interpoſition of Providence in favour of the Shrewſbury inſtitution."

But Mr. Wood himſelf ſeems, at length, aſtoniſhed at the exiſtence of ſo marvellous a phenomenon; and although, when queſtioned upon this ſubject by Mr. Howlett, he declared (ſee p. 85 of his pamphlet) that "he could not, *upon the ſtricteſt enquiry*, find any miſtake;" he now confeſſes the probability of his error, and aſſerts, that "it is very poſſible the ſecretary may have omitted regiſtering *one* or *more* deaths." It would have been more ſatisfactory ſtill, however, if he had favoured us in his letter with a ſtatement of the mortality that has occurred within the ſame period of infancy ſince the publication of this truly extraordinary account.

But I paſs on to the conſideration of the other inaccuracy which I noticed, and which Mr. Wood is yet deſirous of juſtifying: that, I mean, relating to the inconceivable and altogether unrivalled cheapneſs with which the poor in the Shrewſbury Houſe of Induſtry are ſaid to be provided with, a very judicious and liberal diet; and which is ſtill ſtated at the very low rate of 1s. 6½d. for each weekly. Perſuaded as I was that the diet here allowed, could not poſſibly be purchaſed at the price thus ſpecified, I endeavoured to calculate from Mr. Wood's own ſtatement of the aggregate *number* of reſident paupers, and the aggregate *amount* which they annually coſt for proviſions, what muſt neceſſarily, and numerically be the weekly expence of each. In doing this, however, I found no ſmall degree of difficulty, for there is no one year in which both theſe very uſeful data make any appearance together. Thus, for the year 1790 the average *number* of poor is aſſerted, but not the *expence* for proviſions; while, on the contrary, for the year 1794, we have a table for the

expence

expence of provisions, but no statement of the *number of poor* who were supported by them; and for the intermediate years we have no statement for the one or the other. I had a right to presume, however, that in the year 1794 the number of poor was diminished below what they amounted to in 1790, and, indeed, that they were diminishing annually. Mr. Wood had himself specified them to have diminished at least ten from 1789 to 1790; being in the former year 350, in the latter 340. "It is natural to suppose, I observed, that the prudent regulations adopted by the directors at Shrewsbury, will occasion, every year, a diminution in the number of dependant paupers, in the same manner that similar regulations have been attended with similar beneficial effects at Norwich, and at Hamburgh. At the latter place, this diminution has, for the last seven years, amounted, upon the average, to an *hundred families* per annum; and, at the former, from 1789 to 1792, to *more than an hundred persons* annually." This mode of reasoning, indeed, Mr. Wood now chuses to brand with the appellation of "*unfounded presumption*"; but whether it be *presumption* in him thus to term it, or in me thus to reason, I leave with the public to decide for us. "*It so happened, indeed*, says Mr. Wood, that at Norwich there were 300 fewer in 1792 than in 1789:" it certainly did *so happen*; and it *happened* likewise, that the number of paupers at Norwich had been regularly diminishing every year for the five years preceding 1792. "Allowing, however, I continued, the number of poor at Shrewsbury to have been precisely the same this year as four years before, viz. 340; and that this annual expence of provisions amounted to the sum actually specified of 1782l. 8s 9d. even on this calculation, the weekly expence of provisions arises to upwards of 2s. per head." I am now, however, informed by Mr. Wood's letter inserted in your last Magazine, that, owing to some accidental cause, the number of poor in the year 1794, instead of diminishing or even remaining the same, had *increased* from 340 to 364: and Mr. Wood exults at the misconception into which his profound silence upon this subject had very naturally led me; and now attempts once more to state the certainty with which the poor are maintained at the weekly rate of 1s. 6d½ for each. But Mr. Wood's error, though not so enormous, is now rendered more palpable, and conspicuous than before. For as the table in his pamphlet states that there was actually expended in provisions this year for those 364 paupers no less a sum than 1782l. 8s. 9d. a little numerical calculation will demonstrate incontestibly that each pauper must have cost in round numbers 1s. 10½d per week instead of 1s. 6½d., independant of milk, cheese, and grocery, *which are not included in the estimate*. This difference calculated for individuals, and for the week only, may, at first sight, appear trifling, but when multiplied by large numbers of individuals resident together, and extended through the year instead of being confined to the week, the sum total will become an object of very serious concern: and, if there be any truth in numerical arithmetic, the error I at first suspected, is now confirmed beyond all possibility of denial. And yet Mr. Wood still maintains in his letter, that "the fact respecting provisions was *correctly stated from actual experiment made by very intelligent gentlemen in the direction.*"

But I have before observed that Mr. Wood has not only endeavoured to justify his own statement, but has retaliated by charging me also with having fallen into an equal error myself, in consequence of having averaged, in my pamphlet, the maintenance of the poor at Norwich at 2s. 10d. per head weekly. It is true I have thus averaged them; not, however, from any personal knowledge I have pretended to, but from the authority of a very valuable tract written by Mr. Vancouver, to which, in this very place, I have given a full reference. Whether, therefore, this account be true or false, I am in no respect implicated in it myself: I have candidly advanced my authority, and am neither intitled to praise for accuracy, nor censure for mistake. I have not at present this pamphlet of Mr. Vancouver's at hand; but it is not improbable, however, that in the average sum of 2s. 10d. for weekly *maintenance*, should be included the expence of *clothing* as well as of *provisions*; and I am obliged to Mr. Wood for this opportunity of explaining a charge which must otherwise appear extravagant; as I am also for the compliments with which he has honoured my little tract in the course of his letter.

Και νυν γε Τευκρω ταποτεθ' αγγελλομαι,
Οσον τοτ' εχθρος ην, τοσονδ' ειναι Φιλος·
Και ξυμπονειν, και μηδεν ελλειπειν οσον
Χρη τοις αριστοις ανδρασιν πονειν Εροτης.

Caroline-place, Guildford-street, Dec. 14. J. M. GOOD.

P. S. I beg leave to avail myself of the opportunity afforded by your Magazine, of publicly contradicting the report which has stated me to be the author of the satirical poem entitled the "*Pursuits of Literature.*"

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONGST all the various articles of information, which compose your useful miscellany, none have a stronger claim to the attention of the true lover of his country, than those which relate to the manufactures of this kingdom. To the speculative inquirer they will serve to unfold the causes of that vast wealth, flowing first into the main trunks of commerce, from thence diffused into ten thousand smaller streams, and still proceeding through an infinite number of minute ramifications; and to the statesman, who shall contemplate the present state of our manufactories, languid and decaying, they cannot fail to exhibit a striking proof of the dreadful effects of war. Few possess the ability to give to a subject of this nature so much interest as is to be found in Dr. Aikin's History of the manufactories of Manchester, and its vicinity; neither does any manufactory afford so many advantageous circumstances to embellish a dry narrative. The manufactures of Norwich require but little machinery: only that of the most common kind is used, so that this account can be enlivened by no details of that sort.—— That the county of Norfolk was famous for the manufacture of Wool from the earliest period, when that art came to be known in this island, may be fairly concluded from the circumstance of its still retaining the primitive mode of spinning wool with the ancient spindle and distaff; a practice unknown, I believe, in every other part of the kingdom*. In the reign of Henry the Ist. an inundation having caused many of the Flemings to quit their country, part of them are supposed to have landed in this country, and to have settled at *Worstead*, now an obscure town in it, which is said to have given its name to the class of manufactures, which originated therein, and soon spread through its neighbourhood, till Norwich became their head quarters. That they began to be of some consequence in the reign of Edward II. appears, from a patent granted to John Pecock, for the measuring every piece of *worsted* made in the city of Norwich, or the county of Norfolk; but which, being found to check and depress the rising spirit of the trade, was soon after recalled. Other laws for regulating the sale of these *worsteds*, were enacted in the reign of Richard II. and the manufactory continued to increase during the succeeding reigns; so that, according to Blomfield (the Historian of Norfolk), the sale of stuffs made in Norwich only, in the reign of Henry VIII. amounted to 100,000l. annually, besides stockings, which were computed at 60,000l. more. At this early period of our manufactory, it was judged necessary for supporting its credit, to appoint officers whose business it should be to inspect the goods; and by an act passed the 23d Henry VI. c. 4. four wardens were ordered to be chosen for the city of Norwich, and other four for the county of Norfolk—"*to do right and make due search of worsteads in Norwich and Norfolk, and which shall set down orders for the true making thereof*; and it having been discovered "*that divers persons in Norwich, and Norfolk, make untrue wares, by which means they lose their ancient estimation beyond sea*," &c.—The number of wardens for each department, were, by a statute of Edward IV. increased from *four* to *eight*. From this it appears that the stuffs made at this time in this city, had found their way into foreign countries, most probably into Holland and Flanders, and on account of the advantages which the nation already derived from the manufacture of its wools, the policy of keeping that commodity at home began to be more and more apparent, and accordingly *partial* restrictions were laid upon its exportation. Not only did these manufactures flourish in Norwich, and in the town of Worstead, (where they first took root) but we find, by an act passed in the 14th Henry VIII. "*that the making of worsteads, saies, and stammins, which had greatly increased in the city of Norwich and county of Norfolk, was now practised more busily and diligently than in times past at Yarmouth and Lynn*;"—the wardens of those towns were therefore put under the jurisdiction of Norwich. If any regard may be paid to the preamble of an act of parliament passed in this reign, the county of Norfolk produced a breed of sheep, and from their wool fabricated a kind of worstead yarn, peculiar to itself; this act, to which I allude, asserts, "that *worstead yarn* is the private commodity of the city of Norwich, and the county of Norfolk, i. e. spun of the wool growing, and of sheep bred, only within the county of Norfolk, *and in no place elsewhere*." What were the peculiar qualities of this yarn made from *Norfolk wool*, it is not easy now to determine; but, if the sheep were of the same *short-wooled* kind, which now

* It is still used in Portugal.

now feed upon our paſtures and walks, it was wholly inapplicable to the diſtaff (or as it now began to be called rock) ſpinning. This county ſtands unrivalled at this day for the curious fine texture of its worſted yarn, which, however, is not made from the wools of the county, but from thoſe of Lincoln, and ſome rich marſhes bordering upon it. During the reign of Edward VI. and Philip and Mary new articles of manufacture continued from time to time to be introduced into this city. *Philip* and *Mary* paſſed an act to encourage the making of the *Ruſſells, Satins, Satins-reverſes,* and *Fuſtians* of Naples, as *Edward* had before to regulate the manufacture of *Hats, Dornecks, and Coverlets*; theſe, with the Saies and Stammins mentioned before, and broad and narrow woollen cloths (which were alſo made here in conſiderable quantities) compoſed the trade of the county. But nothing contributed ſo rapidly to advance its proſperity, as the arrival of thoſe induſtrious ſwarms, from the Dutch and Walloon hives, who fled hither from that religious tyger, the duke of Alva. With them they imported the art of fabricating many articles, before unknown in this country: their names were various as their qualities*, "mingled with ſilk and ſaitrie, or linen yarn, &c.;" and it may not be unworthy of remark, that in 1575, "the Dutch elders preſented in court (at Norwich) a new work, called Bombaſins†," for the making of which elegant kind of ſtuff, this city has ever ſince been in high repute. Juſt at this moment, when the country was deriving ineſtimable benefits from the ſkill and labour of theſe refugees, the ſpirit of perſecution which was renewed againſt them in this aſylum (probably through the jealous interference of ſome native manufacturer) had nearly deprived us of theſe advantages. The mayor of this city was ordered to examine them, "touching the horrible and damnable doctrine of the anabaptiſts," from which however, they exculpated themſelves, and obtained a reſpite, till archbiſhop Laud, with his injunctions, drove many hundreds of the manufacturers into Holland, where they and their arts were protected and cheriſhed. But with the mild ſpirit of toleration returned the vigour and enterprize of trade, and the exiles brought back, with new ſpecimens of their inventive art. The articles which were anciently the chief manufactures of the city, now became ſo intirely obſolete, that it was thought neceſſary to paſs an act, in the 7th of Geo. I. to compel the makers of *any ſort* of ſtuffs to become *freemen* of the city, as were formerly the manufacturers of *Ruſſells, Fuſtians,* &c.; and, the reaſon aſſigned for this was, that a conſtant ſupply of able magiſtrates might at all times be found. During this long period it does not appear, that thoſe who manufactured theſe goods for the foreign trade, were the exporters of them. Many of the maſter-weavers lived in the villages near Norwich; theſe brought their ſtuffs to the market, and, as well as thoſe who reſided in the city, ſold them to a ſort of middle-man, who ſupplied the London merchants with them. It required a large extenſion of capital and of knowledge to add the character of the merchant to that of the manufacturer: to ſome, the general advantage of this union of characters may ſtill be held problematical; and it has been maintained (how wiſely I pretend not to determine) that the public proſperity ſtood upon a firmer baſis, while the manufactory was in the hands of a large body of maſters of circumſcribed capital, but who made quick returns by means of the merchants who reſorted to them, than it does at this preſent time, when the whole trade is conducted by a few houſes, who command large capitals, and who add the ſagacity of the merchant to the ſkill of the manufacturer. This queſtion, ſtanding by itſelf, is of conſiderable importance; and as the ſame ſyſtem is beginning to take place in *Leeds, Halifax,* and ſome other manufacturing towns, I ſhould like to ſee the matter diſcuſſed by ſome able correſpondent. But the trade of Norwich did not formerly ſo much depend upon the foreign demand as it does at this time. From the beginning of the preſent century, ſtill within theſe forty years, this kingdom alone took off a very conſiderable quantity of ſtuffs of various kinds: the *crapes* of Norwich were in very common uſe, and during the adminiſtration of Sir Robert Walpole, and ſo long as the city had powerful friends at court, the public mournings were always ordered to be in Norwich crapes. This unpleaſant fabric, unſupported by miniſterial influence, ſoon fell into diſgrace, and gave way to more elegant manufactures; and the deſtruction of our *home trade* was completed by the prevalence of articles made from cotton, which the inventions of Arkwright and others rendered

* Blomfield, Vol. II. page 205.

† Ibid. page 207.

dered much cheaper than formerly. Excluded in a large degree from a ſhare in the trade of this kingdom, our merchant-manufacturers did not ſit down ſupinely, without making an effort for compenſating in ſome other way the loſs which they had ſuſtained. The correſpondence which they had begun on the continent, they now extended to every point of the compaſs: by ſending their ſons to be educated in Germany, Spain, and Italy, they qualified* them for the execution of their plans, and at the ſame time cultivated a more familiar connection with thoſe countries. Their travellers penetrated through Europe, and their pattern-cards were exhibited in every principal town, from the frozen plains of Moſcow, to the milder climes of Liſbon, Seville, and Naples. The Ruſs peaſant decorated himſelf with his ſaſh of gaudy Callimanco; and the Spaniſh Hidalgo was ſheltered under his light cloak of Norwich Camblett. The introduction of their articles into Spain, Italy, Poland, and Ruſſia, ſoon made the manufacturers ample amends for the capriciouſneſs of faſhion in their own country. The taſte of foreign nations was now conſulted; the gravity of the Spaniard was ſuited in his plain, but fine-textured camblett, the loom was taught to imitate the handy-works of Flora, and the moſt gariſh aſſemblage of colours of every dye, ſatisfied the vanity of the Suabian and Bohemian female. The great fairs of Frankfort, Leipſic, and of Salerno, were thronged with purchaſers of theſe commodities, which were unſucceſsfully imitated by the manufacturers of Saxony. Norwich was now crouded with its looms; every winter's evening exhibited to the traveller entering its walls, the appearance of a general illumination: from twenty miles around, the village weavers reſorted to it with the produce of their looms; and though the diſtaff and the ſpinning-wheel, throughout Norfolk and Suffolk, were inceſſantly plied, yet the produce was inadequate to the demand. It became neceſſary to increaſe the importation of bay yarn from Ireland, of which more was annually conſumed here, than, but a few years before, was imported into all England. From a meridian of its proſperity, this manufactory began to ſhew ſymptons of declenſion before we entered upon this war, which has ſo effectually ruined it; yet, in a tolerable trade, it was eſtimated, that about fifty thouſand tods of wool, chiefly of the growth of Lincolnſhire, were combed and ſpun in the county of Norfolk, which employed about five hundred combers, and furniſhed ſpinning-work for moſt of the poor women and children in the county. Beſides this, great quantities of yarn were brought from all the neighbouring counties, and at that time, even from Scotland.

Some years ago, the returns of the manufactory were eſtimated to be about 1,200,000l. per annum; at preſent, when the merchant is ſhut out from moſt of his foreign markets by war, and from his own by faſhion, they muſt fall very much below this eſtimate: but, ſuppoſing them to be only 800,000l. the price of labour beſtowed on them will be 685,000l. whilſt the value of the raw material, dying ſtuff, oil, ſoap, and coals, will be only 115,000. This manufacture furniſhes about fifty diſtinct occupations, reckoning from the ſheep-ſhearer to the mariner, who takes charge of the bales; and, in a full trade, not fewer than a hundred thouſand hands are employed in its different branches. Its importance will be ſufficiently apparent, when we reflect how much the value of the raw material is increaſed by labour, and that this price is drawn from foreigners, for the maintenance of our poor. Compared with this, what are the national advantages of the ſale of 800,000l. worth of coffee or ſugar, in Hambro' or Lubeck? The ſtaple articles of Norwich may be ſaid to be its fine cambletts†, and its worſted damaſks, and flowered ſatins, though the latter, by the introduction of much *inferior* bed-furniture, are falling into diſuſe. The Eaſt India company give annually their orders for a conſiderable quantity of our fine cambletts; and during the torpor of the Spaniſh and Italian trades, this circumſtance has greatly alleviated the diſtreſſes of the poor.

Norwich, Nov. 8, 1798. T.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PICTURE OF VERSAILLES SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

By DOCTOR MEYER.

NO where does the viciſſitude of human affairs, and the inanity of ſublunary greatneſs, appear in a more ſtriking

* A qualification for the compting-houſe, is not all that has been derived from this education: we are indebted to it, for ſome of our moſt elegant and faithful tranſlations from the German.

† The laſt edition of Guthrie ſticks to the moſt ancient reports, and makes Norwich to manufacture ſtockings and Dornecks.

ſtriking point of view, or make a more profound and afflictive impreſſion on the beholder, than at Verſailles in its preſent ſtate of deſolation. What, in the ordinary courſe of events, a long ſucceſſion of years would have been unable to effect, the hand of devaſtation rapidly accompliſhed and deſtroyed in a few years what ages had ſpared.

Verſailles has loſt thirty thouſand of its inhabitants: it is poor and deſerted: the palace is uninhabited. The greater portion of that park where art had ſo favourably lent her hand to nature, now lies neglected. The lodge and other buildings of Trianon, are empty, ruined, or deſtroyed. Numerous antique ſtatues, buſts, baſſo-relievos, and vaſes, are either entirely broken to pieces, or at leaſt mutilated. A gloomy ſolitude, ſimilar to that of the tombs which preſerve the remains of thoſe who formerly ſat here on the throne, environs the man who directs his wandering ſteps through theſe places which lately were the ſcenes of ſuch lively animation.

Already has time begun to ſpread the conſolatory veil of oblivion over the epoch which gave date to this frightful devaſtation. The government itſelf beſtows the greateſt attention in repairing the ravages cauſed by anarchy,—in ſupplying the loſſes,—and ſoftening here and there by new inſtitutions the painful ſpectacle of this total deſtruction.

The little Trianon, that building conſtructed with as conſpicuous delicacy of taſte, as inventiveneſs of genius—together with its gardens, where art had embelliſhed nature, and where were aſſembled the moſt accompliſhed productions of creative talents—is no longer in exiſtence.

A bill, poſted over the front gate, with theſe words, "Property to be ſold," announces, not the ſale, but the dilapidation, of that national property. It has already been alienated for a trifling ſum. The doors of the voluptuous pavilion, formerly inhabited by the queen, are dried up and cracked by the weather: the graſs grows on the ſtair-caſe; the ivy creeps along the walls; the halls and chambers are in a ſtate of devaſtation; the doors and windows have been ſtripped of their locks and faſtenings, which were ſuperbly wrought in bronze; the glaſſes have been broken, the conſoles ſhattered, the painted ornaments torn away from over the doors; a vapour like that of a confined cellar exhales from the unventilated apartments; ſaltpetre exſudes from the damp and naked walls. In the three cabinets of the queen, formerly arranged and ornamented with ſo much art and taſte, oppoſite to the Temple of Love half concealed in a grove in a manner ſo pictureſque, the richly-wrought wainſcoting has been ſuffered to remain, together with the windows of plate-glaſs, whoſe tranſparency is ſo deluſive that no difference is perceivable, whether the windows be open or ſhut. No moveables are to be ſeen in the houſe but the ſhattered remains of the apparatus of different games, broken cars, and fragments of fantaſtic figures of animals which have been uſed to ornament ſledges: they lie in a confuſed heap in the dining parlour. In another apartment are a group of figures in wax, of the natural ſize, repreſenting the ambaſſadors ſent to the king of France in 1787 by Tippoo Saib, and whom that eaſtern deſpot cauſed to be ſtrangled on their return, as a reward for their ſervices. The queen had their figures executed, and arrayed in the dreſs of their country. Afterwards the inſpector of the lodge bought them at auction, in order to make a profit by exhibiting them as a ſhow. Such is the wreck of that edifice, once the temple of refined enjoyments and fleeting pleaſures.

A ſmall theatre in the park of Trianon, which was decorated with equal taſte and luxury, ſtill diſplays in its rich gildings and beautiful ſtuccoes the traces of its former magnificence. But whatever was capable of inviting the hand of theft has diſappeared. Even the blue velvet which covered the ſeats and leaning-rails in the boxes and orcheſtra, has been ſtripped off; though certainly the value of the ſcraps thus obtained was not ſufficient to pay for a day's labour, which muſt have been employed in this work of deſtruction. Over two groups of the three Graces placed on the forepart of the ſtage to ſupport magnificent chandeliers, are inſcribed theſe words: "In requiſition for the muſeum." At leaſt, this circumſtance has ſaved them.

Through a labyrinth, a winding path leads up to a little hill: all the plantations are neglected, and the ſhrubs are ſtifled by a luxuriant crop of weeds, which impede the paſſage. Nature has here degenerated to her ſavage ſtate; but the view of ſome detached parts is ſtill beautiful and pictureſque; and, with very little labour, the whole might be reſtored to its priſtine condition.

On the hill, a temple of Flora riſes in a bower of roſe-trees, jeſſamines, and myrtles: it is a charming pavilion. In front of it, at the foot of the hill, beyond a ſmall

a ſmall lake which is now become a ſtagnant pool, extends a lawn, over which are irregularly ſcattered a number of ſmall thickets, allowing in their intervals a beautiful view of the country. On the right hand, tall clumps of poplars and planes half conceal the proſpect of Little Trianon. Through the openings of this dark grove is ſeen an artificial rock of lime-ſtone, from which heretofore iſſued with loud noiſe a caſcade, whoſe waters flowed into the lake. It was in this pavilion that the queen uſually breakfaſted, while the notes of rural muſic ſoothed her ears from the ſurrounding bower. The decorations of the leſſer parlour exhibit a maſter-piece of painting *in freſco*: it is ſcarcely poſſible any where to find ſuperior execution in that kind of painting, or a more taſteful and judicious ſelection of ornaments: they conſiſt in feſtoons of flowers, groups of fruit, trophies relative to the arts of peace, light arabeſques, poetic fancies, diſplaying at once an enchanting contraſt, together with the moſt happy compoſition and invention—each piece highly finiſhed even in its minuteſt parts. They preſent with accurate preciſion that character of ſimple nature and rural peace which is ſuited to this apartment. The colours are ſtill as freſh as when firſt laid on; and the inſpector carefully takes every poſſible precaution to preſerve theſe paintings from being injured by the dampneſs of the air.

On quitting this pavilion, a winding path leads through a grove, and a plantation of flowering ſhrubs, to a gentle ſlope, whence the eye commands the plain, an irregular lake with ruins on its margin, and at the extremity a ſmall hamlet half concealed in the wood. It conſiſts of eight houſes, calculated to repreſent the occupations of rural life—a mill, a barn, a ſchool-houſe, a dairy, and other houſes, ſuch as are uſed by the peaſantry. Each of theſe was herotofore delightfully furniſhed; and this hamlet was the ſecret ſcene of the private pleaſures of the royal family, who here indulged in innocent and childiſh amuſements; the king being habited in the dreſs of a miller, the queen in that of a country girl; Monſieur (now Louis XVIII.) acting as the ſchool-maſter; and the family uſed to paſs ſeveral days at the hamlet, dreſſed in that ſtyle. At preſent it is a ſcene of deſolation: the windows are for the moſt part broken, the ſtair-caſes half deſtroyed, and covered with the creeping ſhoots of wild vine and ivy. It no longer reſembles the ſmiling abode of the happy admirers of rural life, but rather the gloomy lurking-place of a band of robbers.

The ſituation of the Temple of Love ſtill preſents one of the moſt charming ſights in this park: it is ſeparated from the lodge of Little Trianon by a lawn interſected by clumps of trees and cluſters of ſhrubs, and riſes half in ſight above the encircling bower. Twelve fluted columns of the Corinthian order, and of elegant workmanſhip, ſupport a cupola richly ornamented, under which ſtood the charming ſtatue of Love, by Bouchardon, which has ſince been transferred to the muſeum at Verſailles.

Various ſmaller buildings in the park are entirely demoliſhed, or threatened with approaching ruin; having neither doors, nor roofs, nor windows, and even a part of their walls being already pulled down. The frightful picture of deſtruction and death has, in theſe once beautiful retreats, ſucceeded that of creative genius and well-regulated art.

The palace of Great Trianon ſtill exiſts, as in a ſavage wilderneſs: but it has been ſtripped of all its paintings, and is alſo falling into ruin. The marble colonnades alone ſeem diſpoſed to brave the hand of deſtruction.

Theſe parts of the garden which form the immediate incloſure of the palace of Verſailles, are kept in good order, and are carefully preſerved entire and unaltered. The water-works—not indeed all, but the chief part of them—are in good condition. The ſtatues, the groups, the vaſes, remain in their former ſtations; and care has been taken to repair the damages they had ſuffered from mutilation. The ſhocking ſpectacle of the half-broken ſtatues has been removed from ſight; and there now appear few victims of barbariſm, except ſome buſts of Roman emperors, of which the noſes have been broken off, and a few vaſes that have been injured in their baſſo-relievos. The royal ſtatues that have been ſpared, are ornamented with very inappropriate attributes. That of Louis XIV. which is in the great room of the Orangery, wears a cap of liberty, inſtead of his flowing periwig, which has been chiſeled off, and a pike in lieu of his commander's truncheon: and leſt the public ſhould miſtake this new god of war in maſquerade, the following inſcription has been placed on the pedeſtal—"The Gallic Mars, protector of the liberty of the world." The ſame metamorphoſis has been effected in the coloſſal *baſſo rilievo*, by Couſtou, repreſenting Louis XIV. on horſeback, in the great gallery of the palace.

lace. The genius of glory, who is ſeen deſcending from the clouds, is now made to hold, inſtead of the original laurel-wreath, a cap of liberty over the monarch's bald head.

The beautiful collection of above twelve hundred fine orange-trees, ſome of which date their exiſtence from the time of Francis the Firſt, is in perfect preſervation, and tended with the utmoſt care.

The man who had never ſeen the great palace of Verſailles in all the dazzling ſplendor of the court, or he who can have forgotten that fleeting pomp, may think that the interior parts of that edifice, as well as the gallery and the apartments of the royal family, have acquired more beauties and greater brilliancy than they formerly poſſeſſed. The muſeum of arts, of the department of Verſailles, is diſplayed in thoſe apartments. The arrangement of this muſeum might ſerve as a model for others, and is far ſuperior to that of the muſeum of Paris in the gallery of the Louvre. The pieces which are here exhibited are choſen with greater taſte, better arranged, leſs crowded, and placed in a better light. The happy diſpoſition of the building itſelf favours the general view of the whole, and the ſeparate examination of each individual piece. We here find none but maſter-pieces of painting and ſculpture, without any mixture of petty trifles—ſuperb paintings of the Italian, Flemiſh, and French ſchools, ancient and modern ſtatues, buſts, baſſo-relievos, bronzes, vaſes, porcelain, rich and taſteful articles of furniture. In this muſeum have been collected all the coſtly works of art which were ſcattered through Verſailles and the neighbouring *châteaux*. Several maſter-pieces with which the prodigal Madame Du Barry had inſolently ornamented her *château* of Lucienne, now decorate the queen's apartment. They are particularly diſtinguiſhable from all the others by their dazzling richneſs, their voluptuous character, and the beauty and perfection of the workmanſhip.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF AMERICAN POETS, *continued.*

THE eleventh number of "*American Antiquities*," contains an extract from the 17th book of the *Anarchiad*, entitled "THE LAND OF ANNIHILATION."—This extract is introduced by ſome ingenious critical remarks, partly ſerious and partly jocoſe, on the machinery of the Epic Poem; and particularly on the uniform practice of Epic Poets, of introducing the reader into the *infernal regions*, "The philoſophical cauſe" proceed the pretended antiquarians, which has led all poets into thoſe regions, we ſhall not attempt to inveſtigate. The following extract is more excellent in its plan, and has ſuffered leſs from the hand of imitators. The LAND OF ANNIHILATION, deſcribed in ſo pictureſque a manner, is a valuable addition to the ſubterranean geography; but the theory of a race of beings, properly the denizens of that country, who, after having mixed undiſtinguiſhed with mankind, and performed all human functions, then return to their primitive *nibility*, might paſs for a burleſque idea, if it were not found in ſo ſerious a performance.

"Beyond the realms where ſtygian horrors dwell,
And floods ſulphurous whelm the vales of hell,
Where Naiad furies, yelling as they lave,
In fiery eddies roll the turbid wave;
Beyond the verge of chaos' utmoſt clime,
The dubious bounds of nature, ſpace, and time;
A realm extends its uneſſential gloom,
The vaſt creation's univerſal tomb.
There no fair ſuns emblaze the courts on high;
Nor moon, no ſtarry fires, the evening ſky;
No matin clouds in ether hang their ſails,
Nor moving ſpirit wakes the vernal gales;
But endleſs twilight, with a feeble ray,
Browns the dim horrors of the duſky day,
And ſilence, fameneſs, and eternal ſhade,
The unbounded, wild inanity pervade.
"In night pavilion'd, o'er the ſhadowy plains,
The peerleſs *Power*, ANNIHILATION reigns,
Eldeſt of Fiends! whoſe uncreating breath
Peoples the ſhores of darkneſs and of death.
Down the deep gulph's abſorbing vortex whirl'd,
Sink the vain ſplendors of each upper world;
Ambition's toil, the ſtateſman's gloried name,
The hero's triumph, and the poet's fame;
Inſatiate throngs who, fired with luſt of gain,
Dive the firm earth, and force the faithleſs main,
Here, lull'd to ſleep, eternal ſtillneſs keep,
And curtain'd cloſe in dead oblivion ſleep.
"Beneath his ſceptre, in imperial ſtate,
His ſtern commands ten thouſand demons wait;
Prompt, like their prince, in elemental wars,
To tread out empires, and to quench the ſtars;
Extinguiſh'd worlds in delug'd fires to lave;
Sweep ruin'd ſyſtems to a common grave;
Exterminate exiſtence, and reſtore
The vanquiſh'd vacuum to the tyrant's power.
"There the great *Hierarchs*, whoſe prowels leads
The vaſſal throng to deſolating deeds:—
But far beneath them ſpreads a junior ſky,
The pigmy populace of the nether ſky;

With

With feeble powers, for petty toils design'd,
Their humble office is to plague mankind;
Pervade the world, excite all mortal strife,
Inspire the wrongs and blast the joys of life.
" Matur'd for birth, at times on earth they rise,
Incarnate *Imps*, and veil'd in human guise;
Like man appear in stature, shape, and face,
Mix undistinguish'd with the common race;
Fill every *rank*, in each *profession* blend,
Power all their aim, and ruin all their end.
" Of these the least, in med'cine's garb array'd,
With deadly art pursue the healing trade,
The lancet weild, prescribe the poisonous pill,
Invent the nostrum, and unlicenc'd kill,
Oe'rload the stygian bark with frequent freight,
And crowd with angry ghosts the realms of fate."

The several professions are thus gone through, when the enumeration proceeds to politicians, and soon attaches to individuals, designated by names not to be understood by foreigners, without copious explanatory notes.

The twelfth number of "*American Antiquities*," contains further extracts from the 17th book of the ANARCHIAD, under the general title of "The Region of Pre-existent Spirits." The design of this number is to chastise the credulity and misrepresentation of certain European writers, who have propagated, and even systematised, numerous absurdities respecting America. The whole paper deserves to be republished in Europe, as a lesson to future philosophers, critics, naturalists, and historians. A few extracts are all that the present occasion permits me to present to the reader.

" Behold the seer replies, on those dark coasts,
The vagrant hordes of pre-existent ghosts;
Elect for earth, and destined to be born,
When time's slow course shall wake their natal morn,
Approach and view, in this their embryon home,
Wits, poets, chiefs, and sages yet to come.
" See yonder groupe, that scorn the vulgar crowd,
Absorb'd in thought, of con'cious learning proud,
Who, rapt with foretaste of their glorious day,
Now seize the pen, impatient of delay.
These shades shall late in Europe's clime arise,
And scan new world's with philosophic eyes,
Immur'd at home, in rambling fancy brave,
Explore all lands beyond the Atlantic wave;
Of laws for unknown realms invent new codes;
Write natural histories for their Antipodes;—
Tell how the enfeebled powers of life decay,
Where falling suns defraud the western day;
Paint the dark, sterile globe accurst by fate,
Created last, or stolen from ocean late;
See vegetation, man, and bird, and beast,
Just by the distance' squares in size decreas'd;
See mountain-pines to dwarfish reeds descend,
Aspiring oaks, in pigmy shrub-oaks end,
The heaven-topp'd Andes sink a humble hill,
Sea-like Potowmack run a tinkling rill,
Huge Mammoth dwindle to a mouse's size,
Columbian turkeys turn European flies,
Exotic birds, and foreign beasts, grow small,
And man, the lordliest, shrink to least of all;
While each vain whim their loaded skulls conceive,
Whole realms shall reverence, and all fools believe."

From this general satire, the censure descends to particulars, and M. De Pauw, Dr. Robertson, Abbé Raynal, Demeunier, Mirabeau, &c. &c. are subjected to severe and merited chastisement. The last notice is bestowed on D'Auberteuil; and the number concludes with the following spirited parody, which is addressed to the shade of that romancer, and is offered as the original, from which Mr. Pope has copied.

" Swift fly the years, and rise the expected morn!
O spring to light, auspicious sage, be born!
The new-found world shall all thy cares engage;
The promis'd lyar of the future age.
No more shall glory gild the hero's name,
Nor envy sicken at the deeds of fame;
Virtue no more the generous breast shall fire,
Nor radiant truth th' historic page inspire;
But, lost, dissolved in thy superior shade,
One tide of falsehood o'er the world be spread,
In wit's light robes shall gaudy fiction shine,
And all be lies, as in a work of thine."

Oct. 1798. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE seeming contradiction which there is between the passage in Exodus vi. 3. and other texts in the same book, as well as in Genesis, that represent the Most High as being known by the name of Jehovah to Abraham, and to others before his time, may, I imagine, be easily removed, by understanding the words *name* and *known*, in a sense in which they are often used, and which the original requires in this place.

" I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by" (the name or title of) " God Almighty, but by my name" (or title) " Jehovah was I not known" (or distinguished, or distinguishingly manifested) " to them." That is, when I appeared to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, I did not then appropriate the name

name Jehovah as my distinctive title from false gods and as the God of my people, but I appropriated the appellation God Almighty to these purposes, under the Abrahamic dispensation.

The word name, both in Hebrew, and in English, signifies a mark of title of distinction or eminence, Gen. xi. 4. 2 Sam. vii. 23. It is used as synonymous with *memorial* or *remembrance*. Job xviii. 17. Prov. x. 7. It is also applied to the names, attributes, or titles, by which the Most High is distinguished: to the goodness of God, Psalms xxxi. 3. to the power and justice of God, Isaiah xxx. 27. to the nature and perfections of God, Prov. iii. 4. to the presence and glory of Jehovah, 1 Kings, viii. 16. 29, &c.

The Hebrew verb translated *known*, signifies, to *manifest*, in Numbers xii. 6. Gen. xlv. 1. Isaiah, lxvi. 14. Dan. viii. 19. Prov. x. 9. The Septuagint, also renders it *manifested*, in Exod. vi. 3. It signifies to *distinguish*, in 2 Sam. xix. 35. Jonah iv. 11. Josh. iii. 7. Ezek. xliv. 23. 1 Kings xiv. 2. Deut. xiii. 3. Eccles. viii. 5. Psalms lxxvii. 19. It signifies, to *manifest so as to distinguish*, and is connected with, and has a reference to the title Jehovah as distinctive from false gods, and as the God of the Israelites, in Ezek. xx. 5. 9. 12. xxxv. 11. 12. xxxviii. 23. Now this is the precise meaning which it evidently appears to have in Exod. vi. 3. The interpretation then, which has been given above of this text, is agreeable to the proper sense of the original words.

It is also justified by the connection in which they are introduced. In the sentence of which the words *name* and *known* form a part, the term *Jehovah* as a distinctive title is compared with the distinctive title used to Abraham. The English translators evidently understood it to be a *distinctive* title. This appears from their retaining the original word in this passage, instead of translating it *the Lord*, which they commonly do throughout the Old Testament; excepting when it is used in a more pointedly distinctive manner than common. In the text and context also, from verse 1 to 8, *Jehovah* is used as a *distinctive* title, with a manifest reference to the occasion of the original appropriation of it to this purpose, as recorded chap. iii. v. 13 to 18. An attention to this will greatly illustrate the text we are considering.

Here Moses inquires of God what he shall say to the children of Israel when they ask him "what is the *name* of the *God of their fathers* who sent him?" That is, what is the *title* or *distinctive* appellation under which he manifests himself? For they knew that he had appeared to Abraham under the title of *God Almighty*. In reply to this, God commands Moses to say, "*Jehovah*, the God of your fathers, hath sent me unto you:" he adds, "this is my name for ever, and this is my memorial unto all generations;" that is, by this name of *Jehovah*, the Israelites shall ever distinguish me from all Heathen gods, and as their God. For these distinctive purposes God himself promised to make a solemn proclamation of this very name to Moses, Exod. xxxiii. 16—19. He did thus proclaim the *name* of *Jehovah*, when Moses brought the tables on which the law was to be written, xxxiv. 4—7. And in this *characteristic* and *distinctive* manner the name *Jehovah* is used throughout the whole of the Old Testament. *Jehovah* was the king, as well as the God of the Israelites, they were the peculiar people of *Jehovah*; their whole worship and civil government centred in *Jehovah*. It was the glory of *Jehovah* that filled the tabernacle and the first temple. *Jehovah* gave their laws. Aaron and his successors were priests of *Jehovah*. All the prophets appeared as the messengers of *Jehovah*. This name has been held as the peculiar title of the one only God, and of their God, by all the Israelites throughout their history, from the time of Moses to the present day. Deut. xxviii. 58. 2 Sam. vi. 2. Psalms lxxxiii. 18. Isaiah xii. 2. li. 15. Psalms cxxxv. 13. Ezek. i. 3. Isaiah xlvii. 4. If the original word *Jehovah* had been always retained in our version, it would have appeared more evidently in reading the English bible, that *Jehovah* was used as a distinctive title.

When such undoubted facts from the name *Jehovah* most amply subserved the purposes for which it was appropriated, the objection that may be urged against its being a distinctive title, from its having been known before, whereas the distinctive title used to Abraham was a new one, is of no force. The rainbow was made the token of a covenant between the Deity and Noah, though that must have been well known long before the appropriation of it to this use. The sabbath also was made a sign of a covenant between Jehovah and the Israelites, though it was instituted at the creation of the world. Exod. xxxi. 13—17.

As the name *Jehovah* was the characteristic

teristic title of the Supreme Being under the Mosaic dispensation; so we find the title *God Almighty* is thus distinguishingly used by the Deity himself in speaking to Abraham and Jacob; and is likewise applied by them, by Isaac, and by others in subsequent ages to the same purposes. The Most High himself took this distinctive title when speaking to Abraham. Gen. xvii. 1. 19. It is used as such by Isaac, Gen. xxviii. 3, 4. xvii. 21. The Supreme Being also took it when addressing Jacob, Gen. xxxv. 1—15. It is used of the Deity as appropriate to the Abrahamic dispensation, Gen. xliii. 14. 23. xliv. 16, 17. xlv. 5—9. xlvi. 2, 3. xlviii. 3. 9. 11. 15. 21. xlix. 24, 25. Exod. iii. 6. ii. 23—25. The Most High commands Moses to tell the Israelites that *Jehovah* is the same being who appeared as *God* to their fathers, Exod. iii. 15, 16. iv. 5. Allusions are made to this in many parts of the Old Testament, Psalms xx. 1. 5. 7. xlvi. 7. 11. xlvii. 9.

The interpretation, then, which has been given above of the text in Exod. vi. 3, is agreeable to the use of the words in other passages of the Old Testament, and to their proper meaning in this; it accords with the purport of the sentence in which they are introduced, and with the context; it agrees with a passage in Exodus, to which it evidently refers, that records the divine origin of the distinctive appropriation of the name *Jehovah*; it reconciles every apparent contradiction between this passage and the history in Genesis; and it corresponds with the whole history of the Old Testament.

It is not irrelevant to notice here, that the same Hebrew verb יָדַע, which we have been attending to, and which is likewise translated, *to know*, in Deut. viii. 3. must signify, *to consider*. In this text it appears, also, as directly to contradict some parts of the history, as the passage we have been explaining. It seemed proper to mention this signification, as the title *Jehovah* was appointed to be a memorial to all generations, and therefore to be considered and attended to as such. The same verb must likewise mean, *to consider*. Prov. ix. 18. Hosea ii. 8. Nehemiah ix. 13, 14. It is used as synonymous with *consider*. Isaiah i. 3.

Bath, Nov. 24th, 1798. J. SIMPSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN article in your Magazine for October respecting the properties of sea-weed thrown up by the tide along the sea-coast, induces me to communicate the following particulars, which, although they may not be quite accurate, may be the means of inducing others to give a more perfect account of the same. It is a well-known fact that the islands of Jersey and Guernsey produce no wood for fuel, every part being turned to better account. The inhabitants who would, but for the following expedient, be entirely dependant for a supply from England, have framed laws for regulating the gathering sea-weed for that purpose. On some particular day in the year, as soon as the clock strikes (twelve or one), all the peasantry and lower classes, men, women, and children, repair to the seaside with carts, horses, nay, even wheelbarrows and baskets, and strip from the rocks the sea-weed growing on them, which they bring home and dry with great attention and care; and which, when perfectly dry, they make into stacks, and cut it out in cakes to burn on the hearth. The ashes are made use of as manure, probably unmixed with any thing else, for their grass lands. These ashes are preserved in a shed or store for the purpose. The sea-weed harvest continues several days, when each person gets as much as he is able; and as soon as any person gains possession of a rock, all the weed growing thereon is his own property, which is not often disputed. After the number of days prescribed are expired, no person dares to gather any more until the return of the proper season. There is a sort of Strawberry cultivated at Jersey, which is almost covered with sea-weed in the winter, in like manner as many plants in England are with litter from the stable. These strawberries are usually of the largeness of a middle sized apricot, and the flavor is particularly grateful. In Jersey and Guernsey, situate scarcely one degree farther south than Cornwall, all kinds of fruit, pulse, and vegetables are produced in their seasons a fortnight or three weeks sooner than in England, even on the southern shores; and snow will scarcely remain 24 hours on the earth. Although this may be attributed to these islands being surrounded with a salt and consequently moist atmosphere, yet the ashes made use of as manure may also have their portion of influence, and resist the congealing properties of frost. In those countries where the lands are covered with a burning torrent of lava, which lays every thing waste, that lava, when decomposed, after a time forms a crust of earth on its surface, and the plants and fruits pro-

duced thereon, exceed all others in their beauty, excellence, and size. In England, land is often pared and burnt, the ashes being afterwards spread as manure; but as salt is one great principle of vegetation, the ashes from the sea-weed must obtain a decided preference over all other; and in lands newly enclosed from the sea, where the occupiers have so good an opportunity of collecting sea-weed, it would doubtless be worth their attention to make the trial both of the weed in its natural state, and also of its ashes, to promote vegetation, on which land it proceeds but slowly. A celebrated traveller has remarked that a tract of land belonging to the crown of Denmark, consisting of a drifting sand, on which nothing would vegetate, and which injured the neighbouring lands, was brought to produce a considerable quantity of good hay, by being covered with sea-weed collected from the shore, and which was prevented from being blown away by being pinned down with twigs of the fir tree. It is said that the island of Alderney is one continued bed of sand; some person may perhaps be able to ascertain whether the use of sea-weed in any way contributed either to form or improve the valuable herbage on that island.

In the proceedings of the National Institute, mention is made of a shrub called the *sea-rush*, *ajonc*, or *jonc marin*, the *Ulex Europæus* of Linnæus. If any of your correspondents can ascertain whether it will grow on sea-walls raised for keeping the tide out of salt marshes, and whether it will continue to flourish notwithstanding its being often wet with salt water; also whether its roots are of that nature which would bind and make more compact the earth thrown up to form such walls, and thereby enable them better to resist the tide; or if they can name any other marine herb or shrub which will answer the same end, they will greatly benefit the proprietors of salt marshes, and contribute to the safety of many districts which are liable to be overflowed by the sea. I remain, Sir, your humble Servant. H. S.

Mark-Field, Nov. 22, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS many people entertain inaccurate ideas concerning that most important and interesting invention the TELESCOPE, permit me briefly to state the facts, as they appear to me, after some investigation, conducted, as I may safely assert, with complete candour*.

The minute labour of the ancient gems and medals shews that the artists possessed some magnifying power. But it seems uncertain whether this consisted in simply lodging a drop of water in a hole, pierced through a thin piece of metal; or in small globes made of rock-crystal.

Certain it is that spectacles were unknown till about A. D. 1300: and from an epitaph given, I believe, by Tiraboschi in his "*History of Italian Literature*," it is most reasonable to infer that the invention belongs to D'Armato of Florence. Venice being almost the only place where fine glass was fabricated, in the middle ages, it is the more probable that Italy should claim the invention.

About A. D. 1610, two children of Zachariah Janſen, a spectacle-maker of Middleburg in Zealand, amusing themselves, discovered that a concave and convex glass, held in a certain manner, greatly magnified any object. The father ascertained the invention by fixing the glasses on a piece of wood at their proper distances.

The great Galileo, hearing very soon of this invention, improved it by putting the glasses into a tube; and is considered as the father of the common telescope, called also achromatic and refracting.

That telescope can hardly magnify above thirty times, because that, as the size is augmented, the glass must be so large and thick, as by the latter quality to injure the transmission of the light.

This defect was happily remedied by the grand invention of the REFLECTING TELESCOPE, which may be enlarged to almost any power; the effect arising from metallic mirrors, which are so placed and constructed as to REFLECT an object magnified to an amazing degree.

Sir Isaac Newton was the first who made habitual use of the Reflecting Telescope. That great man suggested some improvements: but he acknowledges (Phil. Trans. Nos. 80 and 83,) that the invention belongs entirely to James Gregory, a native of Aberdeen, and afterwards professor of mathematics at St. Andrews.

The work, in which Gregory first describes his invention, is his "*Optica Promota*," published in 1663. In 1668 Sir

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* Dr. Priestley's "*History of Optics*," one of the most interesting works in any language, contains a circumstantial detail of the first discovery of telescopes, &c. *Editor.*

Isaac

Isaac first applied his mind to putting it in practice: and the *use* of the Reflecting Telescope may be said to commence about 1670†. The eye glass may be either at the side, or at the end, as the small mirror is placed: and the large mirror requires of course a tube far thicker and shorter than the common telescope, so that five-feet length in the one is equal to one hundred and twenty-three in the other.

It is surprising that the popular books on astronomy omit the invention of the Reflecting Telescope, the chief source of modern discoveries in astronomy. Without Gregory we should have had no HERSCHEL.

I shall only add, that in other respects James Gregory was a worthy precursor of Newton, and deserves a nich between Des Cartes and our immortal philosopher. Gregory died at St. Andrews in December 1675, aged only thirty-six. For a fuller account of his merits and inventions (among which latter is the reflecting burning-glass), permit me to refer to the "*Biographia Britannica*."

PHILASTER.

TOUR OF ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 276.)

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the poor. The Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

OCTOBER 31, went from Bristol to Cambridge in Gloucestershire, 22 miles. A good soil, and pleasant country; the fields small; a great number of oak and elm trees on hedge rows; the surface of the country contains a number of gentle swells; most of the land is in grass, and applied to the purposes of drying: as here the fine Gloucestershire cheese is made. Potatoes are lately begun to be raised in this district in large quantities, and are found extremely useful and profitable; the recommendations of the Board of Agriculture to that purpose, I understand, had considerable weight with the farmers in promoting the culture of that root. In this district I also observed a number of very large orchards, loaden with apples: that sort of fruit is so common here, that the owners do not find any necessity of preserving it with high walls; on the contrary, it is very common for public foot-paths to lead through orchards. Very few turnips are cultivated in this part of the country, nor is much grain produced. I however saw some common fields in small parcels, which is the first I remember to have seen since I left London the last time. The road (which leads to Glouceſter) is in good repair; petrified shells, &c. continue among the stones and gravel, some of which are large, and very curious. Buildings are generally neat and convenient. I continue in sight of the Severn most part of this day's journey, the direction of the road being nearly parallel thereto; that noble river is here several miles in breadth, and has more the appearance of an arm of the sea than a river: the ground on each side has a very gentle fall to the water. Extending my view a little to the northwards, I have a fine prospect of the hills in South Wales, some of which, particularly those to the westward, are very high and rugged. I purposed going from Bristol directly into Wales, but the weather being extremely boisterous, and the passage esteemed somewhat dangerous, under that circumstance I preferred taking a rather circuitous route thither. There is, I believe, no place in the British dominions where the tide rises so rapidly as in this channel, especially if a strong wind blows from the same quarter, which is now the case. Wales, viewed from this road, has somewhat the appearance of Scotland, as seen from that part of Cumberland which lies between Workington and Bowness, across the Solway Frith. Cambridge is a small farming village, and built with stone; most of the parish lies low and level, and is within the tide mark, which is kept out by mounds, or dykes: however, the uncommon flood which happened two nights ago, very unexpectedly broke through the dykes, and has done a great deal of damage. In this parish alone it is supposed that 500 sheep are drowned thereby. As it happened in the night, the villagers were too long in being apprized that the sea had broken its bounds, so that they only had time to get a part of their sheep driven off the ground; the cattle saved themselves by swimming out. Two men, in attempting to secure the sheep, found themselves surrounded with the water before they were aware, and to such a depth that rendered

† It was not in general use till A. D. 1719, when Hadley rendered it more commodious and portable.

rendered it impoſſible for them to get out. Their ſituation ſeemed terrible, but fortunately they kept above water till they reached a ſmall hay-ſtack, where they found a ſafe aſylum till morning; when the ſorrow and anxiety of their friends, who had during the night given them up for loſt, were removed.

November 1ſt, I went from Cambridge to Monmouth, in Monmouthſhire, 22 miles. As the waters were ſo much out, I found it impracticable to croſs the Severn till I reached Newnham-Ferry, which is a few miles below Glouceſter. The country between Cambridge and the Ferry is level, and produces a great quantity of apples; the fields chiefly paſture, and farms ſmall. The Severn at Newnham, when the tide is full, is about half a mile over: on account of the water being much ſpread into the country, and covering the roads ſince the late flood, I found it very difficult to reach the paſſage in ſafety, and was under the neceſſity of procuring a guide, leſt I ſhould plunge my horſe into a ditch. We waited ſome time till the tide was full, when the water ſeemed ſtill; but the boat having to come from the other ſide, the tide was returning with ſuch violence, aſſiſted by a ſmart breeze of wind, before we arrived at the oppoſite ſhore, that the boat was very near being ſwept ſo far below the landing place, as to render our reaching it impracticable: and as the lower banks were very high, as far as I could ſee, I cannot tell what the conſequence might have been. Newnham is a pretty well-built village: the church ſtands on a high cliff, which riſes perpendicularly from the Severn: this cliff, or ſcar, is a ſort of red ſhiver; it keeps mouldering away by the force of the ſtream, which threatens in time to undermine the church. From Newnham I came into the Foreſt of Dean, on the entrance of which ſtands Mitcheldean, a ſmall, dirty, ancient market-town: the intervening country is rather high and unlevel, and contains fruit in abundance; apple trees are even growing on hedges by the ſides of high roads. From a part of this diſtrict I have a fine view of the city of Glouceſter: it ſeems to ſtand on a plain, in a fine country, watered with the Severn, and the churches, and other large edifices, give it a good appearance. Juſt beyond Mitcheldean I entered the uncultivated woody part of this foreſt, through which I travelled for ſix or ſeven miles, before I reached the other ſide. This is truly a romantic wild place; the road is good, but cloſe ſhut up with woods and buſhes on each ſide, and it is very rare that the riſing hill affords a view to any diſtance, and when that happens, nothing beſides this widely extended foreſt can be ſeen: ſometimes one is led through deep vallies, overhung and darkened with thick woods, while the murmuring of little ſtreams gives the whole an air of ſolemnity. The wood of this foreſt is much decayed: in ſome parts indeed there are large quantities of good oak without underwood, but in moſt places the oaks are thinly ſcattered and bad; while old rotten thorns, and ſuch like unprofitable ſhrubs, are ſuffered to occupy thouſands of acres, which might be turned to great advantage either by cultivation or repleniſhing with oak and other good timber. In this foreſt I ſaw a few ſheep and deer; but not a human being, nor a houſe, except one of the keeper's lodges, which ſtands in a pleaſant but not an open part of the wood. A number of old coal pits are dangerouſly left open very near the road. The coal mines in this foreſt are very numerous, and the miners form a large body of ſeveral thouſands, who have lately been rather formidable to the neighbourhood, on account of the high prices of corn and other proviſions, which they threaten to ſeize and diſpoſe of as they think proper. Slate and flags are alſo got here in large quantities, and very good. The ſoil is generally dry, and produces much fern. Leaving Dean Foreſt I quit the main turnpike and paſs along a by-road, through two ſmall but pretty villages, in a very hilly rocky country: here the rocks, or large ſtones, which preſent themſelves by the ſides of the road, ſeem to be a ſtrange compoſition of hard white ſtones and ſand, cemented together in one maſs. I came in ſight of Monmouth at the diſtance of about half a mile from it. The town ſtands in a low vale, ſurrounded with hills, which are covered with wood to the tops, and have green fields near the baſes ſloping towards the town. It is ſmall, ancient, rather of a mean appearance, and has little trade or manufactures. A fine river paſſes by to the Severn. The ſoil in this neighbourhood is lightiſh, and gravelly in general; but in ſome places a mixture of reddiſh clay prevails: moſt of the land is in graſs, but a little wheat, barley, and oats are cultivated. Farms are from 25l. to 250l. a year; and rent 1l. to 4l. 10s. an acre. On the banks of the river red and white freeſtone is got. Grapes grow here in tolerable perfection, in the open air, and ſo plentiful that that fruit may be bought very cheap. The

Duke

Duke of Beaufort has a fine ſeat near Monmouth.

Glouceſterſhire, the county I have juſt paſſed, is famous for its fine cheeſe. The land is chiefly in paſturage, and much of it occupied by a good breed of milch cows; a conſiderable portion of it is, however, uſed in breeding and feeding ſheep. The eaſtern parts of this county are hilly, the weſtern very woody, and the middle part rather level than otherwiſe; extremely fertile, and watered with the Severn. The arable land ſeems to be nearly all incloſed, and that not lately; fields, within my obſervation, were ſmall and irregular.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent M. R. in your laſt Magazine, having replied to my obſervations, I once more addreſs you. The text, "*I was not known unto them by the name Jehovah,*" I formerly ſaid, does not ſignify, that the Iſraelites knew not the name, but that they knew not the thing it implied in God's promiſe to Abraham, in a degree ſo eminent as they were about to do. *I was not known* is, in the Septuagint, ουκ εδηλωθη, *I did not manifeſt.* I added, that the mode of ſpeech is not uncommon in the ſcriptures and other writings. I ſuppoſed M. R. might readily ſupply himſelf with numerous teſtimonies to ſuch qualified uſe of ſpeech. See Pſalm ci. 4. Jerem. ix. 3. Ezek. xx. Matth. vii. 23. Theſe may be ſufficient examples to the purpoſe, reſpecting only the word *know*: many other words are frequently to be met with under a ſimilar predicament. The diſtortion of meaning attaches to M. R. Words and phraſes are to be taken as uſe and connection determine, and not always literally, or in one invariable meaning. I continue ſatisfied that the Jewiſh doctors underſtood *Jehovah* to be a name of the relation induced by the Moſaic covenant: and return him his requeſt *to examine them.* Several places in ſcripture ſeem clearly to imply, that the name bears ſuch relation, as he may ſee by attentive reading. By another perſon on the ſame, uſing the ſignature M. R. page 247, of your laſt Magazine, my aſſertion is confirmed. "*Buxtorf's Hebrew Lexicon*" I have not an opportuuity of conſulting; nor ſhould I depend on it: I know that ſeveral writers of later ages, and ſome moderns, have underſtood the word as a name of eſſence, ſinifying *ſelf-exiſtence*, &c. but not ſo the more ancient. The name *Jehovah* was probably (I ſay no more) aſſumed by God, or given to him ſoon after the fall, on his promiſe of the woman's ſeed who ſhould bruiſe the ſerpent's head. It is certain that Moſes repreſents Eve as uſing the word. But in application to Abraham and his deſcendants, it received an import peculiar to them; and it may further be applied, with the greateſt propriety, to the ſaints of all kindreds and denominations. All this I have endeavoured to elucidate in a note annexed to "*The Syſtem,*" a poem, intended for publication. To your latter correſpondent's enquiry, Whether the names he mentions were not *firſt* applied to a divinity of Chaldea, Syria, or Egypt, I anſwer, that as far as I know they were *never* applied to any divinity at all, but the God of the Hebrews. In ſome heathen writers he may find ſome of theſe names applied to him; I think never to any others. It cannot be doubted, that in Chaldea, Syria, and Egypt, and at much greater diſtances from Judea, the God of the Hebrews and his Hebrew name were known.

JOSEPH WISE.

Poplar, Nov. 9, 1798.

In the notes on "*Clemens Alexandrinus,*" page 62. edit. Coloniæ, on the word *Iao,* M. R. may find ſomething which perhaps may amuſe him. The words of *Clemens* are only λεγεται δε Ιαου, ο μεθερμηνευεται ω και ο εσομενος. i. e. *Iaou, is interpreted, who is, and who ſhall be.* Strom. lib. v. page 562.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR laſt number contains a communication by a Mr. BROWN, in which a ſubject of the utmoſt importance is conſidered, viz. how far the exhibition of emetics is expedient in caſes of ſuſpended animation. Mr. B. acknowledges that he is much prejudiced in favour of their uſe, not from experience, but, as he ſays, for the moſt obvious reaſons, which he preſently explains.

Now, Sir, when a gentleman profeſſes himſelf ſo warmly attached to a particular mode of treatment, in caſes claiming the aid of the reſuſcitative art, and when this attachment is not founded either in his own experience of its good effects or that of others; the time may not be miſpent which ſhall be employed to examine thoſe obvious reaſons by which Mr. B. conſiders himſelf as warranted in the

the use and recommendation of emetic medicines.

The general opinion of that part of the profession which has turned its attention to the treatment of the cases in question, is in disfavour of their use, and, on account of the debilitating effects which they sometimes occasion, I incline to the opinion of Dr. Fothergill, that they "ill suit with the intention of restoring animation."

Mr. B. says, that "If we consider the general shock which emetics give to the system, and the great probability there is of immediately stimulating the heart, by *the disengagement of oxygen gas in the stomach*, (supposing, no doubt, that the emetic used contains oxygenous matter in solution) I think we are fully warranted in having recourse to such powerful aids."

These appear to be his obvious reasons, and on these grounds he rests his opinion of the expediency of the use of emetics.

Now, as the primary effects of emetics are well known to be so extremely debilitating, as considerably to weaken the energy of the heart and arteries, and even sometimes to induce a state of syncope; and if their use be attended with such alarming consequences to those who have not suffered any previous diminuition of vital energy, surely the hopes of deriving advantage from their use in cases of suspended animation must be small indeed, particularly, where the last trembling spark of life, if not already gone, is about to be quickly extinguished. It appears to me, then, that the first effect of an emetic would be that of destroying the small remains of life existing, so that the action of vomiting, which would produce the shock, on which Mr. B. so much depends, would not take place. But his sheet anchor, on which he rests his hope of success, is the stimulating effects of the disengaged oxygen gas on the heart! Even supposing the presence of this extraordinary agent in the stomach, it is difficult to conceive how it could produce such an effect on the heart as this gentleman with so much facility imagines.

But Sir, before we reason on what the probable effects of an agent may be, suppose we take the liberty of calling in question its presence; or at least make the enquiry how oxygen gas is to be discharged in the stomach? As so much is to be effected by this gas, it will be a satisfactory piece of information to know by what chemical process in the stomach, the disengagement of it is to be effected.

As your correspondent is engaged in a series of experiments connected with this subject, it is probable he may be enabled to throw more light on it in good time*.

I am your's, &c. N.

Bristol, Nov. 9, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITH your leave, I will here resume the subject of the abuses of Free Masonry, which is a subject, indeed, more fertile, than either pleasant or useful. There is, however, some curiosity in it; and, therefore, my lucubrations thereon will be amusing to some of your readers.

While almost all other societies have been rationally improved in their principles, the innovations which have got into this, have absolutely disgraced the order by their absurdity and their childishness.

As a proof of this, I shall now present you with a faithful account of one of the new degrees in Free Masonry, and which has not, I believe, been noticed by any writer on that subject.

The brothers of this institution are distinguished by the high-sounding appellations of "The Fraternity of the Royal Ark Mariners, Mark, Mark-Master, Elected of Nine, Unknown, Fifteen, Architect, Excellent, and Super-Excellent Masons," &c, &c.

You must observe, that they profess themselves to be followers of Noah (and in ONE respect they doubtless are so. Vide Genesis ix. 21.); therefore they call themselves Noachidæ, or *Sons of Noah*. Hence their president, who at present is Thomas Boothby Parkyns Lord Rancliffe, is dignified with the venerable title of GRAND NOAH, and the lodge where they assemble is called the *Royal Ark Vessel*.

These brother mariners wear in lodge time a broad sash ribbon, representing a rain-bow, with an apron fancifully embellished with an ark, dove, &c.

Among other rules of this society, one is, "That no brother shall be admitted to enter as a mariner on board a Royal Ark Vessel, for any less sum than *ten shillings and sixpence* for his entrance; of which sum *three shillings and sixpence* shall be paid to the Grand and Royal Ark Vessel for his registry, and the residue be

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* We have thought it right to insert this letter, as a statement of an opinion opposite to that given in the former on the same subject; but we by no means wish to make our miscellany the vehicle of a medical controversy. *Edit.*

disposed

disposed of at the discretion of the officers of the vessel."

Their principal place of meeting in London, is at the Surry Tavern, Surry-street, in the Strand. It is not in my power to entertain your readers with extracts from their *elegant, learned,* and *scientific* lectures. If they have any traditionary notices respecting the antediluvian state, the primitive language, or the original peopling of the different regions of the earth, it is a thousand pities they do not communicate such inestimable treasures to the world, for the clearing up the perplexing doubts and difficulties which attend those recondite subjects.

However, it is in my power to make some of your readers smile, at the exquisite poetry of these Noachites, and I shall then leave the venerable fraternity to vindicate the antiquity and excellence of their order from the charge of imposture and folly, which many will be disposed to think it deserves.

One of their principal poets is Brother Ebenezer Sibley, who is a doctor of physic, and an astrologer to boot, but I am apprehensive, that if his medical and sidereal knowledge does not exceed his skill in harmony, little faith will be put in his prescriptions, or his predictions. But let our venerable Noachite speak, or rather sing, for himself and his fraternity:

"They entered safe—lo! the deluge came on,
And none were protected but masons* and wives,
The crafty and knavish came floating along,
The rich and the beggar of profligate lives:
It was now in woe,
For mercy they call,
To old Father Noah,
And loudly did bawl,
But Heav'n shut the door, and the ark was afloat,
So perish they must, *for they were found without!*"

There is, doubtless, something affecting and tragical, in this composition; but another of their lyrists endeavours to imitate Anacreon; with what success, let the following stanza evince:

"Let us drink our wine to make our hearts glad,
And not, like old Noah, get drunk and be mad;
Lest, like him, we may fall on our backs and expose
* * * *

To leave joking; what can be more profane and ridiculous, than to turn the scripture histories into jovial songs, especially by a set of men who call themselves after the name of the patriarch, whom they here treat with contempt?

Upon the whole, Mr. Editor, you will clearly perceive, that while Free Masonry consists of such trifling follies as this, no legitimate government need be afraid of its producing a revolution. Men who can delight in such absurdities must make wretched politicians or philosophers. Such institutions may indeed be productive of bad consequences in any country, by encouraging a fondness for silly speculations and frivolous pursuits.

I wish that those Free Masons who have a regard for true knowledge, virtue, religion, and the interests of their country, would lay these things to heart, and set themselves to clear away the rubbish which defiles and loads the building. By so doing they will do good service to the society, and herein they shall have the cordial assistance, as they have the good wishes, of their and your

Humble servant, Z. H. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I READ in your October number (page 244) a description of Seguin's mode of preparing and tanning leather in France, remarking it to be a novel method.—It comes within my experience to say, that a similar mode has been adopted in this country (I believe) long before Seguin's practice, and which is now so far established here, as to have a manufactory in the neighbourhood of Vauxhall and Kennington for extracting a *Vegetable* astringent liquor for that purpose:—the effect of which has been tried with success. (This liquor also contains valuable properties for other manufactures.) The tan liquor thus produced is more than ten times the strength of ooze liquor made from oak bark; consequently, in its operation, it must be proportionably quicker, and of course much more advantageous than the mode heretofore practised:—to which

* With Brother Sibley's (and the Grand Noah's) leave, I should suppose that these venerable and ingenious builders of the ark ought rather to be called *carpenters*, or *shipwrights*, than *masons*; but perhaps they will plead as an apology for adopting that appellation, that Noah was commanded to *pitch*, or rather, as the Hebrew expresses it, *plaister* the ark. Gen. vi. 14. But this kind of *plastering* is very different from mason's work, so called. I am afraid, then, that the modern Noachites have no grounds for calling themselves Masons.

which, as a further improvement to the undertaking of this country, is added that of preparing the skins after a peculiar method, to hasten the corrugation of the same. With respect to the sulphuric acid being used by Seguin, that is exploded in this country, which the fatal experience of Messrs. A. and M. can testify in not practising that method, although they have a patent right to do it; and it has often been demonstrably proved, that *Mineral* substances, such as sulphuric or vitrolic acids, are destructive to animal substances, of course inimical to tanning: such mode debilitates the leather so much, that it is not marketable in this country (where tanning is arrived at so great a degree of perfection), and whatever it may be elsewhere, it is universally admitted, that no other liquor, but what is prepared from vegetable substances, can answer the purpose for tanning. C. T. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS it is of the utmost importance for any country to have an abundant supply of corn within itself, so Agricultural Improvements have at all times met with the most liberal encouragement in every enlightened and well-regulated state.

The alarm of a scarcity in these kingdoms a short time ago, the premiums at that time given out of the public purse to encourage importation, and the attention of the British legislature in forming a board of agriculture, abundantly show the necessity of further exertions not only in improving what is now under cultivation, but of bringing under the plough as far as possible such grounds as have hitherto remained in a state of nature or nearly so, and of which there is a very great proportion in this island, and particularly on this side the Tweed. A very great change has taken place in many parts of Scotland within these few years, and to great and evident advantage, which would extend and be more beneficial, but for one difficulty, a scarcity of hands, which has been, and is still, a very great complaint among the farmers here. One great cause of this, is a very general inclination in the country labourers to be at their own hand during the summer half year; (that is, unengaged to one master for the whole half year) a time for work as necessary for the farmer as during winter, and which, at least here, is impossible to be performed under the uncertainty which attends servants hired by the day, or even week. The labourers are chiefly induced to this from the certainty of being hired by the day in the making and repairing the public roads, which are daily increasing in number and demand of hands, generally the best in the neighbourhood. I have often thought that if Government were to take the management of the highways into their own hands, and in time of peace employ the military in the making and repairing of them, that it would tend much to prevent this very general complaint of the farmer and it would certainly be no disadvantage to the present labourers to be thereby obliged to cultivate the ground. This measure might also be attended with many other advantages. The military by being stationed along the various highways would render the roads more safe for the traveller, and the carriage of goods, and in a great degree would tend to destroy smuggling, that bane of the revenue and fair trader. Besides, the soldier himself would be in a much better situation, with a small addition to his pay if government should think that proper than leading an enervating, idle, and too often debauched life in the various towns and villages where he is quartered. I have often mentioned these circumstances in conversation, and always found them listened to, as what would be of very great advantage to the country.

Your giving this a corner in your very useful Miscellany will oblige many, as well as your obedient servant, Z. Z

Lothian N. B. Nov. 21, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to avail myself of the very flattering notice you have taken of my "Examination of the leading Principle of the New System of Morals" in your last Supplementary Number; to draw your attention to the main scope of that treatise, which appears to me to have been much less distinctly and forcibly felt than I had fondly expected it would be.

This scope is simply to show,

I. That moral distinction is *not* derived (as the new System of Morals assumes) from a sense of the tendency of its objects to promote or thwart the general good. First, that such a derivation, though now so familiar, is in truth of mere modern introduction: Secondly, that it is opposed by analogy, the end to be attained being in no one instance besides through-

out the whole œconomy of man, the motive appointed to attain it: Thirdly, that it is denied, as a *fact*, by the uniform ſenſe and experience of mankind, who do in reality never ground their moral approbation and blame on ſuch a forecaſt: and Fourthly that it fails, as a *project*, as affording no certain inferences, as propoſing no adequate incentives, and as enjoining an impracticable obſervance, at the ſame time that in its full extent it neceſſarily preſcribes all the natural principles of action in man, and all the natural and artificial correctives operating in theſe principles.

II. That moral diſtinction *is* derived from the peculiar impreſſions immediately formed in the mind by the objects of this diſtinction. Firſt, that the ſentiments of moral approbation and blame, which give at once being and force to moral diſtinction, cannot be produced by reaſon alone, whoſe object is ſimply truth and falſehood, unaccompanied by any ſentiment whatever: Secondly, that they cannot be deduced from any general ſentiment in favour of their ultimate end—the general good, ſince the particular muſt have conducted to the general ſentiment and cannot be derived from it: Thirdly, that they muſt be directly excited in the mind by the objects of theſe ſentiments: and, Fourthly, that the principle of ſympathy, as explained by Adam Smith, accounts for the mode in which theſe ſentiments are thus excited, and opens of courſe the true theory of morals.

From cau es not to our preſent purpoſe to examine, and which lie too deep to notice ſlightly, the leaning of the public mind, I am aware, is againſt me: but, after revolving the above topics, I wiſh to put it to your judgment, whether the true ſtate of the caſe is not preciſely this ---the end of our moral ſentiments is the general good;---undoubtedly it is;---and ſo long as we demonſtrate their tendency to this end, we advance the intereſts of morality, by diſplaying its harmony with the benevolent ſyſtem in which we live, and exciting a ſentiment in its favour, which, if not forcible, is at leaſt diffuſive: but when rejecting theſe ſentiments, and the doctrines and conduct founded on them, as mere prejudice, we pretend to deduce our moral duties, arguing downward, from the ſole principle of general good, we neceſſarily involve ourſelves in all the errors and abſurdites which deform the well-written pages of Mr. Goodwin's Political Juſtice. G. N.

Ipſwich, Aug. 19, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Readers being all of them intereſted in the rapid progreſs of the National Debt, ſome of them may prefer a conciſe ſtatement, to a more involved detail; I beg therefore as we are approached to the cloſe of the year, you will accept the following ſummary view of the groſs debt contracted during this war, and maintained for the defence of property:

	Money borrowed.	Stock 3 p. Cent.	Stock 4 p. Cent.	Stock 5 p. Cent.	Total of Stock.	L. Ann. for 100l.
	Millions.	Millions	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	
First Loan 1793	5½	6¼			6¼	
Second Do. 1794	11	11	2¾		13¾	11 5
Third Do. February 1795	18	18	6		24	9 6
Fourth Do. December	18	26			26	6 6
Fifth Do. April 1796	7½	10¾			10¾	5 6
Sixth Do. December (Loyalty)	18			20¼	20¼	
Seventh Do. April 1797	18	31½	3½		35	6 6
Eighth Do. December	12	21	2½		23½	6 6
Ninth Do. April 1798	15	30			30	4 6
Tenth Do. December	3	5¾			5¾	
Nov. 1796 Navy and Exchequer Bills	13	18½	¾	2¼	21½	
Do. Prior	8			8	8	
	147	178¾	15½	30½	224¾	Millions.

Millions. viz.

178¾	at	3 per Cent. Intereſt	—	—	5,340,000
15½	at	4 per Cent.	—	—	620,000
30½	at	5 per Cent.	—	—	1,525,000
99½	Millions Long Annuities, average 6l. 6s. for 100l.				320,000
		Annual outgoing	—	—	7,805,000
Beſide the 1 per Cent. appropriated, and the management, &c.					2,440,000
					£10,245,000

This enormous annual charge is exclusive of the aſſeſſed taxes, contributions, and new ratio on income, the latter of which is eſtimated at twelve millions more*. What will the whole amount to annually, when all the arrears and contingencies of the preſent war are finally cloſed, could peace be immediate? How is it to be provided for and ſupported when our commerce becomes circumſcribed within its natural bounds, when the immenſe public expenditure which has of late been the animation of our home conſumption is withdrawn, when our exterior commerce returns again to its old channels, and when our general trade oppreſſed with taxes will be aſſailed by enterpriſing opponents, whoſe exertions are confeſſedly not to be limited by the preſcriptions of precedent; and whoſe activity when directed to commerce and manufacture command a wonderful combination of new reſources to enable them to ſurpaſs all conjecture.

Theſe remarks are not made to diffuſe a ſpirit of deſpair, but to correct, if poſſible, the preſent ſpirit of infatuation and deſperate preſumption, that our commerce, inſtead of retiring to its natural limits, muſt be ſuperior to any controul.

Dec. 14, 1798. Y. Z.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Letter of the Marquis of Santillana to the Conſtable of Portugal, on the Origin and Progreſs of Spaniſh Poetry, written about A. D. 1456, [vide p. 33 of this volume.]

To the illuſtrious lord Don Pedro the moſt magnificent Conſtable of Portugal, the Marquis of Santillana Count of Real, &c. health, peace, and due recommendation.

A FEW days ago Alvar Gonzalez of Alcantara, a ſervant in the family of the infant Don Pedro, Duke of Coimbra, your father, requeſted me on your part, my lord, that I would ſend my poems and ſongs to your magnificence. In truth, my lord, in other matters of more importance, and greater labour, I ſhould deſire to gratify you; but theſe works, or at leaſt the greater part of them, are not on ſuch topics, nor ſo well formed and compoſed, as to appear worthy of a memorable regiſter; becauſe as the apoſtle ſays, "when I was a child, I thought and ſpoke as a child," ſo thoſe light and jocoſe trifles agree with the novelties of youth, that is to ſay, dreſſing, tourneying, and other ſuch court exerciſes. and thus, my lord, many things may pleaſe you, which no longer pleaſe me. For this reaſon, and ſolely out of complaiſance to you, I have cauſed to be copied in the order they were written, and now ſend you, my poems in this little volume.

I am pleaſed with your taſte for poetry, which is only to be found in gentle minds, and elevated ſpirits.

What indeed is poetry, which in our common tongue we term *Gaya ſciencia*, but a fiction conveying uſeful knowledge, covered with a beautiful veil; compoſed, arranged, and ſcanned in regular meaſures? Certainly, my lord, they err who ſuppoſe that poetry tends only to vanity and laſciviouſneſs. It is, on the contrary, an elegant fruit produced only by cultivated minds.

The ſuperior excellence of metre above proſe is manifeſt. In imitation of the Stoics, who with great diligence inquired into the origin and cauſes of things, I could prove that poetry is anterior in time to proſe, and of greater perfection and authority. Iſidore of Carthage, the holy archbiſhop of Hiſpala, teſtifies this: and it appears that the firſt who uſed rimes or ſung in metre, was Moſes; for in metre he ſung and prophecied the coming of the Meſſiah, as after him Joſhua ſung in praiſe of the victory of Gabaon. David ſung in metre the victory over the Philiſtines, and the reſtitution of the ark; and all the five books of the Pſalter, of which the Jews ſay that we cannot perceive all the ſweetneſs. Solomon alſo wrote his Proverbs in verſe; and ſome parts of Job are in rime, particularly the anſwers of his friends.

Among the Greeks the moſt ancient were Achates of Miletus, and Pherocides of Tyre; and Homer, whom Dante nevertheleſs ſtyles the firſt of poets. Among the Latins Ennius was the earlieſt; though Virgil have attained the monarchy, as Dante ſays, ſpeaking in the name of Sordello of Mantua.

And to what purpoſe may not this noble art be applied? In metre are compoſed *epithalamia*, or poems on new married people: others are in the name of ſhepherds, and ſuch are called bucolics; others are elegies on the dead, uſed to this day in ſome parts of our country, and ſtyled *Endechas*. In this way did Jeremiah ſing the deſtruction of Jeruſalem: and Caius Cæſar, Octavianus Auguſtus, Tiberius, and Titus, Emperors, diſtinguiſhed themſelves in this mode of verſification.

But to leave the ancients, and approach nearer our own times, Robert king of Naples,

* The intereſt of the old debt in 1791, after all the arrears of the American war was ſettled, very little exceeded 9¾ millions.

Naples was so pleased with this noble science, that he highly favoured Petrarca, the poet-laureat, who flourished in his time; nay regarded him as his particular friend. At Naples Petrarca is said to have composed his Latin work *Rerum Memorandarum*; his eclogues; and many of his sonnets, particularly that on the death of this king, beginning

Rota è l'alta Colonna, e'l verde lauro.

John Boccacio, an excellent poet, and eminent orator, affirms that the king John of Cyprus was more engaged in this study than any other.

But how, or in what manner, most virtuous lord, this art first fell into the hands of the romancers or vulgar poets, may appear a difficult inquiry. We only know that it is cultivated in all countries, and in the most distant regions, under its three descriptions of the Sublime, the Middling, and the Low. The Sublime is referred to those who write in Greek or Latin verse. The Middling is used by those who compose in the vulgar tongue, as Guido Januncello of Bologna, and Arnold Daniel of Provence: and though I have not seen any work of theirs, it is said they were the first who wrote *terza rima*, and sonnets. The Low is restricted to those who, without rule or measure, write romances and songs, for the entertainment of the common and servile class of people.

After Guido and Daniel, Dante wrote elegantly, in *terza rima*, his three *comedies* of Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise: Petrarca his Triumphs; Checo Dascoli the book *De Proprietatibus Rerum*. Boccacio interspersed with this measure his Ninfale; other parts being in prose, after the manner of Boethius. Those, and many others, also wrote Italian poetry in other forms, styled Sonnets, and Moral Songs.

I believe that this art passed from the Limosins to the French, and to this most western region our Spain. The French use various and discrepant measures; their *terza rima*, sonnets, and moral songs, are on the ballad scale; and in all of them they admit some lame feet, which we call middle-feet, the Limosins, French, and Catalans, *bioqs*.

Several French poets have signalized themselves, as John Lorris, and John Copinet of Meun, authors of the Romance of the Rose. Michaut wrote a large book of ballads, songs, roundelays, lays, and virolais. Otto de Grantson, a brave and virtuous knight, also distinguished himself. Allan Chartier, a famous modern poet, secretary to Louis [king*] of France, has written most elegantly the Debate of the Four Ladies, and other pieces, beautiful and pleasant.

In one, but that a chief respect, I prefer the Italians to the French, because the former display higher genius, and adorn and compose beautiful and uncommon stories. But with regard to *art*, I must prefer the French to the Italians, who seem only to attend to the accent and rime. The French carefully set their pieces to music, and sing them in sweet and variegated strains; music being among them so familiar that one would imagine the great musical philosophers Orpheus, Pythagoras, and Empedocles, had been their countrymen; who, as some write, could appease not only the rage of men, but even the infernal furies with the sonorous melodies, and sweet modulations of their songs. And what doubt that, as the green leaves in spring decorate the trees, so sweet voices, and fair sounds, should accompany all rime, all metre, all verse, of whatever form or measure?

The Catalans, Valencians, and a few of the kingdom of Arragon, are great proficients in this art. They first wrote in *trovas rimadas*, which are lines of many syllables, some riming, others not. They have since used couplets of two syllables, in the Limosin manner. Several of their poets are eminent, both in invention and versification. Guillen de Berguedo, a generous and noble knight, and Pao de Benlibren acquired great reputation. Pero March, the elder, a valiant and noble knight, composed elegant poems; and, among others, wrote proverbs of pure morality. In these our times flourished Jorde de Sant Jorde, a prudent knight, who wrote excellent pieces, and set them to music, being an eminent musician. He wrote the Passions of Love, in which he intermingled many good ancient songs. Febler translated Dante into the Catalan language, in the same lines and rimes. Ansias March, who is still alive, is a great *trovador*, and a man of elevated mind.

Among us metre first appeared in various forms, as in the book of Alexander, the Vows of the Peacock, and the book of the Archpriest of Hita. In this manner also Pero Lopez de Ayala, the elder, wrote a book on the Manners of the Palace, which he called Rimes. That mode

* This word seems an interpolation; Louis was not king till July 1461. *Don Luis de Francia* implies the Dauphin.

styled

ſtyled the greater failed; and the common art aroſe in the kingdoms of Gallicia and Portugal, where without doubt this ſcience flouriſhes more than in any part of Spain; inſomuch that all our poets and troubadours*, though of Caſtille, Andaluſia, or Eſtremadura, compoſed all their works in Gallician or Portugueſe. And from them we alſo receive the terms of art as *Maeſtria mayor è menor: encadenados, lexapren, è manſobre.*

I remember, moſt magnificent lord, to have ſeen, when I was a youth, in the hands of my grandmother, Donna Mencia de Ciſneros, among other books, a large volume of Portugueſe and Gallician *Cantigas, Servanas,* and *Decires,* of which the greater part were by the king Don Dionis of Portugal. I believe, my lord, he was your great grandfather: and his works are applauded by all who read them, for their ſubtile invention, and graceful and ſweet language. Some there were by Johan Soarez of Pavia, who died, as is ſaid, in Gallicia, for love of an Infante of Portugal. Others by Fernant Gonzalez of Sanebria. After them followed Baſco Perez of Camoes, Fernant Caſquicio, and that great innamorato Macias, of whom we have only four ſongs, amorous, and replete with beautiful ſentences.

In this kingdom of Caſtille, the king Don Alonzo, the Wiſe, was an excellent poet; ſome ſay he compoſed well in Latin. Next are Don Juan de la Cerda, and Pero Gonzalez of Mendoza my grandfather, who wrote good ſongs; ſuch as, among others, *Pero te ſirvo ſin arte,* and *A las riberas de un rio.* He uſed a kind of Scenic manner, like Plautus or Terence. About the ſame time the Jew Rabbi Santo wrote his Proverbs. Alfonſo Gonzalez of Caſtro alſo wrote ſome good ſongs. After them, in the time of king John, was the Archdean of Toro, and Garci Fernandez of Gerena.

Then, in the reign of Don Henry, father of our preſent king, this ſcience began to diſplay greater elegance. Alfonſo Alvarez of Illieſcas was a great poet; his pieces are very numerous. Franciſco Imperial I ſhall not ſtyle a *Decidor,* or troubadour, but a poet, as he excelled all thoſe of our weſtern regions. He compoſed on the birth of our king that famous *decir, En dos ſetecientos*; and many other elegant pieces.

My uncles, Don Pedro Velez, and Fernant Perez de Guzman, are tolerable poets. My brother-in-law, the magnificent Duke of Arjona, is himſelf a verſifier; and maintains in his houſe three great troubadours, Porto-Carrero, Gayoſo, and Morana. I paſs thoſe of our own times, already known to you: and have indeed written too long a letter, conſidering my age, and the turbulence of the times; but my love of the ſubject muſt be my excuſe. The Ciſalpin Gallicians, and thoſe of Aquitain, ſignalize themſelves by the honours they render to this art and its profeſſors: but I muſt refer you for ſome account of theſe honours to the prologue of my Proverbs. N. N.

* Decidores è trovadores.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On Perſonifications in Poetry.

(Continued from page 263.)

SUSPICION is thus perſonified by Spencer.

But he was foul, ill-favoured and grim,
Under his eye-brows looking ſtill aſkance;
And ever as Diſſemblance laught on him,
He lour'd on her with dangerous eye-glance,
Shewing his nature in his countenance:
His rolling eyes did never reſt in place,
But walk'd each where for fear of hid miſchance,
Holding a lattice ſtill before his face,
Thro' which he ſtill did peep, as forward he did pace. *F. Q.* iii. 12.

There is nothing emblematical in this portrait, except the lattice carried by the figure, which is a ſymbol familiarized by the cuſtoms of various nations. The louring of Suſpicion at the ſmiles of his companion, Diſſimulation, and his dark ever rolling eyes, are well conceived, and vigorouſly expreſſed.

A perſonification of JEALOUSY is given by Spenſer, which is remarkable for a ſort of metamorphoſis, ſo managed, that the real figure of a jealous man changes almoſt imperceptibly into a preternatural being. The wife of the old *Malbecco* eloping from him, he follows her into the woods, where ſhe is paſſing her time to her ſatisfaction among the ſatyrs. Not being able to prevail on her to return with him, and having likewiſe loſt his buried treaſure, he falls into a fit of phrenſy and deſpair, in which he throws himſelf from the brow of a rock over-hanging the ſea. But he was ſo waſted with anxiety and trouble, that nothing material was left of him; ſo that he received no harm from his fall. He crawls up among the cliffs, and finds a cave, where he fixes his reſidence, in darkneſs, and continual apprehenſion, leſt the rock ſhould bury him under

under its ruins: he never dares sleep, but is perpetually under alarm, from the beating of the billows against his habitation.

There dwells he ever, miserable swain!
Hateful both to himself and every wight,
Where he thro' privy grief and horror vain
Is waxen so deform'd, that he has quite,
Forgot he was a man, and *jealousy* is hight.
F. Q. iii. 10.

There is much fancy in this picture; and the unquiet state of a jealous mind is strongly expressed by the emblem of this wretch's constant dread of his overhanging rock. The manner of the metamorphosis seems imitated from that of the nymph *Echo* in Ovid, *Metam.* l. iii.

SPLEEN, a compound affection of the mind, better known formerly (by name at least) than at present, is immortalized in poetry. She makes a conspicuous part of the machinery of the *Rape of the Lock*, but her figure is but slightly sketched in that poem.

Here, in a grotto, shelter'd close from air,
And screen'd in shades from day's detested glare,
She sighs for ever on her pensive bed,
Pain at her side, and *Megrim* at her head.

Two others of her attendants have been already exhibited; *Ill-nature* and *Affectation*. This is entirely a natural representation; but, Mr. Hayley, who has boldly and successfully ventured to take up a subject touched by the hand of so great a master, besides furnishing his *Cave of Spleen* with a variety of new figures, has given a portrait of the *Genius* of the place, formed on a different model.

High on an ebon throne, superbly wrought
With each fierce figure of fantastic thought,
In a deep cove, where no bright beam intrudes,
O'er her black schemes the sullen Empress broods.
The shriek-owl's, mingled with the raven's plume
Shed o'er her furrow'd brows an awful gloom:
A garb, that glows with stripes of lurid flame,
Wraps in terrific pomp her haggard frame;
Round her a serpent, as a zone, is roll'd,
Which writhing, stings itself in every fold.
Triumphs of Temp. C. iii.

This representation is almost entirely emblematical; and the symbols are at the same time novel and appropriate.

That most original and lively poem on the *Spleen*, by Mr. Green, though it abounds in figure and imagery, has few ideas proper for a portraiture of the phantom against whose intrusion he guards us. The magic-lanthorn, however, which he gives her, is a very ingenious and expressive emblem.

When by her magic lanthorn, *Spleen*
With frightful figures spread life's scene.

Among the inhabitants of the cave of Spleen, Mr. Hayley fitly places PEEVISHNESS, whom he thus paints.

Here, like a dame of quality array'd
Sits *Peevishness*, presiding o'er the shade,
And frowning at her own uncomely mein,
Whose coarse reflection on the wall is seen.
A snarling lap-dog her right hand sustains,
Her lap an infant porcupine contains,
Which, while her fondness tries its wrath to still,
Wounds her each moment with a pointed quill.

The circumstance of her frowning at her shadow on the wall, is original and characteristic. The emblematic animals are well chosen, particularly, the "fretful porcupine."

But the reader will probably think, that the exhibition of horrid and disgusting figures has been long enough continued: the remaining ones of this class shall therefore be of a different character.

PEACE, as represented by Tibullus, may be reckoned, with almost equal propriety, a natural or a symbolical personage. She is either a rural maid, actually engaged in the pacific employments of a country life, or she is the Goddess of Peace, distinguished by the emblems of that desireable state.

—— nobis *Pax* alma veni, spicamque teneto;
Perfluat et pomis candidus ante sinus
* * * * * *
—— Pax arva colat: Pax candida primum
Duxit araturos sub juga curva boves.
Pax aluit vites, et succos condidit uvæ,
Funderet ut nato testa paterna merum.
L. i. *El.* 10.

Come, bounteous Peace! and hold the spiky ear,
While thy white lap with fragrant fruit o'erflows
* * * * * *
Let Peace protect the plains: fair Peace, 'twas thine
To bow the oxen to their rural task;
To nurse the grape, and store the new-press'd wine
For sons to ripen in their father's cask.

There is more of portrait in a very elegant representation of *Peace* by Milton, in that juvenile, but highly classical, performance, his *Christmas Hymn*.

But he, her fears to cease,
Sent down the meek-eyed *Peace*:

She,

She, crown'd with olive-green, came ſoftly ſliding
Down thro' the turning ſphere,
His ready harbinger,
With turtle-wing the amorous clouds dividing;
And waving wide her myrtle wand,
She ſtrikes an univerſal peace thro' ſea and land.

I am acquainted with no addition to the imagery in theſe lines by other poets. It is ſcarcely neceſſary to take notice of the inaccuracy of uſing the word *peace* in a literal ſenſe, in the ſame paſſage with its perſonification. Spenſer is occaſionally guilty of the ſame fault, which could only be owing to inattention.

MERCY is depicted by Spenſer as a potent queen, ſurrounded with all the ſplendour of Majeſty, yet tempered by benignity. It is however to be underſtood, that the courtly poet deſigns his *Mercilla* as a type of his miſtreſs, queen Elizabeth. The deſcription of her attire may be compared with that of the ſeraphic dreſs of Raphael in the *Par. Loſt.*

All over her, a cloth of ſtate was ſpread,
Not of rich tiſſue, or of cloth of gold,
Nor of aught elſe that may be richeſt read,
But like a cloud, as likeſt may be told,
That her broad-ſpreading wings did wide enfold;
Whoſe ſkirts were bordered with bright ſunny beams,
Gliſtering like gold among the plights enrol'd,
And here and there ſhooting forth ſilver ſtreams,
'Mongſt which crept little angels through the glitt'ring gleams. *F. Q.* v. 9.

She holds a ſceptre, and before her lies a ſword, ruſted through long diſuſe. Under her feet a huge lion is chained, which is not rendered ſo tame, but that

Yet did he murmur with rebellious ſound,
And ſoftly royne, when ſalvage choler did abound.

The emblematical part of this portrait is eaſily underſtood. She is not a merely human perſonage: her wings and radiant cloud denote her heavenly origin. Even without the alluſion to queen Elizabeth, ſhe may be ſaid to be of royal rank; ſince the exerciſe of mercy implies power, and in moſt countries has been reſerved as the diſtinguiſhing attribute of ſovereignty. The ſword, ruſted, yet capable of being drawn; and the lion, curbed, but not tamed; mark out the true nature and limits of this quality.

However appropriate to its object the preceding delineation may appear, yet Collins has invented a very different and at the ſame time an exquiſitely beautiful picture of the ſame moral perſonage.

O thou, who ſit'ſt a ſmiling bride
By valour's arm'd and awful ſide,
Gentleſt of ſky-born forms, and beſt ador'd;
Who oft, with ſongs divine to hear,
Win'ſt from his fatal graſp the ſpear,
And hid'ſt in wreaths of flowers his bloodleſs ſword!
Thou who, amidſt the deathful field,
By godlike chiefs alone beheld,
Oft with thy boſom bare art found,
Pleading for him, the youth who ſinks to ground! *Ode to Mercy.*

This enchanting figure, though called "ſky-born," is not diſtinguiſhed in appearance and character from a mortal fair; indeed no emblem or ſupernatural attribute was neceſſary to render *Mercy* ſufficiently impreſſive under the form of a beautiful female. Another touch of nature in the ode is truly pictureſque;

——and *look'd* his rage away.

That *Mercy* ſhould be ſo cloſely allied to *Valour* as to deſerve the title of his mythological bride, were certainly to be wiſhed; and underſtanding valour to be courage united to generoſity, the idea, I think, is a juſt one. J. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM the attention which you have paid to my letter, giving an explanation of ſome *Law Scotticiſms*, I am induced to lay before the public, through the channel of your magazine, a liſt of Scotticiſms in common language. I do not mean to give a gloſſary of the now almoſt obſolete Scottiſh words, but to point out to my countrymen (for I am a native of Scotland) ſome of the many improper expreſſions which are daily uſed in the moſt faſhionable circles in the city of Edinburgh; which are ſpoken and even written by the firſt literary characters; which diſfigure the ſpeeches of the counſel and the deliberations of the judges of the ſupreme courts; which laſtly the Scotch members do not fail occaſionally to introduce into the ſenate, to the aſtoniſhment of the Engliſh auditor*.

Sir

* Of this there are two memorable inſtances. Mr. MONTGOMERY, now chief baron of the court of Exchequer, in Scotland, when lord advocate and member for Peebleſhire, made a ſpeech on ſome important queſtion, in the houſe of commons, where he mentioned his having made a note of ſomething or other with a *keelivveyne pen*—the members, puzzled to diſcover the meaning of this outlandiſh word, and amuſed with the

Sir John Sinclair, began his literary career by an essay on Scotticisms, which I remember to have read when it was first published, but have not seen since. There was likewise published an anonymous pamphlet on the same subject, about ten years ago, from which I then took some notes. To these in a certain degree, but to the notes I have made from my own observations, I am principally indebted, for the provincialisms which I now transmit to you. I have given them as they occurred to me, without any systematic arrangement; and I have even interspersed some additional legal phrases which I recollected since my last.

I do not give this list as perfect; but, as far as it goes, I hope it will be found tolerably accurate. It may be useful to my countrymen, and perhaps in some degree amusing to the English reader. I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant.

JAMES BANNANTINE.

Temple Street, St. George's Fields, October 11, 1798.

He gave me a watch in a compliment, is an expression which a Scotchman will naturally use, for, he made me a present of a watch.

To be angry at a person—angry with him: to be angry at a thing is proper.

What o'clock is it?—what is it o'clock?—the answer would probably be, *half six*, which an Englishman would understand to mean three—it is intended for half past five.

Half nothing—much under value—*Almost nothing*; little or nothing. *Almost never*: seldom or never.

I lost *altogether* of money and other property forty pounds—In all. I lost altogether, means I totally lost.

To *dress* clothes—To iron clothes.

He is *a missing*—missing.

Butter and bread—cheese and bread—milk and bread; for bread and butter, &c.

He will *be the better of a sleep*—be better for a sleep.

I asked *at* him—I asked him.

Purposelike has a meaning something like the French *comme il faut*, and is exactly the German zeveckmässig.—*A purposelike woman*, is a respectable looking woman; they also say, *to do a thing purpose-like*.

Honest-like has in some cases the same meaning with purpose-like—it generally however implies something of fullness—thus, an *honest-like man*, means a jolly man, and an *honest-like piece of beef*, is a good substantial joint.

To *deburse* money—to disburse.

To *flit*—to remove.

Plenishing—furniture.

To *scale*—to dismiss. As, the *Kirk is scaling*.

The *kettle*, for tea-kettle—*pot*, for tea-pot—*habit*, for riding habit, and the like. Thus the most delicate Scotch lady will not scruple to tell you that her daughter has got *the pox*—meaning the small-pox.

The word *neat* is misapplied by the Scots, nearly in the same way, though not quite so extensively, as the unfortunate monosyllable *nice* is by the cockneys. A pretty house, is a *neat house*; a handsome woman, a *neat-woman*; a masterly picture, a *neat picture*.——But no Scotchman will venture to speak of a neat haunch of venison, a neat song, or a neat day's diversion.

A farmer is called a *tenant*, and the class of farmers, the *tenantry*—a farm is frequently called a *labouring*, as to *labour the land*, means to till or cultivate the ground. A farmer's servant is a *hind*---For, to hire a servant they say, *to fee a hind*.

Grain is called *victual*. The word *corn* is appropriated to oats, which Dr. Johnson would probably have accounted for, by saying, it was the only corn that grew there. To *corn a horse*, means to feed a horse. Instead of to corn beef, they say to *powder beef*.

Fodder, means straw.

The word *harvest*, beside its proper meaning, is used for autumn,---to reap corns, is to *shear the harvest*---reapers, *shearers*---*harvest home*---winter.

By *fog*, they mean moss. *Moss* they apply to peats.

A *hog* means a sheep, while the word *sow* is ever applied for what the English call hogs, pigs, &c. A Scotch gentleman occasioned considerable mirth to his friends, by telling them he lodged at the *Blue Sow*.

A *milk cow* is used for milch cow---*cow milk*, for cows milk.

A *stot*; an ox---A *flesher*; a butcher---the latter would be considered a term of reproach.

A *gainer*; a gander---a *deuke*; a duck---a *fool*;

---

the ridiculousness of it, had their attention altogether diverted from the argument of the speech—The right honourable orator meant a pencil.

Mr. secretary Dundas, in a speech on the American war, recommended to subdue the Americans by *starvation*, an idea he probably imported from his native land, but which is now pretty well naturalized in England.

a *fool*; a fowl. Thus Provoſt Wilſon, of Edinburgh, when examined at the bar of the houſe of lords, reſpecting the celebrated *Porteous-mob*, was aſked by the then miniſter, the duke of Newcaſtle, what kind of ſhot captain Porteous's ſoldiers fired among the people: He anſwered, "what we ſhoot at *deukes* and *fools*"---an expreſſion which his Grace did not ſeem to reliſh.

A garden is termed a *yard*---a yard a *cloſs*---*cloſs* is alſo uſed for a narrow court or lane---*wynd*, for a lane ſomewhat wider.

Every field is called a *park*---a wall (often built of a few looſe ſtones, placed as it were by chance one upon another) is denominated a *dyke*.

Pleaſure grounds, a *policy*.

To take ſnuff, they call to *ſnuff*.

I have nothing *ado*; to do.

I would die *before I would break* my promiſe---rather than break.

Brewſter and *Baxter*; brewer, baker.

Black ſugar, liquorice.

Couſin germans; couſins germain---*court-martials*; courts-martial. This inaccuracy occurs alſo in England.

To draw the table---to take away; to clear the table. A *drawer*; a waiter.

Admirality, admiralty.

He left his fortune to his brother, and *failing him and his heirs* to his couſin. In default—in defect of---or failure of him and his heirs.

Indeed no; no indeed.

To *look over* a letter; to inſpect it, to read it.

Give me a *clean* plate. This vulgariſm is to be heard at an Engliſh table; but, in Scotland it is much more common.

Queer; means in Engliſh odd, particular; in Scotland, it ſignifies comical, humorous.

Spice; pepper.

Sweet butter; freſh butter.

Rizerd haddocks; dried haddocks.

So ſoon as I receive your letter I ſhall ſend an anſwer. *As ſoon as.*

Timeous, timeouſly---timely.

I *turned* ſick; became ſick, grew ſick.

To *take on* for a ſoldier; to inliſt. This word has the authority of Smollet.

I *weary* when I am alone; I become weary.

My *whole* friends are againſt me; all my friends.

To *work ſtockings*; to knit ſtockings.

To *adduce evidence*; to bring evidence.

A *by-table*; a ſide-table.

A *big coat*; a great coat.

A *pair of blankets*; this is uſed not only for a double blanket, but often for a ſingle one.

Your ſon is *turning very big*; growing very tall.

Stour; duſt in motion. The Scots pride themſelves much upon this word, as having no ſynonym in the Engliſh language.

The kirk is throng; crowded.

I *am vaſtly appetized for my dinner*; I have got a good appetite for dinner.

Servet (Serviette, Fr.), is uſed for a napkin—*napkin* again for a handkerchief.

Aſhet (Aſiette, Fr.), a diſh.

Coverlit, (Fr.) a counterpane.

Gigot, (Fr.) a leg of mutton.

To *jaſh*, (*jaſter*, Fr.) to trouble.

A lodging all within itſelf, with divers eaſements, to ſet; is the common ſtile of a bill for letting a houſe in Edinburgh. The following is an exact tranſlation: "A houſe, from top to bottom, and having ſeveral conveniences, to be let."

To notice a thing; to take notice of a thing.

There is no matter: no matter.

The *neck* of a coat or ſhirt, for the cape or collar.

Monday firſt: Monday next.

He is much *diſtreſſed with an inward trouble*. Diſordered in his inward parts.

A *tooth-pick*; a pick-tooth.

To *beat butter*; to melt butter.

Hard fiſh; dry, or ſalt fiſh.

After the *expiry* of a year; expiration.

A *faint*; a fainting fit.

He *fevered*, or he *took the fever*. He caught a fever; or was ſeized with a fever.

A *tea kitchen*; a tea urn.

To walk a minuet; to dance a minuet.

To *follow out a plan*; to execute.

To *find a pain*, and to *feel a ſmell*, are common Scotticiſms. The poet Thomſon, who was a Scotchman, goes ſtill farther when he ſays, to *taſte the ſmell* of dairy.

He *took on for a ſoldier*; liſted for a ſoldier. This has the authority of Smollet.

Annual rent; intereſt of money.

How ſoon I got home; as ſoon as.

A *ſore head*; a head ach—a *ſore belly*; cholic.

Scots is continually uſed for Scotch, or rather Scottiſh. Thus a newſpaper is now publiſhed at Edinburgh, called *the Scots Chronicle*. This would properly mean, *the Chronicle of the Scots*; for *Scots* is good word, as the plural of Scot.

I have

I have no fault to him—I find no fault with him.
I had much in my *offer*; choice. I had much offered me, is good; for offer applies to the giver.
A chapman; a pedlar. Chapman, in Engliſh, means a buyer, not a ſeller.
Overly; ſuperficial, careleſs.
In place of pitying he laughed at me; inſtead.
To put a man *into* a paſſion—in a paſſion.
Mr. A. is *married upon* Miſs B; married to.
To *ſtay*; to live, to lodge.
Preſently; now, at preſent. Thus, *He ſtays preſently at Edinburgh*, means, he lives at preſent in Edinburgh.
Poor man, he was *loſt* in the river; drowned: or, in cockney language, *drowned*.
Window brods; window ſhutters.
He is very *pointed*; accurate, exact.
You may *lay your account with* oppoſition; you may expect oppoſition.
My father is ſtill *in life*; alive.
Give me it; give it me.
He was *made to do it*; cauſed: made, in this ſenſe, is an Engliſh word, but not properly applied.
I am very *misfortunate*; unfortunate.
My plan has *misgiven*; failed.
To *pull* a flower; to pluck a flower.
A *canny wife*; a careful woman—a *canny horſe*; a ſteady, ſafe horſe.
To *think ſhame*; to be aſhamed.
To *think long*; to long.
Dainty, which in Engliſh means nice, is nearly ſynonymous to the word *honeſt-like*, before-mentioned. A *dainty laſs*, is a buxom wench—a *dainty lump* of butter; a large piece of butter. *Dainties* ſignify delicacies.
Canty; cheerful—it is, however, ſomething more: it has no ſynonym in Engliſh.
A *piece paper*—a *piece bread*; piece of paper, bread, &c.
Give me *a drink*; a draught: or ſomething to drink.
A *trance*; a paſſage.
Whitſunday; Whitſuntide.
I ſhall be *behind*; too late.
My watch is *behind*, or *before*; ſlow, or faſt.
A *healthy* climate; healthful.
Gentlemanny; gentlemanly, or gentlemanlike—this error is frequent alſo in England.
To *exeem*; to exempt. The Scottiſh expreſſion is here, perhaps, the more regular of the two.
Below ground—Under ground.
To *condeſcend upon* certain circumſtances; means to ſpecify them.

To *crave a debt*; to demand a debt; to dun a perſon for a debt.
To *extinguiſh a debt*; to pay it.
To *quote a paper*, is to indorſe its title; but this word is alſo uſed in the Engliſh ſenſe.
I have *cut out* my hair and got a wig; cut off my hair.
He is a very *diſcreet man*; a civil, obliging man.
Conform to agreement—Conformably.
Silly is uſed for weak in body.
Dull for deaf.
For common; commonly.
He made an application in my *favours*; favour.
Freſh weather; not froſty.
A *coarſe day*; abad day—this is ſometimes uſed in England; but not in good language—yet we ſay a fine day.
A *ſtorm of ſnow* is a common expreſſion in Scotland, where they alſo ſpeak of a *lying ſtorm*, meaning that the ſnow has been long upon the ground.
He is *cripple*; lame. In England this is uſed as a ſubſtantive; as, he is a cripple.
I am *going to the ſhooting*; going a ſhooting.
Cloſe the door; ſhut the door.
A woman's bonnet is in Scotland called a *cap*; and a man's cap called a *bonnet*.
To *caſt up a fault* to a perſon; to upbraid him.
Many a one; many perſons.
A *tradeſman* ſignifies in England a grocer, mercer, butcher, baker, taylor, &c.—in Scotland it is confined to an artiſan.
A *merchant* is a trader, one who imports and exports merchandize. In Scotland every little retail ſhopkeeper is dignified with the title of merchant.
A letter *conceived in* the following words; containing the following words.
To be *difficulted*; to be puzzled.
A *ſalt*, or a *ſalt-foot*; a ſalt-cellar.
To *propoſe*; to purpoſe. This miſapplication is not unfrequent alſo in England.
To *demit* an office; to reſign.
The Scots are very apt to uſe the paſt tenſe for the participle—as this paper was *wrote* by me; for written—A *ſederunt held* this day, for a meeting holden this day.
Maſter; the eldeſt ſon of a baron or viſcount. Thus the Viſcount of Arbuthnott's eldeſt ſon is ſtiled *Maſter* of *Arbuthnott*. This, however is getting into *deſuetude*.
The wives of knights or baronets are in legal language called *Dames* (Fr.) and married women are deſcribed by their

maiden names, with an *alias*. Thus LADY WALLACE would be termed *Dame Eglantine Maxwell, alias Wallace.*

Reliſt; widow—and *widow* is often uſed for widower.

To tramp clothes; a mode of waſhing peculiar to North Britain. The Scotch laſs, without ceremony, *kilts* (tucks) her petticoats above her knees and tramples or dances upon the linen, in a tub, regardleſs of the obſervations of the ſpectators. This cuſtom is congenial to the diſpoſition of Scots, from its *economy*, both in reſpect of ſoap and labour, but it cannot be altogether defended on the ſcore of decorum. It, however, certainly indicates primæval innocence and ſimplicity. "They are naked and are not aſhamed."

Preſes; preſident, or chairman.

I *reckon it will be rain*—I think it will rain.

Both the Iriſh and Scots miſapply *ſhall* and *will*, as well as *ſhould* and *would*. A celebrated grammarian has adviſed a ſimple and never failing method in this reſpect. Let (ſays Mr. HORNE TOOKE) a Scotchman or Iriſhman, write on as it comes naturally to him; then go over what he has written, and wherever he finds *will* ſubſtitute *ſhall*; and where there is *ſhall* correct it to *will*. Ludicrous as this may appear, it perhaps might be practically uſeful. The Scots, however, are not ſo apt to miſtake ſhall for will as the contrary.

You will *ſome day* repent it; you will one day repent it.

Twenty years *or thereby*; or thereabouts.

He *ſubſiſts his mother*; ſupports his mother.

A *ſtair* is uſed for a flight of ſtairs; and a winding ſtair-caſe is called a *turnpike*.

Up the ſtair---up the *ſtreet*; up ſtairs; up ſtreets.

Trouſe are pantaloons, and ſuppoſed to be the ancient Scottiſh dreſs. The *filabeg* or *kilt*, a mere modern faſhion, is the little petticoat worn by the Highlanders. *Brogues* are a particular kind of ſhoes, the ſole and upper leathers of which, are nearly of the ſame conſiſtence.

A *tender* woman; a weakly woman.

I *ſlipped a foot*; my foot ſlipped.

Speak to me---tell my ſervant to ſpeak to me; let me ſpeak to you---tell my ſervant I want him, or I want to ſpeak to him.

I think I hear his *word*; I think I hear his voice.

I never *witneſſed* any thing ſo diſagreeable; I never ſaw any thing ſo diſagreeable.

The Scots are ſo fond of tranſportation, that a perſon tranſlated from one pariſh to another, is ſaid to be *tranſported*.

The diminutives in the Scottiſh tongue give it conſiderable beauty, as *doggy*, *catty*, *manny*, &c. A double diminutive is ſometimes formed, as mannikin; but they are not ſatisfied even with this. I have repeatedly heard of *a very little mannikin*.

It is *ſimply impoſſible*; abſolutely impoſſible.

He would not *ſuſtain* my excuſe; admit my excuſe.

Vacance; vacation.

Where are you going; whither. This error is common in England.

He walks through his ſleep; he walks in his ſleep.

Superplus; ſurplus.

Sparſe writing; looſe writing.

A ſcroll; a draft of a writing.

A *brander*; a gridiron.

A griddle, on which the Scotch *bannocks* (cakes) are baked, is univerſally pronounced *girdle*.

For my own ſhare; for my own part.

On *Sunday's morning*; Sunday morning.

She is *ſome better*; ſomewhat better.

It anſwered *to a wiſh*; as I wiſhed.

Wrongous impriſonment; falſe impriſonment.

A *tenement*; a houſe---thus in a legal conveyance we find this deſcription; "*All and haill* (whole) *that tenement of land, back and fore, high and laigh* (low) *under and above, ſituate, &c.*"

To *want*; to require.

I *wrote* him on Sunday; I wrote to him.

I *cauſed make* a table; I ordered a table to be made, or had a table made.

A *timber* leg; a wooden leg—a *timber land*; a wood houſe.

I am *in uſe to ride*; accuſtomed to ride.

In moſt countries the names of places are apt to be corrupted. This is remarkably the caſe in Scotland; of which I ſhall ſatisfy myſelf with a few ſtriking examples, Goodtrees and Fountainbridge are pronounced *Gulters* and *Foulbriggs*, (not remarkably deſcriptive of their cleanlineſs). Reſtelridge is *Laſſerric*, and Ulyſſes-haven, *Uſan*. Where a foreign name has been unfortunately given to a place, it is ſure to be mangled. Thus a village in the vicinity of Edinburgh, originally called Bourdeaux, is known only by the name of *Burdiehouſe*---Bella-Retira ſoon became *Bell Rattray*, and L'Egliſe de Marie is *Ligſmaleery*.

I ſhall only add to what I have ſaid, the following

following general rules for the pronunciation of the Scottiſh language:

1. Where a word ought to be pronounced long, pronounce it ſhort.

2. Where a word ought to be pronounced ſhort, pronounce it long.

3. Where a vowel, particularly the letter a, ſhould be pronounced ſlender or open, pronounce it broad.

4. Where it ſhould be broad, pronounce it ſlender or open.

5. Where the accent ſhould be laid upon the firſt ſyllable, carry it to the middle, or end of the word.

6. Where it ſhould be towards the middle or end, bring it forward to the beginning.

PROCEEDINGS *at large of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE *of France, on the 15th Nivoſe, (Jan. 4.)* 1798, *as publiſhed by the Secretaries.*

NOTICE *of the Memoirs preſented during the laſt quarterly ſitting, to the Claſs of Literature and fine Arts, by Citizen* VILLARS, *Secretary.*

THE antiquity of a nation known under the name of *Pelaſgi*; the extent of its domination; the degree of civilization to which it arrived; its influence on the political religious ſyſtem of the nations of Greece and Italy: ſuch are materials of a memoir read by Citizen DUPUIS.

A compariſon of the ancient geography and religions has ſerved him for a guide in his reſearches. He places the exiſtence of the Pelaſgi in the ages reputed *antediluvian*. Maſters of Peloponeſus and Theſſaly, they invaded all the iſlands of Greece and Aſia, the coaſts of the Ionian ſea, the coaſts of the Pontus Euxinus, to the eaſt, as far as the embouchure of the Phaſus, and to the weſt, all Italy, principally Latium and Etruria. Their empire, conſidered in its length, ſeems to have had for its limits, on one ſide, the mouths of the Po and Tyber; on the other, that of the Phaſus: to the north, they occupied the moſt northern part of Epirus and Macedonia, and even Thrace.

The honour of having ſaved from the deluge the depoſit of human knowledge is attributed to them, ſays Citizen Dupuis. It is at leaſt certain, that they brought to the nation of Italy, the alphabetic characters, the ſciences, and the arts.

The author will examine in another memoir, whether this nation is originally of Peloponeſus, or whether they came from another country to eſtabliſh themſelves in this laſt; or in other words, what was their firſt cradle.

Citizen LANGLES tranſlated ſome years ago the political inſtitutes of Tamerlane. Since that epoch, he has comprehended in a much more extenſive plan, the entire legiſlation of the different *Tatar* nations (and not *Tartars*, as our colleague very well obſerves), he has collected the fragments of their codes, which time has ſpared. This labour is the object of four or five memoirs.

The claſs heard the reading of the firſt. It contains the fragments of the code of *Djen-Guyz-Khan*, inſerted in many Arabian, Turkiſh, and Perſian manuſcripts, tranſlated from the original texts, and preceded by ſome obſervations on the name and exploits of that famous conqueror.

It is intereſting to obſerve, that the Tartars had aſſemblies like the *Etats-Generaux*, compoſed of the chiefs of the horde in perſon, or repreſented by delegates. Djen-Guyz took occaſion by one of theſe aſſemblies, to get himſelf ackowledged great Khan. Here he promulgated his code, long celebrated throughout the eaſt, under the name of *Yaca*.

This code is founded on Theiſm. It tolerates all religions, and decrees recompences to talents, to genius, and to virtue; of whatever nation or religion the learned men, artiſts, &c. that have merited them, may conſiſt of. The thirty three titles of which is compoſed, honour the nation itſelf to which the author deſtined it. We ſhall confine ourſelves to citing the thirtieth.

"Two families may be allied, although they have no children alive. If one has had a boy, and the other a girl, they might celebrate the *marriage ceremonies* on the tomb of theſe two children, and the families would be allied." This is what was called, *the marriage of the dead.*

Citizen Langles has promiſed us the codes of Ghazan-Khan, of Akbar, and Djihanguyr, &c. He read alſo the tranſlation of *a voyage from Perſia into Hindooſtan*, made during the years 1442 and the following.

Fifty years, or thereabouts, before the eſtabliſhment of the Portugueſe in India, a ſon of Tamerlane, ſovereign of a part of Perſia, conceived the project of entering into commercial and political relations with India. He ſent an ambaſſador to the kings of *Kalikut* and *Bisnagor*. It is the relation of this embaſſy which our colleague

league has tranſlated from a Perſian manuſcript in the *Bibliotheque Nationale*, adding alſo to it ſome political obſervations and geographical notes, drawn from the eaſtern writers.

Citizen Langles has juſt publiſhed:

1. The firſt volume of a collection of voyages, tranſlated from different Oriental and European languages, containing the voyage from India to Mecca, by *Abdoulkerym*, favourite of *Thamas-Quouly-Khan*, extracted and tranſlated from his memoirs in one volume.

2. Some notes on the works of Poivre, in one volume.

3. The ſecond volume of the ſecond edition of *Norden's* voyage, reviſed and augmented with notes drawn from the Arabian Geographers.

We ought not to omit the wiſh formed by our colleague; he deſires that government may ſoon be able, by new means, to encourage the ſtudy of the living Oriental languages; the knowledge of which will have a conſiderable influence on the activity of our commerce in India.

The ancients make mention in their writings of a plant named *ſparta*. Citizen Ameilhon determines in one of his memoirs, the different acceptations in which the word *ſparta* was employed by the Greeks and Latins. He proves, that originally it was a generic term made uſe of to deſignate every ſpecies of flax.

Strabo is the firſt who has given us ſome preciſe and rather detailed notions on the true ſparta, the ſparta of Iberia or Spain. This plant, ſays that celebrated Geographer, grew in the environs of Carthago Nova, now Carthagena. As the paſſage of Strabo, which relates to the true ſparta, is not without ſome difficulties; Citizen Ameilhon diſcuſſes and interprets it ſo as to remove all obſcurity from the reader, who ſhould not happen to be acquainted with the ſubject matter of this diſſertation.

He examines next, a paſſage of Pliny the naturaliſt, which treats of the ſparta much at large. Pliny deſcribes, like Strabo, that diſtrict in ancient Spain, where this plant grew. He conſiders it at its birth, follows it in its progreſs, and indicates the time of its maturity, with the proper ſeaſon for gathering it. He forgets none of the preparatory operations it underwent, before it was applied to valuable uſes.

Citizen Ameilhon has taken care to compare all the operations deſcribed by Pliny, with thoſe which take place in our days.

The Romans, in one of their firſt expeditions into Spain againſt the Carthaginians, ſeized the magazines of ſparta, which Aſdrubal had formed for his marine. They preſerved a ſufficient quantity of it, and burnt the reſt, by an effect of that deſtructive genius which accompanies war.

The ſparta ſerved to fabricate cordage and cables for the fiſhery and marine armaments, to raiſe ſtones in the conſtruction of buildings, to draw water from pits, and to ſet the wine-preſs in motion.

If we may judge by all the details of it into which our colleague has entered, it is no wonder that the ſparta was a conſiderable object of commerce with the Romans. His memoir finiſhes by ſome obſervations on the benefit which might ariſe to the ſtate, if the culture of this excellent plant were encouraged in thoſe territories of the ſouth of France, where nature receives no ſuccour from the hands of man: we ſhould not be under the neceſſity of importing it from Spain, and it would form one article more which the French nation might add to its commerce and its induſtry.

Citizen Camus read the beginning of his obſervations, *on the facts collected in the treatiſe of marvellous recitals*, printed among the works of Ariſtotle. It is the ſeries of the memoirs which he had announced on the ſame collection.

Among the particular facts of which he has given an account, there is one which Horace himſelf tells us with the grace and philoſophy natural to him. A man went alone to the theatre---there the fineſt ſpectacle attracted his view; a celeſtial melody flattered his ears, and yet there was neither an actor on the ſtage, nor a muſician in the orcheſtra. His illuſion was dear to him; it conſtituted all his happineſs. His folly was one day mentioned to him, and they boaſted of having cured him: Ah! my friends, cried he, you have robbed me of the charm of my life; yes, you have undone me.

A ſecond recital relates to a phenomenon which yet exiſts in Sicily, in the *Val di-Noto*. It treats of a ſmall lake called by the ancients *lac des Palices*, and by the moderns, *Donna Fetia or Naftia*. Two circumſtances make its waters remarkable. Their ebullition is accompanied with ſulphurous vapours which exhale from the ſurface; and we learn, that they ſerved formerly to verify the truth of oaths.

The naturaliſt, ſays Citizen Camus, finds the cauſe of the firſt effect in the ancient volcanos, as yet ill extinguiſhed of the Val di-Noto. The philoſopher, on his

his part, finds the cause of the second in the weakness of the human mind, ever passionately fond of the marvellous and of supernatural oracles.

The expressions made use of by Aristotle in his recital, give our colleague an occasion to investigate the question, what is the measure which the Greeks denote, by an expression very much used among them: *such a space of the size of a hall with three, ten, or twelve couches (lits de table).*

The third recital respects the olive-tree, the branches of which formed at Olympus the crown of the victors. The celebrity of the Olympic games diffuses of itself a lively interest over the smallest details concerning those national feasts. But, independently of a motive so noble and so powerful over republican souls, Citizen CAMUS excites the attention of the reader, by a critical discussion of the text, and by a botanical discussion on the nature of the tree described by Aristotle. He is induced to think that this tree is the *olea sylvestris, folio molli incano*, of many ancient botanists, and the elæagnus of Tournefort and Linnæus.

Citizen DUSAULX read a work intitled, "*Of my Connections and Correspondence with Jean Jacques Rousseau.*"

This is a writing full of literary anecdotes, and new traits. Some will excite a groan in the soul of sensibility, relative to the cruel destiny of the illustrious citizen of Geneva; others command the respect and admiration which he has so well merited of his cotemporaries and posterity.

The author has chosen this epigraph: *Sine ira et odio, quorum causas procul habeo.* TAC. "Without animosity, or hatred, sentiments foreign from my heart." He has performed more than he promised. His impartiality may be judged of, by the morceau we shall here transcribe:

"My colleagues; I have only shewn you JEAN JACQUES at variance with himself, that is to say, a prey to the access of so rooted a melancholy, that he was no longer in a capacity to measure back his steps. I have only shewn him to you as paying to human nature the tribute of weakness, which no mortal is exempt from; but you are just, and you think with me, that it is not by domestic manners and particular connections that it is fitting hereafter to appreciate a writer, incessantly agitated by a love for the public good, and whose glory and success have been published by fame through all Europe. A rival of Plato; it is in his immortal works, that the true Jean Jacques has depicted himself in traits of fire. His involuntary errors will fall into oblivion. What he possessed of fair, of great, of sublime, will live in the memory of men."

It is thus that Citizen DUSAULX terminates the faithful recital of his connections and correspondence with JEAN JACQUES. He proposes soon to commit this work to the press.

Two morceaux of poetry have been presented to the class; one by Citizen COLLIN-HARLEIRLLE, the other by Citizen CHENIER. The first is a detached scene of a comedy, intitled, "*Les Nouveaux Enrichés.*" The second has for title, "*Le Vieillard d'Ancenis; a Poem on the Death of General Hoche.*" The author is to recite it in this sitting.

Citizen PEYRE has submitted to the class the project of a monument consecrated *to victory and peace.* The brave defenders of the country, returning to their hearths, would come with a trophy worthy of them and of their chiefs, to depose in a republican temple the arms which have immortalized their valour. This temple exists already more than a century, the admiration of Europe; and gratitude, mixed with love and veneration, is due from all the friends of liberty, to the citizens whose blood has been spilt for them. It is the *Dome des Invalides.*

Citizen CHALGRIN, architect, had conceived the project of making it the depot of our trophies. In the plan of Citizen PEYRE, the two projects may be easily reconciled.

The statue of peace would rise with majesty on the place where the principal altar was placed, and the chisel of the artist would indicate to the people the benefits with which peace is about to replenish them.

In the center of the dome would be a groupe, representing the French Republic, which receives an olive branch from the hands of victory. She would fix her looks on the statue of peace. Victory would shew her the trophies of the republican phalanxes united to the *chef-d'œuvres* of the arts. In the socle of the pedestal, the figure of abundance in *basso relievo*, would gather from an olive tree fruits of different kinds, with which she would fill her cornucopia. A number of genii would be actively employed in gathering fruits and presenting them to her.

The four small cupolas would be decorated by trophies in marble, groupes of laurel, olive branches, with the statues and attribute of agriculture, commerce, the polite and mechanic arts.

Citizen

Citizen PEYRE has found the method of proportioning the ſtatue of peace to the different objects with which ſhe would be environed, and of maſking the aukward raccordement of the ancient church, with the dependent part of the dome. He deſcribes this method in the plans which he has preſented.

It will be objected, perhaps, that the paintings with which the inſide of the dome are ornamented, repreſent ſubjects drawn from the hiſtory called ſacred; but according to our colleague, theſe paintings ought to be conſidered as monuments proper to cheriſh a love for the arts: we ought to be no more aſtoniſhed to ſee them in a place where the ſtatues of peace, of victory, and of the French Republic are only ſymbolical figures, than we ought to be, to ſee in a gallery deſtined to public aſſemblies, ſubjects taken from the practices of the Egyptians and Greeks, or ſtatues formerly adored by thoſe nations.

Citizen GIBELIN, aſſociate in the ſection of antiquities and monuments, has given an account, in the name of a ſpecial commiſſion, of the reſult of ſome operations relative to a new diſcovery communicated to the National Inſtitute, by Citizens DILH and GHERARD. The object was to preſerve to colours the ſame tone which the hand of the artiſt had given them, in painting upon porcelain.

The colours have perfectly reſiſted the action of fire, as well as the different tints prepared in preſence of ſome members of the ſpecimen, who had put the double ſpecimen under their ſeal. They have acquired the gloſs of varniſh; this is the only change which they have undergone.

This diſcovery is of great utility in the art of painting, and eſpecially in the line of flower painting. Hitherto no proceſs could preſerve the drawings in all their freſhneſs.

Citizen GIBELIN has made a report in his own name, on a Spaniſh memoir, the object of which is to ſhew, that the *mode of election* adopted by the National Inſtitute of France, and diſcovered by Citizen BORDA, a member of the ſection of mathematics, is the only one conformable to reaſon and juſtice.

The three other methods, known under the denominations of *abſolute plurality of the two thirds of the votes*; *of plurality of half of the votes and a caſting one*; *relative plurality of ſuffrages*, are falſe, erroneous, and unjuſt, and only tend to diſappoint the wiſhes of the great majority.

The author of the Spaniſh memoir, DON JOSEPH-ISIDORE MORALES, ſupports his opinion by very accurate calculations, in which our time will not permit us to follow him. He is aſtoniſhed that the mode put in practice by the Inſtitute, is almoſt unknown in France: "*In a nation*," adds he, "*wherein they hold it for an axiom, that it has no other danger to avoid* than that of its elections."

"Bread and public games," ſaid the Romans; "National feſtivals and republican inſtitutions," ſays, at this day, the Great Nation. The inſtitute had named a commiſſion, charged to make a report to it on the firſt of theſe two objects. The report was preſented to it by Citizen MONGEZ.

WALPOLIANA;

OR, BONS MOTS, APOPHTHEGMS, OBSERVATIONS ON LIFE AND LITERATURE, WITH EXTRACTS FROM ORIGINAL LETTERS, OF THE LATE *HORACE WALPOLE*, EARL OF ORFORD.

NUMBER IX.

*** *This Article is communicated by a Literary Gentleman, for many years in habits of intimacy with Mr.* WALPOLE. *It is partly drawn up from a collection of Bons-Mots, &c. in his own hand-writing; partly from Anecdotes written down after long Converſation with him, in which he would, from four o'Clock in the Afternoon, till two in the Morning, diſplay thoſe treaſures of Anecdote with which his Rank, Wit, and Opportunities, had repleniſhed his Memory; and partly from Original Letters to the Compiler, on ſubjects of Taſte and Literature.*

CXXVI. GIBBON.

THE firſt volume of Gibbon's Hiſtory is ſo highly finiſhed, that it reſembles a rich piece of painting in enamel. The ſecond and third volumes are of inferior compoſition. The three laſt ſeem to me in a medium, between the firſt volume and the two next.

CXXVII. STUPID STORIES.

A ſtupid ſtory, or idea, will ſometimes make one laugh more than wit. I was once removing from Berkeley Square to Strawberry Hill, and had ſent off all my books, when a meſſage unexpectedly arrived, which fixed me in town for that afternoon. What to do? I deſired my man

to

to rummage for a book, and he brought me an old Grub-ſtreet thing from the garret. The author, in ſheer ignorance, not humour, diſcourſing of the difficulty of ſome purſuit, ſaid, that even if a man had as many lives as a cat, nay, as many lives as one Plutarch is ſaid to have had, he could not accompliſh it. This odd *quid pro quo* ſurprized me into vehement laughter.

Lady * * * is fond of ſtupid ſtories. She repeats one of a Welch ſcullion wench, who, on hearing the ſervants ſpeak of new moons, aſked gravely what became of all the old moons.

Miſs * * *, with a ſweet face, and innocent mouth, ſings *flaſh-ſongs*. The contraſt is irreſiſtible.

CXXVIII. WALPOLE NO AUTHOR.

I do not look upon myſelf as an author. I may ſay, without the vain affectation of modeſty, that I have done nothing. My Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, almoſt any bookſeller could have drawn up. My chief compilation, the Anecdotes of Painting in England, is Mr. Vertue's work, not mine.

Vertue's manuſcripts were in great confuſion. I drew up an Index, and loſt it. Another ſuffered the ſame fate. I thought I was bewitched; and even trembled for the third.

CXXIX. FOX.

What a man Fox is! After his long and exhauſting ſpeech on Haſtings's trial, he was ſeen handing ladies into their coaches, with all the gaiety and prattle of an idle gallant.

CXXX. BOOK-MAKING.

Never was the noble art of book-making carried to ſuch high perfection, as at preſent. Theſe compilers ſeem to forget that people have libraries. One vamps up a new book of travels, conſiſting merely of diſguiſed extracts from former publications. Another fills his pages with Greek and Latin extracts from Ariſtotle and Quintilian. A third, if poſſible more inſipid, gives us long quotations from our poets, while a reference was enough, the books being in the hands of every body. Another treats us with old French *anz* in maſquerade; and, by a ſingular fate, derives advantage from his very blunders, which make the things look new. Pah! I, and an amanuenſis, could ſcribble one of thoſe books in twenty-four hours.

CXXXI. FRENCH PHILOSOPHERS.

I admire Voltaire and Helvetius. Rouſſeau I never could like. Take much affectation, and a little ſpice of frenzy, and you compoſe his perſonal character. I found the French philoſophers ſo impudent, dogmatic, and intruſive, that I deteſted their converſation. Of all kinds of vice I hate reaſoning vice. Unprincipled themſelves, they affected to dictate morality and ſentiment. The great, from vain glory and want of ideas, encouraged their preſence: but they always reminded me of the ſophiſts, hired to aſſiſt at Roman entertainments. And what reaſoning! Every Frenchman ought to be taught logic and mathematics, that his mind may acquire ſome ſolidity. Their character is ſo impetuous, that what with us is ſenſation, is with them paſſion. The real philoſophers of antiquity were diſtinguiſhed for their moderation, a radical mark of knowledge and wiſdom; and they treated the popular religion with reſpect. Our new ſect are fanatics againſt religion: and ſurely of all human characters a fanatic philoſopher is the moſt incongruous, and of courſe the moſt truly ludicrous.

CXXXII. FACE-PAINTING.

Lady Coventry, the celebrated beauty, killed herſelf with painting. She bedaubed herſelf with white, ſo as to ſtop the perſpiration. Lady Mary Wortley Montague was more prudent: ſhe went often into the hot bath, to ſcrape off the paint, which was almoſt as thick as plaſter on a wall.

CXXXIII. VOLTAIRE AND ROLT.

Voltaire ſometimes fell into ſtrange miſtakes. One Rolt, an obſcure author, having publiſhed a hiſtory of the war of 1741, a ſubject alſo treated by the French philoſopher, Voltaire wrote to him the moſt fawning letters, ſtyling him the firſt hiſtorian of the age!

CXXXIV. MOTHER OF VICES.

The Duke of Orleans, the Regent, had four daughters, diſtinguiſhed by the names of the Four Cardinal Sins. A wag wrote on their mother's tomb, *Cy giſt l'Oiſiveté*, "Here lyes Idleneſs," which, you know, is termed the mother of all the vices.

CXXXV. INNOCENT XI.

The Pope, to whom James II. ſent his embaſſy, was poſſeſſed of much ſhrewdneſs and prudence; and juſtly regarded the reſtoration of the Catholic ſyſtem in England as an impoſſibility. Caſtlemain, the ambaſſador, was inflated with his maſter's infatuation, and had long requeſted a ſpecial audience, in order to propoſe deciſive

ſteps,

steps. Disgusted with the Pontiff's coolness, he at last demanded an audience of leave: and being speedily admitted, he pronounced a long harangue, rather reproaching the Pope for his indifference in so important a business. The Pope having heard him with great *sang-froid*, at last answered, "Sir, the air of Italy is rather dangerous to foreign constitutions. I beg you will have a reverend care of your health, and I wish you a good journey."

It was said on this occasion that only two things were necessary to secure the tranquillity of Europe; that the King of England should turn Protestant, and the Pope, Roman Catholic.

CXXXVI. PATRONAGE.

Patronage of authors is an antiquated fashion, and at present means nothing. It is still repeated by rote among a few young or ignorant writers, as an echo dies away by degrees into an unmeaning sound. The public favour is deemed a sufficient recompence: but after the cases you have mentioned I think differently. Nothing, for instance, can be more unjust than that an author, who has professedly written for the general taste, and has in consequence derived great emoluments from his works, should have a pension; while another, who has confined his toil to mathematics, or other abstruse pursuits, confessedly useful and highly meritorious, but not adapted to much sale, goes wholly unrewarded. This case evinces that a pension is a mere piece of vain-glory in the government, which desires to have it recorded that such and such an eminent writer was pensioned. In France things are very different. Voltaire has no pension; but many a plodding useful man has. In our national literary societies the members pay an annual sum: in France they receive an annual sum.

In all things we have the mercantile spirit of monopoly. A few fashionable writers monopolize the public favour: and merit is nothing if not introduced to notice by the fashionable cabal. Merit is useless: it is interest alone that can push a man forward. By dint of interest one of my coach-horses might become poet laureat, and the other, physician to the household. They might easily appoint deputies, as was done in the regency business.

CXXXVII. MATHEMATICS.

The profound study of mathematics seems to injure the more general, and useful mode of reasoning, that by induction. Mathematical truths being, so to speak, *palpable*, the moral feelings become less sensitive to impalpable truths. As when one sense is carried to great perfection, the others are usually less acute; so mathematical reasoning seems in some degree to injure the other modes of ratiocination. Napier (who was not a lord, as I am admonished, since I published my Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors,) wrote nonsense on the Revelations. So did Newton on the same book, and the prophecies of Daniel. Now Bishop South, you know, used to say, that the Revelations either found a man mad, or left him so. I say nothing of Newton's Chronology. He builds, I believe, upon one Chiron, without proving that Chiron, or the Argonauts, ever existed. Mythology is too profound for me. I know not if Chiron were man, or horse, or both. I only know he is no acquaintance of mine.

CXXXVIII. SACERDOS.

Mr. Gostling, a clergyman of Canterbury, was, I am told, the writer of an admirable parody on the noted grammatical line,

Bifrons, atque Custos, Bos, Fur, Sus, atque Sacerdos.

It runs thus:

Bifrons ever when he preaches;
Custos of what in his reach is.
Bos among his neighbour's wives;
Fur in gathering of his tithes.
Sus at every parish-feast;
On Sunday, *Sacerdos*, a priest.

CXXXIX. ARCHITECTURAL SOLECISM.

A solecism may be committed even in architecture. The ruin in Kew Gardens is built with Act-of-Parliament brick*.

CXL. FRENCH CHARACTER.

I visit Paris often, and have considerably studied the French character. In individuals it is often excellent; but taken in general it disgusts by its petulance and vanity. The French have always been dissolute in their amours; and are thus led to assail the chastity of foreign women, the most unpardonable of all affronts to fathers, brothers, husbands, and lovers. This, and their petulant overbearing conduct, prevent their conquests from being lasting. Yes, I swear to you by the Sicilian vespers, they can never be of much duration.

* An act passed, forty or fifty years ago, to fix the precise length, breadth, and thickness, of each brick. The old Roman bricks, &c. &c. are of a very different form.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Life of Mozart,
The celebrated German Muſician.

AMONG the illuſtrious individuals, who by their ſuperior abilities have ornamented and improved the world, how few have dared to defy the obſtacles which envy, arrogance, and contending meanneſs oppoſed to their progreſs! or indignantly to break the ſhackles which indigence impoſes, and dart through that obſcurity too well calculated to ſcatter and quench the rays of genius! To how ſmall a number have their own country proved that beneficent protectreſs, that kind, that "nurſing mother" who ſhould watch the growing ſtrength of new-fledged talent, encourage its flights, and applaud the vigor of its ſpreading pinions. This has formed the complaint of every age, and will continue to excite the murmurs of ſuffering merit, till minds of the ſuperior claſs ſeize, by independancy of ſpirit, that aſcendency in the ſcale of worldly power which gives weight and force to human movements, and which can only ſpring from conſcious importance, and dignified ſelf-aſſertion. The ſhade of the great Mozart, whoſe ſublime productions have aſtoniſhed and ſtill continue to delight, all Europe, awakens theſe reflections---accompanies me in my progreſs---revives the complaints of neglected genius---and demands redreſs.

Had not the almoſt uniform practice of courts long explained to mankind the principles on which they act, how difficult would it be to conceive, that that of Vienna could ſo little appreciate the merit of this extraordinary man, who looked to it for an aſylum, and paſſed in its vicinity the laſt ten years of his life! the diſpenſers of royal favors, whoſe ears imbibe with ſuch avidity the flattery that meanneſs offers, can neglect that genius which nobly refuſes the tale of adulation; can ſtifle it with poverty, and even follow it with perſecution.

Availing myſelf of the materials furniſhed me by the learned profeſſors Niemſtſcheck and Olivarius, I now haſten to thoſe details, which ſo ſtrongly diſtinguiſh and characterize the ſubject of my preſent biographical diſcuſſion.

The father of Mozart was maſter of the chapel at Salzburg. His favorite work, entitled "Leſſons for the Violin," poſſeſs more than a moderate ſhare of erit; and have paſſed through two itions. He was alſo a reſpectable performer; but certainly did not diſcover any thing ſufficiently extraordinary, either in his execution or compoſitions, to preſage the future brilliancy of his ſon.

Mozart the younger, was born at Salzburg in the year 1756. At the age of three years, attending to the leſſons which his ſiſter, then ſeven years old, was receiving at the harpſichord, he became captivated with harmony; and when ſhe had left the inſtrument, he would inſtantly place himſelf at it, find the *thirds*, ſound them with the livelieſt joy, and employ whole hours at the exerciſe.

His father, urged by ſuch early and ſtriking indications of genius, immediately began to teach him ſome little airs; and ſoon perceived that his pupil improved even beyond the hopes he had formed of him. Half an hour was generally ſufficient for his acquiring a minuet, or a little ſong, which, when once learned, he would of himſelf perform with taſte and expreſſion.

At the age of ſix years, he had made ſuch a progreſs as to be able to compoſe ſhort pieces for the harpſichord, which his father was obliged to commit to paper for him. From that time nothing made any impreſſion upon him but harmony; and infantine amuſements loſt all their attractions unleſs muſic had a ſhare in them. He advanced from day to day, not by ordinary and inſenſible degrees, but with a rapidity which hourly excited new ſurpriſe in his parents---the happy witneſſes of his progreſs.

His father returning home one day with a ſtranger, found little Mozart with a pen in his hand. "What are you writing" ſaid he? "A concerto for the harpſichord" replied the child. "Let us ſee it;" rejoined the father, "It is a marvellous concerto, without doubt." He then took the paper, and ſaw nothing at firſt but a maſs of notes mingled with blots of ink by the mal-addreſs of the young compoſer, who, unſkilled in the management of the pen, had dipped it too freely in the ink; and having blotted and ſmeared his paper, had endeavoured to make out his ideas with his fingers; but on a cloſer examination, his father was loſt in wonder; and his eyes, delighted, and flowing with tears, became rivetted to the notes. "See," exclaimed he to the ſtranger "how juſt and regular it all is! but it is impoſſible to play it: it is too difficult." "It is a concerto," ſaid the child,"

child, "and must be practised till one can execute it. Hear how this part goes." He then sat down to perform it; but was not able to execute the passages with sufficient fluency to do justice to his own ideas. Extraordinary as his manual facility was universally allowed to be for his age, it did not keep pace with the progress of his knowledge and invention. Such an instance of intellectual advancement, in a child only six years of age, is so far out of the common road of nature, that we can only contemplate the fact with astonishment, and acknowledge that the possible rapidity of mental maturation is not to be calculated.

In the year 1762, his father took him and his sister to Munich, where he performed a concerto before the elector which excited the admiration of the whole court; nor was he less applauded at Vienna, where the emperor called him the *little sorcerer*.

His father gave him lessons only on the harpsichord; but he privately taught himself the violin: and his command of the instrument afforded the elder Mozart the utmost surprize, when he one day at a concert took a second violin, and acquitted himself with more than passable address. True genius sees no obstacles. It will not, therefore, excite our wonder, if his constant success in whatever he attempted begot an unbounded confidence in his own powers: he had even the *laudable* hardihood to undertake to qualify himself for the *first* violin, and did not long remain short of the necessary proficiency.

He had an ear so correct, that he felt the most minute discordancy; and such a fondness for study, that it was frequently necessary to take him by force from the instrument. This love of application never diminished. He every day passed a considerable time at his harpsichord, and generally practised till a late hour at night. Another characteristical trait of real genius! always full of its object, and lost, as it were, in itself!

In the year 1763 he made, with his father and sister, his first grand musical journey. He visited Paris; and was heard by the French court, in the chapel-royal at Versailles, where his talent on the organ was admired even *more* than on the harpsichord. At Paris, the musical travellers gave two concerts which procured them the highest reputation, and the distinction of public portraits. It was here that a set of Sonatas for the harpsichord, some of his earliest compositions, were engraved and published.

From Paris, they went to London, where they also gave two concerts, consisting of symphonies composed by young Mozart, who, even at that early age, sang also with much expression, and practised publicly with his sister. Mozart played already at sight, and in a concert, at which the king was one of his auditors, a bass being placed before him as a *ground*, immediately applied to it a most beautiful melody. Those who are best acquainted with the extent of such a task, will be the most astonished at such mature familiarity with the intricacies of the science, and such prompt and ready invention in so juvenile a mind.

From London, where Mozart also published six sonatas for the harpsichord, the musical family went to Holland, thence again to France; and in 1766 returned to Salzburg. There this extraordinary youth remained more than a year in perfect repose; devoting the whole of his time to the study of composition, the principles of which he scrutinized with the depth and penetration of confirmed manhood. Emmanuel Bach, Hasse and Handel were his chief guides and models; though he by no means neglected the old Italian masters.

In 1768 he again visited Vienna, where Joseph the second engaged him to set to music a comic opera, entitled "La Finta Semplice," which obtained the approbation of Hasse and Metastasio. At the house of the prince of Kaunitz, it often happened, that the first Italian air which came to hand would be given him, that in the presence of the company he might add to it accompaniments for numerous instruments; which he would write in the first style of excellence, and without the least premeditation: This is at once a proof, with what acuteness of observation he had listened to the music of the best masters; how intimate he had already rendered himself with the characters, capacities, and effects of the different instruments; and what skill he had acquired in that abstruse art of mixed combination, which, while it calculates the conjoint effect of sounds, as they regard the established laws of harmony, accommodates the different *parts* to the scales, tones, and powers of the respective instruments by which they are to be executed. It was at this time also, that, although but twelve years of age, he composed the music for the consecration of the church of orphans, at the performance of which he himself presided.

In 1769 Mozart again returned to Salzburg;

Salzburg, where he became *maitre de concert*. Not having yet ſeen Italy, in the December of the ſame year, he ſet out for that ſeat of the fine arts. Thoſe talents which had already excited the admiration of Germany, France, and England, now awakened in that land of muſical taſte, the moſt lively enthuſiaſm.

In 1771 he had no ſooner given perſonal proofs of his genius, than *la ſcrittura* for the following carnival was conferred upon him. He viſited Bologna, then as famous for harmonic excellence as Naples, where the celebrated theoriſt, Martini, was amazed to ſee a German boy work and execute the theme of a fugue which he preſented to him, in the extraordinary ſtyle in which Mozart acquitted himſelf. He next went to Florence: Florence even enhanced the eulogiums which Bologna had laviſhed upon him.

During the holy week he arrived at Rome, and aſſiſted at the *Miſerere* in the Sixtine chapel, which performance is juſtly conſidered as the *ne plus ultra* of vocal muſic. This circumſtance claims particular notice, as inducing a proof of another faculty of his mind, only to be equalled by thoſe wonderful powers which he had already demonſtrated. He was prohibited from taking a copy of this *miſerere*, and therefore piqued himſelf on retaining it in his memory. Having heard it with attention, he went home, made out a manuſcript from recollection; returned the next day to the chapel, heard the piece a ſecond time, corrected the rough draught, and produced a tranſcript which ſurprized all Rome. This *miſerere* formed a *ſcorer* numerous in its parts, and extremely difficult of execution. His mind had embraced and retained the whole!

He ſoon after received from the Pope the order of the gilt-ſpur; and at Bologna was complimented, by an unanimous deciſion, with the title of *Member and Maſter of the Phil-harmonic Academy*. As a proof, *pro forma*, of his qualifications for this academical honour, a fugue, for four voices, in the church ſtyle, was required of him, and he was ſhut up alone in his chamber. He completed it in half an hour; and received his diploma. This evinced that he poſſeſſed an imagination conſtantly at his command, and that his mind was ſtored with all the riches of his beloved ſcience.

The opera which he compoſed for Milan, was called *Mithridates*: this piece procured him *la ſcrittura* for the grand opera of the carnival of 1773, which was his *Lucio Sulla*. At length, after a tour of fifteen months, he returned to Saltzburg.

In 1777 Mozart viſited Paris: but the muſic of that capital, which ſo little accorded with his taſte, together with the diſguſt he conceived from the baſe intrigues of the late French court, ſoon determined him to quit that capital, and return to his domeſtic comforts. In 1781, at the requeſt of the Elector of Bavaria, he compoſed the Opera of *Idomeneo* for the carnival of that year. The general merit of this opera is ſo great, that it might ſerve alone for the baſis of a diſtinguiſhed reputation. At his twenty-fifth year he was invited to Vienna, where he continued ſpreading, as from a centre, the taſte of his compoſitions through all Germany, and the luſtre of his name over the whole of Europe.

Of all the virtuoſi of the piano-forte who then crowded Vienna, Mozart was much the moſt ſkilful. His finger was extraordinarily rapid and taſteful, and the execution of his left hand exceeded every thing that had before been heard. His touch was replete with delicacy and expreſſion; and the profound ſtudy he had beſtowed on his art, gave his performance a ſtyle the moſt brilliant and finiſhed. His compoſitions had a rapid circulation: and in every new piece the connoiſſeurs were ſtruck with the originality of its caſt, the novelty of the paſſages, and the energy of the effect.

Joſeph the ſecond, ſolicitous for the perfection of the German opera, engaged Mozart to compoſe a piece. He accordingly produced *L'enlévement du Serail*; performed for the firſt time in 1782. It excited the jealouſy of the Italian company, who therefore ventured to cabal againſt it. The emperor, addreſſing himſelf to the compoſer, ſaid, "It is *too fine* for our ears, my dear Mozart, and moſt *charmingly crowded* with notes." "Preciſely what it ought to be," replied the ſpirited muſician, who juſtly ſuſpected that this remark had been ſuggeſted to Joſeph by the envious Italians. "Though I cannot deſcribe, as an auricular evidence," ſays the faithful author of the biography, "the applauſes and the admiration which this opera produced at Vienna, yet I have witneſſed the enthuſiaſm it excited at Prague among all the connoiſſeurs, as well as among thoſe whoſe ears were leſs cultivated. It was ſaid that all which had been heard before was not muſic: it drew the moſt overflowing audiences: every body was amazed at its

new

new traits of harmony, and at paſſages ſo original, and, till then, ſo unheard from wind inſtruments."

The cautious reader will, perhaps, heſitate to admit, in its fulleſt extent, this account by the author of the biography; but even after an allowance for ſome exaggeration, the moſt phlegmatic will grant that much muſt have been atchieved by this great maſter, to afford a baſis for ſo glowing a picture of the merit and ſucceſs of *L'enlévement du Serail.* During the compoſition of this opera, he was married to Mademoiſelle Weber, a diſtinguiſhed *virtuoſa*; and the piece was ſuppoſed to owe to this felicitous circumſtance, much of that endearing character, that tone of tenderneſs, and that expreſſion of the ſofter paſſions which form its principal attractions. "*The Marriage of Figaro,*" which was in the higheſt repute at all the theatres, was in the year 1787 transformed into an Italian opera; and Mozart, at the inſtance of the emperor, ſet it to muſic. This piece was highly received every where, and kept poſſeſſion of the theatre at Prague during almoſt the whole of the winter in which it firſt appeared: numerous extracts were made from it, and the ſongs and dances of Figaro were vociferated in the ſtreets, the gardens, and the taverns. Mozart came that very winter to Prague, and performed in public on the piano-forte. His auditors at all times liſtened to him with admiration: but whenever he played extempore, and indulged the ſpontaneous and uninterrupted ſallies of his fancy, which he ſometimes would for more than half an hour, every one was ſeized with the moſt enthuſiaſtic raptures, and acknowledged the unrivalled reſources of his imagination. About this time the manager of the theatre contracted with him for the compoſition of a new opera, which, when produced, was called "*Il Diſſoluto Punito,* or *Don Giovanni.*" His reputation was now ſo exalted, that the Bohemians piqued themſelves on the circumſtance that this opera was compoſed for their entertainment.

But this fame, this great and univerſal applauſe, had not yet produced to the admired artiſt any ſolid advantages; he had obtained no place, no ſettled income: but ſubſiſted by his operas, and the inſtructions and occaſional concerts which he gave. The profits of theſe proved inſufficient for the ſtyle which he was obliged to ſupport; and his finances became much deranged. The critical ſituation in which he now found himſelf, made him reſolve to quit Vienna, and ſeek an aſylum in London; to which metropolis he had often been invited; but Joſeph nominating him *compoſiteur de la chambre,* though, with a very inadequate ſalary, he was induced to accept it; and Germany had the advantage of retaining him. But let me aſk: had not the active and penetrating Joſeph the ability better and leſs tardily to appreciate the merits of a man ſo diſtinguiſhed in genius and in ſcience? Or had not his miniſters the power, at leaſt, to perſuade him how greatly it would have been to his honour to have granted ſo illuſtrious an artiſt a protection more efficacious? But emperors will be emperors; mortals ſo extravagantly exalted, know too well their own ſecurity from the general inconveniences of life to be greatly ſubject to the gracious influence of benevolent perſuaſions; or to thoſe inducements to a good action which operate with men whoſe conditions are common; otherwiſe the baron de Switten, muſt have enjoyed an influence with this Joſeph ſufficient to have given a better direction to his conduct with reſpect to Mozart. But the ſignal protection which the baron has always afforded to this reſpectable family will not permit his name to deſcend to poſterity with leſs *eclat* than that of his father, ſo illuſtrious for his ſucceſs in the nobleſt of the ſciences.

It is lamentable that premature genius too rarely enjoys a long career: The acceleration of nature in the mental powers ſeems to hurry the progreſs of the animal œconomy, and to anticipate the regular cloſe of temporal exiſtence.

In the year 1791, Mozart, juſt after he had received the appointment of *Maitre de chapelle* of the church of St. Peter, and when he was only thirty-five years of age, paid the laſt tribute; and left the world at once to admire the brilliancy, and lament the ſhortneſs of his earthly ſojournment.

Indefatigable, even to his death, he produced during the laſt few months of his life, his three great maſter pieces: *La Flutte Enchantée, La Clemence de Titus,* and a *requiem,* his laſt production. *La Flutte Enchantée,* was compoſed for one of the theatres at Vienna; and no dramatic *Olio* could ever boaſt a greater ſucceſs. Every air ſtruck the audience with a new and ſweet ſurprize; and the *tout enſemble* was calculated to afford the deepeſt and moſt varied impreſſions. This piece had, in fact, ſo great a number of ſucceſſive repre-

repreſentations that for a long time it was unneceſſary to conſult the opera-bill; which only announced a permanent novelty. And the airs ſelected from it and repeated throughout the empire, as well in the cottage as in the palace, and which the echoes have reſounded in the moſt diſtant provinces, favoured the idea that Mozart had actually the deſign to enchant all Germany with his *Flutte Enchantée*.

La Clemence de Titus was requeſted by the ſtates of Bohemia, for the coronation of Leopold. The compoſer began it in his carriage during his route to Prague, and finiſhed it in eighteen days.

Some circumſtances attending the compoſition of the piece which we have already mentioned as the laſt effort of his genius, are too intereſting to be omitted. A ſhort time before his death, a ſtranger came to him with the requeſt that he would compoſe as ſpeedily as poſſible, *a requiem* for a catholic prince, who, perceiving himſelf on the verge of the grave, wiſhed, by the execution of ſuch a piece, to ſoothe his mind, and familiarize it to the idea of his approaching diſſolution. Mozart undertook the work; and the ſtranger depoſited with him as a ſecurity, 400 ducats, though the ſum demanded was only 200. The compoſer immediately began the work, and during its progreſs, felt his mind unuſually raiſed and agitated. He became at length ſo infatuated with his *requiem* that he employed not only the day, but ſome hours of the night in its compoſition. One day, while he was converſing with Madame Mozart on the ſubject, he declared to her that he could not but be perſuaded that it was for himſelf he was writing this piece. His wife diſtreſſed at her inability to diſſipate ſo melancholy an impreſſion, prevailed on him to give her the *ſcore*. He afterwards appearing ſomewhat tranquillized, and more maſter of himſelf, ſhe returned the *ſcore* to him, and he ſoon relapſed into his former deſpondency. On the day of his death he aſked for the *requiem*, which was accordingly brought to his bed: "Was I not right," ſaid he, "when I declared that it was for myſelf I was compoſing this funeral piece?" And the tears trickled from his eyes. This production of a man impreſſed during its compoſition with a preſentiment of his approaching death is *unique* in its kind, and contains paſſages which have frequently drawn tears from the performers.

Only one complaint eſcaped him during his malady: "I muſt quit life," ſaid he, "preciſely at the moment when I could enjoy it, free from care and inquietude; at the very time, when independent of ſordid ſpeculations, and at liberty to follow my own principles and inclinations, I ſhould only have to write from the impulſes of my own heart: and I am torn from my family juſt when in a ſituation to ſerve it."

Mozart at the time of his death was conſiderably involved in debt; but Vienna and Prague diſputed the honour of providing for his widow and children; and M. Van Switten has been a father to them. Notwithſtanding many vexatious events, he might, perhaps, have died ſolvent, had he been ſufficiently œconomical. But endowed with great ſenſibility, and an organization ſuſceptible of all the ſofter paſſions, he from his infancy contracted the habit of reſigning himſelf without reſerve to thoſe perſons and things which at the moment intereſted his feelings.

The countenance of this great maſter did not indicate any thing uncommon. He was ſmall of ſtature; and except his eyes, which were full of fire, there was nothing to announce ſuperiority of talent. His air, unleſs when he was at the harpſichord, was that of an abſent man. But when he was performing, his whole phyſiognomy became changed: a profound ſerioufneſs recalled and fixed his eyes; and his ſentiments were expreſſed in every movement of his muſcles. Never has a muſician more ſucceſsfully embraced the whole extent of his art, and ſhone with greater luſtre in all its departments. His great operas, no leſs than his moſt ſimple ſongs; his learned ſymphonies as well as his airy dances; all carry the ſtamp of the richeſt imagination, the deepeſt ſenſibility, and the pureſt taſte. All his works develope the originality of his genius; and imply a mind great and exalted; an imagination which ſtrikes out for itſelf a new courſe. He therefore merits to be ranked with that ſmall number of original geniuſſes, thoſe *phænomena ſplendida*, who form an epoch in their art, by carrying it to perfection, or giving it an unknown career.

It is in the employment of wind inſtruments that Mozart diſplays his greateſt powers. His melody is always ſimple, natural, and full of force; and expreſſes with preciſion the ſentiments and individual ſituations of his perſonages. He wrote with extraordinary facility. "*La Clemence de Titus*" the reader will recollect coſt him the ſtudy of but eighteen days; and his *requiem*, which is equal in length

to an opera, was produced in four weeks. It is also worthy remark that the overture to his *Don Giovanni* was not begun till the night before the piece was to be performed. At midnight, after having devoted the evening to amusement, he locked himself up in his study, and composed it in a few hours. His memory was wonderfully retentive, as we may judge from his copying by recollection, the *miserere* at Rome. But a fact equally astonishing is that, soon discovering the eagerness of people to procure his works, and fearful that they might be pirated, it was his constant custom to transcribe from the *scores* of his sonatas only a part for one hand, and at the public performance to supply the other by memory.

He very early began to display that true dignity of an artist which renders him indifferent to the praises of those who are unqualified to judge. The commendations of the ignorant great he never considered as fame. His hearers, whether the wealthy or the titled, must have acquired some credit for their judgment, before he could be ambitious of their applause. Indeed he entertained so just a sense of scientific elevation and importance, that he would insist upon respect. And the least noise or idle babble, while he was at the instrument, excited a displeasure which he was too indignant to conceal. Once, to the honour of his feelings, he suddenly rose from his seat, and left his inattentive auditory to experience the keen, though silent reproach of insulted genius.

His mind was by no means unlettered: nor was it embellished with one science alone. He was master of several languages, and had made considerable progress in the mathematics. He was honest, mild, generous, full of frankness; and with his friends, had an air at once amiable, gay, and free from the least tincture of pedantry.

Far from viewing with envy the success of others, a weakness too closely interwoven in the general nature of man, he was always just to the talents of his fellow professors; and valued and respected merit wherever he found it: a clearer proof of which cannot be adduced than the following circumstance. At a concert, where a new piece composed by the celebrated Joseph Haydn was performed, a certain musician who never discovered any thing worthy of praise, except in his own productions, did not fail to criticise the music; exclaiming to Mozart "There now! there again! why that is not what *I* should have done," "No: neither should I" replied Mozart; "but do you know why? Because neither you nor I should have been able to conceive it."

Thus have I traced with a faithful though faint pencil, the prominent features of this eminent musician. And the picture of a mind so highly qualified to ornament and delight society; a mind rich in talent, cultivated by study, and recommended by a heart, amiable, liberal, and just, cannot fail to impress the reader with an adequate idea of the exalted merits of Mozart. Drawing his attention with sage indifference from the emptiness of superficial grandeur, and fixing his eye on real greatness, he will be filled with those sentiments of respect and admiration ever due to such rare and shining productions of nature.

China-terrace, THOMAS BUSBY,
Vauxhall-road.

ACCOUNT OF THE ABBE SIEYES.

Translated from the Fragments sur Paris by Doctor Meyer.

"*Mes momens sont ceux d'un paresseux*, was the answer this remarkable man gave me, when I was presented to him at the national institute, where he presides over the second class, when I told him, that from a regard to his valuable moments, I had not as yet made him a visit. Without believing in the *momens paresseux* of a Sieyes, I neglected not the hint, and the next morning went to see him.

Of how many tales, calumnies and satires, has the political existence of this man been the object! and he has survived and annihilated them all.—Was it not he, who, a strong support to the party of the people, effected the downfall of the French nobility? and yet he was said to be an agent of Orleans: agent of Orleans—and *Robespierre's* predecessor! Such absurdities and contradictions are perfectly in the taste of that once so powerful cast, whose overthrow *Sieyes* occasioned, and which, as he himself said, will never be forgiven by them, but they will likewise fail in their attempts to make him forget himself.

Sieyes, formerly so active, now lives retired in philosophic leisure; the circle of his acquaintance is now limited: he is a silent observer of the present situation and relations of France.

I found Sieyes in an indifferently furnished apartment in the third story; walking about the room in his night cap and morning gown. The "moments of an idle man" came to my recollection,---but they were certainly not such. I esteem Sieyes wandering about his study, as much as the

the minister labouring at his desk. Papers and books lay upon his escritoire; and an hungarian cap with gold borders and tassels; such as the deputies of the convention formerly wore on their missions:---a large sword belonging to this costume was hanging against the wall, and behind his arm-chair, a profile of Voltaire badly executed in wax.

Conversation with Sieyes is easy; he enters readily into discourse, and treats every subject with a philosophical clearness, and the penetration of a man well acquainted with mankind, and illustrates it with new ideas.---Many foreigners complained to me of his laconism, his ill-humour, and even of his want of politeness. I paid him frequent visits, but had no reason to complain of this.---There were moments in our conversation, when his harsh decisions, and passionate, unjust reproaches and declarations, compelled me to inquire of myself, whether this could be the same man, who once so nobly exclaimed against the convention: *Ils veulent être libres, et ne savent pas être justes* !* But this conversation was introduced by topics relating to individuals and personal concerns, which cannot be explained here. And in the same memorable hour, the storm of his mind ceased, and I again beheld the man in the gentle lowering of the tone of his discourse, as if he were desirous of softening the impression his violence and extravagance had left upon his own feelings.

A firm reliance on his own novel opinions—on his judgment, deliberately formed upon objects of the general politics of Europe---enlightened views of the present situation of states---bold decisions on the new foreign relations of the French republic, and a penetrating glance cast at the treaties formed between this state and foreign powers, constituted the topics of the several conversations I held with Sieyes; which certain considerations forbid me to publish. The look of his large black eye is strong and steady; with weak lungs that render public speaking difficult to him, his voice in a room and in the ardour of conversation, is full and forcible; his action is quick, and his pale visage replete with animation and mind.

Sieyes seldom neglects to attend the sittings of the council of five hundred, but except on important debates, I never saw him there above half an hour. He no longer ascends the tribune; but he appeared several times in the committee of secrecy to deliver accounts from the commission that had been appointed to examine treaties of peace.---On important and unimportant debates of the council, the philosopher sat rapt in thought, or perusing printed papers. Even during the stormy scene of the 23d of Germinal, I beheld him sitting in apparent indifference.

Sieyes declined the directorship from a love of a tranquil life, unconstrainedness in his pursuits, ease, which the precarious state of his health requires, and from a dislike to all the pompous solemnities attached to that situation. As an additional reason for his refusal, his personal dislike of Rewbell the director has been assigned. E. M.

* They want to be free and know not how to be just.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

RUNIC SAGAS.

MR. COTTLE's Icelandic Poetry is by this time in the hands of every lover of wild imagery and harmonious verse. It is a rimed paraphrase of the Latin version of Sœmund's Edda, published in 1787, at Copenhagen. As this interpretation departs widely from the text, it may not appear superfluous to the curious in antiquity, to attempt a less free translation of the first and most curious of these sagas, which unfolds the Gothic cosmogony.

The Runic alphabet is of uncertain origin; but as most of the inscriptions in this character which have been discovered on the Scandinavian rocks, record the fortunes of some soldier who had been in the service of the* Greek emperor, it may be presumed, that the art of writing was derived by the Goths from Constantinople. Antiquaries, however, have ascribed to far † earlier periods the literary firstlings of the north, and consider the sagas, or mythic songs, which constitute the Edda, as productions contemporary with the heroes whom they celebrate.

The age and history of Odin is again liable

* Schlötzer's Nordische Geschichte, p. 550.

† The Runic alphabet expresses only the long vowels *a*, *o*, and *u*: it has but one character for *b* and *p*, but one for *d* and *t*, but one for *g* and *k*, and in all sixteen letters. This structure countenances the hypothesis of an Oriental origin. The Phœnicians, as appears from the Auscultationes mirabiles ascribed to Aristotle, came to fish on the coasts of Thule (probably, Norway), salted there the Thynnus which they caught, and carried it to the Mediterranean. From them, perhaps, the Runes.

to

to controversy. Schöning and Suhm incline to distinguish between Woden the god of war, and Odin chief of the Asæ; and suppose the apotheosis of the former to have long preceded that of the latter, who perhaps was merely the conductor of the first colony of Goths which ventured to forsake the southern shores of the Baltic and to take up its abode in Scandinavia. Gibbon (i. 294) inclines to the speculation which makes the enterprises of the northern Mahomet co-æval with those of Pompey. Grëter, struck with a resemblance between the cosmogony of the Edda and that of Melissus of Samos, as described by Diogenes Laertius, has attempted to prove from a passage in the Ægisdrecka (Str. 24.), that Odin visited the island of Samos (Sams-egio), and derived his doctrines from this Grecian philosopher, who flourished in the eighty-fourth Olympiad. In confirmation of a theory which assigns to this earlier æra the exploits of the northern divinities, it might be pleaded that Herodotus mentions (Melpomene LXXXI.) an immense brewing-copper, in high estimation among the Scythians, the acquisition of which by Thor, appears to be celebrated in the Hymis-Quida. The identity of the elder Anacharsis, and of Odin, may one day not seem indefensible.

But at whatever period those persons flourished, whose actions form the themes of the Edda: whether their deeds and their doctrines were chronicled in verse by the *Scalds of their own times; or were preserved by tradition merely, until the northern dawn of literature broke forth over Iceland; the sagas which preserve these transactions, are equally interesting. They are, and must remain the earliest monuments of Gothic intellect. They are, and must remain the first fruits of that noble stem of language, whose spreading branches yet overshadow Scandinavia, Germany, and Britain. They are the childhood stammerings of those nations who have created a school of poetry superior to the Greek. They will acquire an increasing interest among all the descendants from the Gothic stock. They are supplying to new poets the outlines of an original mythology: and they will afford a favourite text for commentary to all the antiquaries who shall in future busy themselves with arctic paleosophy.

The poetical value of the elder northern reliques, is far inferior to that of the fanciful stories which compose the new Edda: no metaphors equally bold, no adventures equally prodigious, no descriptions equally romantic here startle and reward the curiosity. In their stead occur definite allegories, which throw much light on the manner in which rude nations endeavour to account to themselves for the origin of things, and in which moral facts assume in their minds a mythic form. Much information too is afforded concerning the different tribes into which the Goths and the contiguous nomade nations were divided, and concerning the geographical allotment of their respective territory. But it is time to pass from prosing to scanning.

The Meal of Vafthruthni.

Odin. Friga, counsel thou thy lord,
Whose unquiet bosom broods
A journey to Vafthruni's hall,
With the wise and crafty Jute,
To contend in Runic lore.

Friga. Father of a hero-race,
In the dwelling-place of Goths,
Let me counsel thee to stay;
For to none among the Jutes*,
Is Vafthruni's wisdom given.

Odin. Far I've wander'd, much sojourn'd,
In the kingdoms of the earth;
But Vafthruni's royal hall
I have still the wish to know.

Friga. Safe departure, safe return,
May the fatal sisters grant!
The father of the years that roll,
Shield my daring traveller's head!

Odin rose with speed, and went
To contend in Runic lore,
With the wise and crafty Jute.
To Vafthruni's royal hall
Came the mighty king of spells.

Odin. Hail Vafthruni, king of men,
To thy lofty hall I come,
Beckon'd by thy wisdom's fame.
Art thou, I aspire to learn,
First of Jutes in Runic lore?

Vafthruni. Who art thou? whose daring lip
Doubts Vafthruni's just renown?
Know that to thy parting step
Never shall these doors unfold,
If thy tongue excel not mine
In the strife of mystic lore.

---

* Klopstock erroneously ascribes *bards* to the Gothic nations on the faith of a false reading in Tacitus: this word is Cimbric, or Welsh, and includes both the civil and ecclesiastical magistracy. Milton, with learned accuracy, notices the steep,

"Where your old bards, the famous druids lie."

* The Danish interpreters should not be always followed in the use of the words *god* and *giant*. The Goths and the Jutes were contiguous nations, part of whom ultimately became stationary in Gothland and Jutland. From the name of the latter, by coalescence with the article, is formed the denomination Teutones, Deutch. (Thus the French call the Antinous *le L'antin*, instead of *l'Antin*, and the English say *a newt*, instead of *an ewt*, using in fact a double article. These two nations were early hostile: Lucian (in his letter to Philo on history-writing) alludes to some account of a war between the Goths and the Jutes: and the Edda abounds with traces of their habitual rivalry. Vafthruni was a king of the Jutes.

Odin

Odin. *Gangrath, monarch, is my name.
Needing hoſpitality,
To thy palace-gate I come;
Long and rugged is the way
Which my weary feet have trodden.
Vaf. Gangrath, on the ſtool beneath
Let thy loitering limbs repoſe:
Then begin our ſtrife of ſpeech.
Odin. When a ſon of meanneſs comes
To the preſence of the great,
Let him ſpeak the needful word;
But forbear each idle phraſe,
If he ſeek a liſtening ear.
Vaf. Since upon thy lowly ſeat,
Still thou court the learned ſtrife—
Tell me, how is nam'd the ſteed,
On whoſe †back the morning comes?
Odin. ‡Skin-faxi is the ſkiey ſteed
Who bears aloft the ſmiling day
To all the regions of mankind:
His the ever-ſhining mane.
Vaf. Since upon thy lowly ſeat,
Still thou court the learned ſtrife—
Tell me, how is nam'd the ſteed
From the eaſt who bears the night.
‖Fraught with ſhowering joys of love?
Odin. Hrimfax is the ſable ſteed,
From the eaſt who brings the night
Fraught with ſhowering joys of love:
As he champs the foamy bit,
Drops of dew are ſcatter'd round,
To adorn the vales of earth.
Vaf. Since upon thy lowly ſeat,
Still thou court the learned ſtrife—
Tell me, how is nam'd the flood,
From the dwellings of the Jutes
That divides the haunt of Goths?
Odin. §Iſing's deep and murky wave,
Parts the ancient ſons of earth
From the dwellings of the Goths,
Open flows the mighty flood,
Nor ſhall ice arreſt its courſe
While the wheel of ages rolls.
Vaf. Since, &c.
Tell me how is nam'd the field
Where the Goths ſhall ſtrive in vain,
With the flame-clad *Surtur's might?
Odin. †Vigrith is the fatal field
Where the Goths to Surtur bend.
He who rides a hundred leagues
Has not croſt the ample plain.
Vaft. Gangrath, truly thou art wiſe;
Mount the footſtep of my throne,
And on equal cuſhion plac'd
Thence renew the ſtrife of tongues,
Big with danger, big with death.

PART II.‡

Odin. Firſt, if thou can tell, declare
Whence the earth and whence the ſky?
Vaft. §Ymer's fleſh produc'd the earth;
Ymer's bone, it's rocky ribs;
Ymer's ſkull, the ſkiey vault;
Ymer's teeth, the mountain-ice;
Ymer's ſweat, the ocean-ſalt
Odin. Next, if thou can tell, declare
Who was parent to the moon
That ſhines upon the ſleep of man?
And who is parent to the ſun?
Vaft. Know that ‖Mundilfær is hight
Father to the moon and ſun:
Age on age ſhall roll away
While they mark the months and years.
Odin. If ſo far thy wiſdom reach,
Tell me whence aroſe the day,
That ſmiles upon the toil of man?
And who is parent to the night?
Vaft. ¶Delling is the ſire of day,
But from Naurvi ſprang the night,
Fraught with ſhowering joys of love,
Who bids the moon to wax and wane,
Marking months and years to man.
Odin. If ſo far thy wiſdom reach,
Tell me whence the winter comes?
Whence the ſoothing ſummer's birth
Showers of fruitage who beſtows?
Vaft. Vindſual is the name of him
Who begot the winter's god;
Summer from Suaſuthur ſprang:

---

* Gangrath means *ſeek-advice.* If this was the travelling name of Odin, it would eaſily aſſume in Greek the form Anacharſis.

† In the Grecian mythology, the gods of day are charioteers; but in the Gothic, notwithſtanding Goranſon, they ſeem to have been cavaliers.

‡ Skin-faxi means ſhiny-locks; but to this horſe is never aſcribed the ſupremacy among horſes. On the contrary, the ſaga quoted in Percy's edition of "*Mallet's Northern Antiquities,*" vol. ii. page 109, expreſsly ſays: "The aſh Ydraſil is the firſt of trees; Sleipner, of horſes; Biſroſt, of bridges," &c.

‖ The line *Nots oc nyt reginn,* literally *night eke bliſs ſhowers,* is miſrendered by the Daniſh interpreter. It is only capable of the ſenſe here given, as will appear by conſulting the word *Nyt* in the vocabulary of the Edda Sæmundar.

§ The river Iſing was in Poliſh Pruſſia.

* The laſt day of the week was conſecrated to Surtur, and named from him.

† Vigrith ſeemingly means *drunkenneſs*: and Surtur the *funeral flame*: The allegory in this caſe intimates that a loſs of the faculties is the harbinger of death. Gräter however tranſlates it by *noiſe of battle, hurly-burly:* and is perhaps in the right. It might however be ſought in real geography.

‡ The former half of this Saga exhibits ſymptoms of a higher antiquity, more alluſions to local nature, and a mythology leſs evolved.

§ Ymer anſwers to chaos: it means *ever,* or eternity.

‖ Mundilfær means *gift-beſtowing.* The allegory therefore deſcribes Beneficence as producing the ſun and moon.

¶ Delling, *twilight*; Naurvi, *north*; Vindſual, *wind-ſwell*; Suaſuthur, *much-ſoothing*; Bergelmer, *old man of the mountain*; Thrugelmer, *old man of the deep*: Aurgelmer, *original old man.*

Both ſhall walk the way of years
Till the twilight of the Gods.

Odin. Once again—if thou can tell,
Name the firſt of Ymer's ſons,
Eldeſt of the Aſa-race?

Vaſt. While the yet unſhapen earth
Lay conceal'd in wintry womb,
Bergelmer had long been born:
He from Thrugelmer deſcends,
Aurgelmer's unbrother'd ſon.

Odin. Once again—if thou can tell
Whence, the firſt of all the Jutes,
Father Aurgelmer is ſprung?

Vaſt. From the arm of *Vagom fell
The curdled drops of teeming blood
That grew and form'd the firſt of Jutes.
Sparks that ſpurted from the ſouth
Inform'd with life the crimſon dew.

Odin. Yet a ſeventh time declare,
If ſo far thy wiſdom reach,
How the Jute begat his brood
Tho' denied a female's love?

Vaſt. Within the hollow of his hands,
To the water-giant grew
Both a male and female ſeed:
Alſo foot with foot begat
A ſon in whom the Jute might joy.

Odin. I conjure thee tell me now,
What within the bounds of ſpace
Firſt befell of all that's known?

Vaſt. While the yet unſhapen earth
Lay conceal'd in win'try womb,
Bergelmer had long been born:
Firſt of all recorded things,
Is that his gigantic length
Floated on the ocean-wave.

Odin. Once again, if thou can ſay
And ſo far thy wiſdom reach,
Tell me whence proceeds the wind
O'er the earth and o'er the ſea
That journeys viewleſs to mankind?

Vaſt. †Hræſvelger is the name of him,
Who ſits beyond the ends of heaven,
And winnows wide his eaglewings,
Whence the ſweeping blaſts have birth.

Odin. If thy all-embracing mind
Know the whole lineage of the gods,
Tell me whence is Niord ſprung?
Holy hills and halls hath he
Tho' not born of Aſa-race.

Vaſt. For him the deftly-delving ſhowers
In Vaunheim ſcop'd a wat'ry home,
And pledg'd it to the upper Gods:
But when the ſmoak of ages climbs
He with his Vauns ſhall ſtride abroad,
Nor ſpare the long-reſpected ſhore.

Odin. If thy all-embracing mind
Know the whole of myſtic lore,
Tell me how the choſen heroes*
Live in Odin's ſhield-deck'd hall
Till the ruſh of ruin'd gods.

Vaſt. All the choſen gueſts of Odin
Daily ply the trade of war:
From the fields of feſtal fight
Swift they ride in gleaming arms,
And gaily at the board of gods
Quaff the cup of ſparkling ale,
And eat Sæhrimni's vaunted fleſh.

Odin. Twelfthly, tell me, king of Jutes,
What of all thy Runic lore
Is moſt certain, ſure, and true?

Vaſt. I am vers'd in Runic lore
And the counſels of the gods';
For I've wander'd far and wide,
Nine the nations I have known;
And in all, that overarch
The murky† miſts and chills of hell,
Men are daily ſeen to die.

Odin. Far I've wander'd much ſojourn'd
In the kingdoms of the earth;
But I've ſtill a wiſh to know
How the ſons of men ſhall live,
When the iron winter comes?

Vaſt. Life and warmth ſhall hidden lie
In the well-head that ‡Mimis feeds,
With dews of morn and thaws of eve:
Theſe again ſhall wake mankind.

Odin. Far I've wander'd much ſojourn'd
In the kingdoms of the earth,
But I've ſtill a wiſh to know
Whence, to deck the empty ſkies,
Shall another ſun be drawn,
When the jaws of Fenrir ope
To ingorge the lamp of day?

Vaſt. Ere the throat of Fenrir yawn
Shall the § ſun a daughter bear,

---

* Vagom, *waves, ocean.* The waves, the ſubjects of Niord the ſea-god, are often perſonified in Scaldic ſong; and are called Vanes and Vauns in *Percy's Mallet.* For what reaſon two words have been contracted into one to form the proper name *Elivagi* appears not: yet Goranſon and all the authorities countenance Mr. Cottle's interpretation of this paſſage.

† Hræſvelger, *corſe-greedy.*

* The Daniſh interpreters render *Einheriar* by *Monoheroes*, whereas it ſeems rather to anſwer to the Teutonic *Anherr*, patriarch, anceſtor, forefather. What idea ſhould be annexed to this newly minted term *monohero*? That of Champion, perhaps of a warrior, who, by *ſolitary* exploits and without co-operation, attains the heroic rank: In this caſe it were a fit epithet for but few of the inmates of Valhalla. For Starkader, indeed, the Samſon or Herkules of the north.

† The Niflhel of the text is probably an erroneous reading for Nifelheim, *home of miſts*, which was the favourite epithet of the Goths for the nether world. Does Vafthruni mean by the nine nations, the nine regions ſubject to Hela?

‡ The giant Mimis, and the ſpring which he has in cuſtody, are mentioned in the eighth fable of the newer Edda: to this fountain-head the words *hod mimis* ſeem to allude. Gräter tranſlates—"Life and warmth ſhall lie hidden in the fleſh of the earth." See *Nordiſche Blumen*, p. 141.

§ The Goths make the ſun feminine, and the moon maſculine. This is natural in a cold

Who in ſpite of ſhower and ſleet,
Rides the road her mother rode.
Odin. I have ſtill a wiſh to know
Who the guardian maidens are
That hover round the haunts of men?
Vaft. Races three of elfen maids
Wander through the peopled earth:
One to guard the hours of love:
One to haunt the homely hearth,
One to cheer the feſtal board.
Odin. I have ſtill a wiſh to know
Who ſhall ſway the Aſa-realms,
When the flame of Surtur fades?
Vaft. *Vali's then and Vithar's force
Heirs the empty realm of gods:
Mothi's then and Magni's might
Sways the maſſy mallet's weight,
Won from Thor, when Thor muſt fall.
Odin. I have yet the wiſh to know
Who ſhall end the life of Odin
When the gods to ruin ruſh?
Vaft. Fenrir ſhall with impious tooth
Slay the ſire of rolling years:
Vithar ſhall avenge his fall,
And ſtruggling with the ſhaggy wolf*
Shall cleave his cold and gory jaw.
Odin. Laſtly, monarch, I enquire
What did Odin's lip pronounce
To his Balder's hearkening ear.
When he climb'd the pyre of death?
Vaft. Not the man of mortal race
Knows the words which thou haſt ſpoken
To thy ſon in days of yore.
I hear the coming tread of death,
He ſoon ſhall raze the Runic lore
And knowledge of the riſe of Gods,
From his ill-fated ſoul who ſtrove
With Odin's ſelf the ſtrife of wit.
Wiſeſt of the wiſe that breathe,
Our ſtake was life and thou haſt won.

cold climate. Among ſavages every male is a foe, every female a friend. Diſpleaſing and unwelcome objects therefore are in their languages maſculine, pleaſing and welcome objects feminine. In hot countries where the night is more welcome than the day, an oppoſite allotment of gender takes place.

* Vali and Vithar are apparently the gods of *death* and *ſleep*. Mothi ſignifies *mould*, *corruption*; and Magni *nobody*: ſo that theſe allegories obviouſly deſcribe the ſtate of the departed.

* Vitnis, *wolf*, is here miſtaken for a proper name by the Daniſh interpreter; and for a name of Odin by the Engliſh poet.

VARIETIES,

LITERARY *and* PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. AIKIN propoſes to deliver a courſe of lectures on the Theory and practice of Chemiſtry, with its application to ſome of the moſt important and intereſting of the arts and manufactures. In the experimental part he will be aſſiſted by Mr. C. R. AIKIN. The number of lectures will not exceed twenty-ſix, to be delivered three times in a week, on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, at half paſt ſeven in the evening preciſely, and to commence early in February next. Tickets for the courſe, at two guineas each, may be had at Mr. C. R. AIKIN's, ſurgeon, No. 4, Broad-ſtreet Buildings, at which houſe it is propoſed that the lectures ſhould be delivered.

Dr. ANDERSON's Lives, prefixed to his edition of the "*Britiſh Poets*," are undergoing a complete reviſal by the ingenious author, in order to form a ſeparate publication. This, every poetical reader will be gratified to hear, as they combine comprehenſive and accurate reſearch with much judicious criticiſm, and candid obſervation. It is the Doctor's previous intention, however, to print the Poems of Grainger in a ſingle volume, with many unpubliſhed pieces, and others collected from printed miſcellanies, by the advice and with the aſſiſtance of the learned Biſhop Percy.

Mr. WILLIAM TOOKE, F. R. S. member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences and of the Free Œconomical Society of St. Peterſburg, is preparing for the preſs "*A Comprehenſive View of the Ruſſian Empire, during the Reign of Catherine the Second*," drawn from original materials.

Dr. E. G. CLARKE has in the preſs a ſmall work, entitled "*Medicinæ Praxeos Compendium*," which will be publiſhed in a few days.

The Rev. Mr. WARNER, of Bath, has juſt completed a Supplement to his "*Walk through Wales*," being another peDeſtrian tour through ſuch parts of the principality as he had not before viſited, including South Wales, Angleſey, &c. It will be enriched with two views, by Becker and Hulley, engraven by Aiken; the one of *Bryn Maen*, a ſingularly ſtratified rock in Glamorganſhire, the other of Mallwyd Bridge in Merionethſhire.

"*The Hiſtory of Bath*," by the ſame gentle-

gentleman, is in great forwardneſs, and will be publiſhed during the autumn of the enſuing year. The numerous plates of this ſplendid work have occaſioned an unforeſeen delay in the publication.

Mr. WILLIAM JONES, optician, of Holborn, has juſt reviſed and improved the valuable Lectures in Philoſophy, by the late *Mr. George Adams*, of Fleet-ſtreet. This ſecond edition will contain the additions of many recent and important diſcoveries in experimental philoſophy, and four new copper-plates.

Mr. JOHN BELL, whoſe "*Weekly Meſſenger*" is generally adopted in the metropolis, as the beſt of the Sunday newſpapers, propoſes, in future, for the uſe of perſons reſiding in the country, to republiſh it in a new edition with additions, poſtſcript, &c. on each ſubſequent Monday evening. By this new and improved arrangement, he hopes to be able to accommodate the country with his ſuperior London weekly newſpaper, which ſhall at the ſame time poſſeſs the advantage of containing the moſt recent intelligence.

Mr. DEBRETT has announced for early publication, "*A Vocabulary of the Sea Phraſes and Terms of Art uſed in Seamanſhip and Naval Architecture*:" containing, in French and Engliſh, all the orders neceſſary to be given in working a ſhip, and carrying on the duty on board, as well at ſea as in port. The whole ſelected from beſt authorities, and improved by every information reſulting from the long profeſſional experience of a captain in the Britiſh navy.

Mr. PHILLIPS, who propoſes to publiſh a ſeries of the beſt of KOTZEBUE's plays, tranſlated by Miſs PLUMPTRE and other able writers, has already publiſhed two, "*The Natural Son*," and "*The Count of Burgundy*," and will continue to publiſh one or two every month, till he has completed a ſeries of German plays, which he truſts will prove a valuable addition to the exiſting ſtock of dramatic literature.

Mr. GEORGE CUMBERLAND will ſhortly publiſh an African Tale, under the title of "*The Caſtle of Sennaar*," which will contain various anecdotes of the Sophians, hitherto unknown to the world.

Mr. COLLARD, author of the "*Eſſentials of Logic*," has in the preſs a work entitled "*A Praxis of Logic*," deſigned for the uſe of ſchools. In this piece he profeſſes to exemplify, in a ſeries of extracts from eminent authors, all the familiar modes of reaſoning, and propoſitional combinations in the Engliſh tongue.

Miſs HAYES will ſpeedily publiſh her long expected "*Victim of Prejudice*" which has only been delayed by the printer. This lady is at preſent engaged upon a Biographical Work of great and laſting intereſt to the female world, to contain the lives of illuſtrious women of all ages and nations. It will probably extend to three or four large volumes duodecimo; the firſt of which will be publiſhed in the courſe of 1799.

Mr. DYER has in the preſs "*An Addreſs to ſuch Perſons as may at any Time be called to diſcharge the Office of Jurors.*" His poems (the firſt volume) will be out by the end of this month; and at the ſame time will be publiſhed by him, "*An Eſſay on Titles.*"

"*Biographical Memoirs of the Principal Actors in the French Revolution*," by JOHN ADOLPHUS, F. A. S. are in their courſe through the preſs, and will ſhortly appear.

A new edition of the firſt volume of the "*Anecdotes of the Founders of the French Republic*," with great alterations, additions, corrections, &c. is in the preſs, and will be ready for delivery about the end of January.

A tranſlation of "*Raſh Vows*," from the French of Madam Genlis, is in great forwardneſs.

A tranſlation of DIDEROT's Natural Son, a novel, is in the preſs.

Mr. WILLIAM PETHER, artiſt, at Hereford, inventor of the ſailor's preſervation from drowning, and various other uſeful articles, has alſo made conſiderable progreſs in his models and drawings, towards a treatiſe on maritime affairs: particularly relative to the ſafety of veſſels at ſea, and to their celerity in ſailing.

Mrs. ROBINSON has finiſhed a new novel, under the title of "*The Falſe Friend.*"

The Royal Humane Society have offered prizes for Eſſays on the following ſubjects:—1. For the beſt eſſay on the means of preſerving mariners from ſhipwreck; pointing out the moſt probable method of keeping the veſſel afloat; and alſo of conveying aſſiſtance from ſhore to veſſels in diſtreſs, within a moderate diſtance of land, and when boats dare not venture out to their aid, ten guineas.—2. For the ſecond beſt eſſay, in point of merit, five guineas.

Agricultural Improvements. — The advantages of a plentiful ſupply of good manure, are well known to the practical farmer, though the means of procuring it have not been ſufficiently attended to. The conſtruction of the farm yard

yard is certainly of much importance in this view, but it is a subject of too extensive inquiry for the present purpose. Our design is merely to bring to the notice of the agriculturist a few circumstances which seem to deserve more regard than they have generally met with. There can be little doubt that much benefit is derived from depositing the matters that constitute manures in such situations as have a tendency to promote the decomposition of their harder and more fibrous parts, and which prevent or retard the evaporation of their juices. With these intentions the farmer should be careful to place his manures in such situations as are fully sheltered from the influence of the sun, either by the shade of trees or some contrivance for the purpose. It should also be so situated that the thick part constantly remains soaked in the more fluid. This intention will be greatly promoted by having the drains from the stables and cow-houses, to communicate with the dung-shed. Frequent turning tends greatly to promote the dissolution and decomposition of these substances, and in many instances is unquestionably a good practice, especially if a small portion of caustic lime be introduced, and the operation performed when the weather is inclined to be wet.

In places where straw is dear and scarce, and where the situation in other respects is favourable, the practice which has, we believe, long prevailed in the low countries, may perhaps be introduced with success by the English farmer. This is the *littering* of horses, cows, &c. which are turned loose in open sheds, &c. with turf, cut from commons, heaths, &c. The turf in this way is soon formed into a good manure, by the rich particles that come from the dung of the animals. Manure prepared in this mode is particularly useful on arable lands. It is obvious that the turf must be frequently removed, and new supplies given.

It appears that in *marine* situations a very useful and durable compost may be formed by mixing sea-weed (*quercus marina*) with other substances employed as manures by adding a portion of quicklime. In this manner a substance which has a very powerful as well as a very durable effect on lands is readily constituted, but in the methods generally practised in this country with this substance, a much longer time is required, and manure so produced is not by any means so lasting in its operation.

Curious Fact in Natural History.—Mr. Peter Rosi, who has published "*An Account of the Insects of Etruria*," being in the garden of the academy of Pisa, with Mr. Cajetanus Savi, the superintendant of the garden, observed a male of the *cantharis melanura* in conjunction with a female of the *elater niger* on a peach leaf. On his laying hold of the *elater* the *cantharis* endeavoured to extricate himself, but in vain; and in this situation Mr. Rossi killed him, to preserve the testimonial of such a singular occurrence. The *elater* was killed in catching her. The account is signed by six other gentlemen, professors in the university of Pisa, who afterwards saw the insects in this state.

Mr. J. A. Goetz, has just favoured the learned world with an edition of the characters of Theophrastus, in which are two chapters, that have never before been made public. These two chapters were taken from a manuscript of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, now in the Vatican library by professor Siebenkees. From this manuscript, which contains fifteen chapters, beginning with that which is the sixteenth in the common editions, many corrections of the received text are taken, and very considerable additions, so that some of the chapters are enlarged nearly one half.

It appears from the narrative of a tour through Sweden, lately published in German, by M. Leny de Schnepsenthal, that the singular fraternity of the Swedenborgists is successfully and rapidly propagating their novel sentiments in that country. Throughout the whole kingdom, the class of rude unenlightened men, who unite to purity of manners a certain *penchant* for religious ideas and practices, in a word all those (to quote the author's own expression) whom the Gospel calls poor in spirit, adhere strictly to the confession of Augsburg. On the contrary, all the thinking heads, the most enlightened minds, such as the men of science, naturalists, &c. the most generous friends of humanity, those who are endeavouring to perfect the system of education and the public schools, are all, or almost all, members of the great association which bears the name of Swedenborg. However incredible this circumstance may appear in this country, it is nevertheless strictly true. It does not follow however, that so many amiable and respectable learned men, although they have accepted the title of brethren in the society, have distinctly adopted the whole of their creed, such as believing in the new terrestrial Jerusalem,

or that their late master Swedenborg was a being animated by the spirit of God, that he was a prophet who saw into futurity during his life-time, or that he passed body and soul into another world, and is now watching over them and their labours. The author is of opinion that many of these enlightened friends of humanity, men of elevated rational minds, have united themselves to those rich and generous believers, without partaking in the least of their reveries, merely with a view to direct the application of the greatest means that any private society ever had in their disposition, and to propagate in their own country, and abroad, philanthropic sentiments and ideas. Whatever may be their secret motives, the influence of this society is not the less real.---The two principal associations of the Swedenborgists, are those of Stockholm and of London. From them originated the proposition for abolishing the slave trade, and the richest among them have zealously collected immense sums, to found the colony of Sierra Leone on the west coast of Africa. The view of many of the brethren was to penetrate from thence into the interior of the continent, in quest of the terrestrial Jerusalem, not doubting in the least but that it exists in the midst of immense deserts, exhibiting a perfect model of the reign of justice, of pure christianity, preserved there from the primitive ages, and that Christ dwells there, perhaps even in a visible manner, explaining his laws to his faithful believers. The views however of the other members, and probably of the greatest part, were to form at Sierra Leone a point of departure, whence they might more easily penetrate into the interior of the country, to study the people and the natural history, to import the useful inventions of Europe the purest principles of civilization, the sublime ideas of morality, and to engage the natives gradually by sentiments of humanity and their own interest to sell no more slaves. All the Swedenborgists appear to be animated by the hope of attaining this last object. They propose to pass from nation to nation, to visit all the black races with which the country is covered, to treat with their kings and chiefs, to win them over by amiable manners and real benefits; and thus to turn to the advantage of humanity, all the discoveries made in this part of the world almost entirely new to us, comprehending in the generous plan of their apostolate, the whole territory extending from the coast of Negroland.

Citizen A. L. MILLIN, the Editor, has lately published in the *Magazine Encyclopedique*, (No. 7. Vol. II. 2d year,) 13 letters of the famous Peyresc, which have never till now been communicated to the public. They abound with very curious reflections and facts, particularly in whatever relates to the study and works of the arts and of antiquities. These letters are addressed to M. Borilli, a learned antiquarian of Aix, who possessed a well chosen cabinet, consisting of medals, idols, pictures, and natural history. It appears that Louis XIII. on his arrival at Aix, in 1622, wished to visit this cabinet of M. Borilli; he would likewise do it an honour by presenting the proprietor with his own baldrick and sword. All the French wits were eager to celebrate this gift by verses and other pieces, some of which were even composed in Greek; and Grotius, who was then following the court as Ambassador from Sweden, made on the same subject some beautiful Latin verses. Speaking of the moneys or medals of Marseilles, a subject which he terms "a fair road, though not as yet well beaten," he subjoins, "This rival of Rome, and daughter of Greece, in a very early age, carried the art of design and all the other arts to a considerable degree of perfection; Peyresc whose taste was extraordinary in all the sciences, and every kind of curiosity, first imported into France, the beautiful Asiatic cats, called cats of Ancyra or Angora. He also notices the high point of riches and glory to which commerce had raised Florence, and how little it obstructs the progress of the arts, as the most beautiful florins, and other gold coins were fabricated there, and there all the kings and states sent orders for their gold coins to be made. The ordinary impression, which was St. John the Baptist, being always the same, the distinctions for the different states were only small marks visible on the top of the crown.

A great number of moulds of the different antique statues are casting in Paris, to be distributed throughout the departments.

The 15th Thermidor in the evening, the Lyceum of Arts rendered a funereal homage to the celebrated Lavoisier, a member of that society. The sitting was opened by a discourse of MULOT, on the respect due to the dead. FOURCROY read afterwards a notice on Lavoisier; and CHARLES DESAUDRAIS recited an ode upon the immortality of the soul. Lastly, a hiero-drama was executed, the subject of which is *the death of Lavoisier*: the

the muſic of this piece was by LANGLES, a member of the conſervatory. LAIS and CHENARD ſung.

For ſome time paſt the court of Vienna has paſſed a cenſure on a number of French publications, and prohibited their introduction and ſale in the Auſtrian territories. In the three months from April to July 1797, the total number of French books prohibited at Vienna, was one hundred and twenty-three, on different ſubjects, politics, hiſtory, the drama, romance, biography, voyages, and even tranſlations from the claſſics; and from the Engliſh, among others of the latter kind, is the celebrated ſpeech of General FITZPATRICK, Dec. 16, 1796, in the Britiſh houſe of commons, in favour of LA FAYETTE and his companions in misfortune, with the accompanying ſpeeches of Meſſrs. PITT, FOX, SHERIDAN, &c. publiſhed in the French language at Hamburgh.

To avoid a diſagreeable colliſion which has frequently taken place, when two perſons have been engaged at once in the tranſlation of the ſame work, the German booksellers are at preſent in the practice of inſerting in the literary journals, and eſpecially that of Jena, a previous announcement of the foreign books, tranſlations of which they propoſe publiſhing. The literature of Germany, far from deſpiſing the works of their neighbours, rather ſtudy to put them within the reach of their fellow countrymen, by publiſhing tranſlations of them, very often accompanied with remarks and additions, which ſometimes give to theſe tranſlations the air and merit of original works.

The library of Pietro Metaſtaſio, poet to the Imperial court of Vienna, who died in 1782, conſiſting of ſeveral thouſand volumes, and particularly of ſuperb editions of the claſſics, and which has hitherto been preſerved by his heirs, has been lately purchaſed by Dr. ALOYSE OARENO, for the king's library at Liſbon.

Arrangements are making for forming a library in the National Palace of the Executive Directory. Citizen PALISSOT is appointed conſervator.

The armories of the ſenate of Berne, together with the live bears kept in the foſſés of the city, are either on the road to Paris, or have arrived thither, in order to be depoſited in the muſeum of natural hiſtory.

The moſt ſkilful architects of France are employed at preſent in deviſing means to reſtore and ſtrengthen the pillars of the dome of the Pantheon, which are univerſally allowed to be inadequate to ſupport the enormous maſs which depends upon them. The dangers to which this monument, one of the neweſt and moſt magnificent in France, is expoſed from this circumſtance, are ſufficient to call forth all the knowledge and all the reſources of genius, of their ableſt writers and profeſſional men. A number of fractures have already taken place in the pillars of the dome and in the columns which adhere to them; the extreme weakneſs of theſe ſupports is attributed to their little capacity, and to the vicious form of their plan, which is triangular. Many men of merit are for entirely demoliſhing this part of the edifice, and for ſubſtituting a ſimple and large rotunda, lighted upon the plan of that over the Pantheon at Rome; while others oppoſe this deſtructive advice, as a diſgraceful barbarity in France to annihilate a dome, which, ſay their writers, by its magnificent elevation takes the lead of all the monuments of this age; all, however, agree in the indiſpenſible neceſſity of repairing and ſtrengthening theſe ſupports very ſpeedily, and, if practicable, without altering any thing of the harmony and richneſs of ordonnance in the interior. It is fortunate that no new foundations are required for any propoſed additions, however conſiderable, which may be made to the pillars; as Souflot, when he laid the foundations of this edifice, by a kind of prophetic genius, provided all the neceſſary baſes for the reſtoration of the ſupports of his cupola.

In a memoir lately read to the Philomathic Society at Paris, by Citizen GEOFFROY, profeſſor of Zoology in the muſeum of natural hiſtory, he conſiders the ſpecies of the animal, known at the Cape of Good Hope by the name of *cochon de terre*, and called by zoologiſts *myrmecophaga afra*, or *capenſis*. GMEL. a peculiar genus under the name of *orycteropus*, as M. GEOFFROY proves, by a compariſon of the organs of the orycteropus with thoſe of the *tatous daſipus*, L. and of the myrmecophagi, that this genus is intermediate by its forms and habits, between thoſe two families. It approaches to the tatous in its organs of maſtication, and the form of the toes and nails, and in having a ſhort and ſingle cæcum, whilſt that of the myrmecophagi is double, as in birds, by the reuniting of the bones of the os pubis, which are not articulated together in the myrmecophagi. The orycteropus, however, bears a relation to the laſt, ſince it has, like them, a very ſmall mouth, whence its tongue co-

vered

vered with hair, may be protruded to a conſiderable length. Finally, the habits of the orycteropus reſemble thoſe of the animals to which it approaches the moſt; it does not climb trees, but lives under the earth like the tatous, it feeds like them on roots, but alſo it hunts after anthills, like the myrmecophagi. Its ſnout terminates in a blunt callous, a character which is peculiar to it. It may be diſtinguiſhed in the works of naturaliſts by the following deſcription.

ORYCTEROPUS. Molar teeth (ſix) with flat vertices; the body covered with hair.

OBS. The orycteropus, as appears from the preceding, connects the tatous with the myrmecophagi and with the *pangolin*, *manis* L. The large foſſile ſpecies found in Paraguay, for which Citizen CUVIER has eſtabliſhed a new genus, under the name of *megaterium*, is intermediate between the ſloth and the myrmecophagus; and laſtly, the aſtoniſhing animal of New Holland, covered with briſtles like the porcupine, ſupported by very ſhort legs, and of very ſingular conformation, and with a head round at the occiput, terminating in a ſnout, without teeth, very ſlender, long, and cylindrical, and deſcribed by Mr. GEORGE SHAW under the name of *myrmecophaga aculeata*, appears to have very ſtriking relations to the pangolin and the orycteropus; from hence it follows, that in conſequence of theſe important acquiſitions, we ought for the future to count in the number of our natural orders, that of the *edentated*, or *edented*, conſiſting of the following genera: *daſipus*, *orycteropus myrmecophaga*, and *aculeata*, *manis*, *myrmecophaga*, *megaterium et bradypus*.

The following obſervations on the method of obtaining pure baryte, and on the properties of that earth, are by Citizens FOURCROY and VAUQUELIN. If ſome cryſtallized nitrate of baryte be put into a retort and heated till no more gas be diſengaged, there will remain at the bottom of the retort a very pulverulent grey matter; this is the baryte in its higheſt degree of purity. In this ſtate, this earth has a ſharp and burning taſte; if mixed with a little water, it will boil, emit much caloric, and cryſtallize in cooling. Cold water diſſolves 0,05 of its weight, and hot water 0,50. On cooling, it depoſits tranſparent four ſided priſmatic cryſtals, which effloreſce in the air and the remainder forms a pellicle on the ſurface of the liquor, by combining with carbonic acid.

Theſe properties, and many others collected by Citizens FOURCROY and VAUQUELIN, ſeem to aſſimilate to baryte, the new earth diſcovered by KLAPROTH, and called *ſtrontianite*. But among the differences which Citizen PELLETIER has lately found between them, ſhould be noticed the poiſonous properties of the baryte which the ſtrontianite does not partake of, and the red colour which the muriate of ſtrontian gives to the flame of alkohol, in which it has been diſſolved.

The NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF PARIS, which in the firſt years of the republic ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed itſelf above the other literary aſſociations by its diſtribution of prizes and the eſtabliſhment of public lectures, after the publication of a folio volume of its memoirs entitled "*Acte de la Societé de Hiſtoire Naturelle*," ſunk for ſome time into a ſtate of debility. This was owing to the abſence of ſome of its moſt active members in the expedition diſpatched in ſearch of the unfortunate La Perouſe, and of others who expected to viſit India in the train of Buonaparte. The ſociety however has of late been newly organized, and will probably ſoon reſume all its former activity. It is now compoſed of honorary aſſociates and ordinary members: the communications of the former are gratuitous, but each of the latter is expected at leaſt once in a year to furniſh a paper. The acting committee conſiſts of ſix members, Juſſieu, Lamarck, Hauy, Fourcroy, Defontaine, and Lacepede, to whom are added a like number of aſſociates, Ventenat, Broginard, Leliere, Vauquelin, Celſe, and Millin: the celebrated Cuvier is ſecretary. A volume of its memoirs is in the preſs, and will ſhortly make its appearance.

Don Joſeph *Canga Arguelles* and his brother Don Barnabas, are about to publiſh a tranſlation of Pindar in Spaniſh verſe.

The wanton devaſtations that have been committed ſince the period of the revolution in the National foreſts of France, are of ſuch ſerious importance as to have long ago attracted the notice of ſeveral of the provincial ſocieties, and at length of the National Inſtitute. A report has been publiſhed on this very intereſting ſubject, in anſwer to a memoir in the tranſactions of the ſociety of Rouen, relative to the management of foreſt lands, from which it appears that the deficiency of fuel is already ſeverely felt, and well-grounded apprehenſions are entertained of the impoſſibility of ſupplying with native timber

timber the urgent wants of the French navy, rendered ſtill more preſſing by the alarming extent of their recent loſſes by ſea. The three points principally inſiſted on in the report for the reparation of the damages already ſuſtained and the prevention of new ones are: In the firſt place, the effectual fencing of the foreſts, and the eſtabliſhment of a few veterans in their precincts as inſpectors and guards. Secondly, the vigorous execution of the decrees for the planting the ſides of the high roads, and of thoſe ancient laws which prohibit the uſe of oak timber in the conſtruction of poſts and railings. Thirdly, the encouragement to be given to the ſubſtitution of coal to wood for fuel.

Thoſe members of the Inſtitute who were charged with the office of preparing replies to a variety of queries propoſed by the ſociety of Rouen, relative to the arts and manufactures carried on there, have already delivered in to the committee of papers, the following memoirs: "On the culture of Tobacco," by Dupuy: "On works in Straw," by Lenormand: "On Tanning and dreſſing leather," by Queſné, "On linen and woollen cloth," by Gervas, Parie, and Pouchet.

A diſcovery of ſome importance to botaniſts and gardeners has been made by ANTOINE-NICHOLAS DUCHESNE, Profeſſor of natural hiſtory at Verſailles. Linnæus, Tournefort, and botaniſts in general, have ranked the aſparagus among the hermaphrodite plants; Profeſſor DUCHESNE, however, from an accurate examination of the various plantations of this vegetable in the neighbourhood of Paris, has found it to be in fact diœcious, thoſe individuals which bear berries having abortive ſtamina, and thoſe which have perfect ſtamina being deſtitute of piſtilla, or at leaſt having only abortive ones. He has obſerved that the male plants throw up a far greater quantity of ſhoots than the females, though not quite equal to them in ſize: in the formation, therefore, of aſparagus beds, he propoſes that the male plants alone ſhould be ſelected, which may be eaſily done, by not moving the plants into the beds where they are to continue, till they have flowered once in the ſeed-bed.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE Mouth of the Nile, a Muſical Entertainment, compoſed by T. Atwood. 6s. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

"The Mouth of the Nile" compriſes an overture and ſix airs, in moſt of which we diſcover much of the livelineſs of fancy and characteriſtic propriety generally predominant in Mr. Atwood's compoſitions. The overture is profeſſedly adapted for the harp or piano-forte: and its ſecond movement, which conſiſts of a pretty theme in 2-4 allegretto, with variations, forms an improving exerciſe for practitioners on either of thoſe inſtruments. "The Proclamation," ſung by Mr. Simmonds, and which opens the piece, is conceived with admirable ſimplicity; and, "When the world firſt began," ſung by Mr. Townſend, is perfectly adapted to the ſtyle of the words. "Ah think when hoſtile fleets prepare," ſung by Mr. Incledon, poſſeſſes much imagination and judgment; and the accompaniment is particularly expreſſive and maſterly, and diſplays much familiarity with ſtage effect. "I'm as ſmart a lad as you'd wiſh to ſee," ſung by Miſs Simms, is a remarkably pleaſing little melody, and gives to the words a moſt engaging animation. The ſucceeding duett, ſung by Mr. Fawcet and Miſs Simms, is pleaſingly imagined; and, "In the midſt of the ſea," ſung by Mr. Fawcett, and "Now liſten, my honeys" ſung by Mr. Dibdin, jun. the laſt of which concludes the piece, are pleaſant airs in their kind, and full of character. The words of the "Mouth of the Nile," are the production of Mr. T. Dibdin, and evince conſiderable talent in this ſpecies of writing. The humour, wherever the author with a patriotic contempt of fact, has given full ſcope to his imagination, is at once ſtrong and pointed.

The Grand March of the Hampſtead Loyal Aſſociation, as performed by the Duke of York's band, compoſed, and dedicated to Joſiah Boydell, Commandant of the Corps, by T. Eſſex. 1s. *Longman and Clementi.*

This march, though *ſcored* with great addreſs, and ably adapted for the piano-forte, is not altogether conceived with that martial ſpirit which we have noticed in ſimilar productions from the ſame author: neither is it deſtitute of ſtrength and boldneſs, ſince ſeveral of the paſſages poſſeſs much force and animation of effect.

Britiſh Valour, a March, and the Soldier's Joy, a Quick Step, compoſed for No. II. and III. of the Military Magazine, by Mr. Buſby.

When periodical publications have for their object uſeful and *ſeaſonable* information, it cannot but afford us peculiar

pleaſure to be enabled to announce their progreſſive improvement. The Military Magazine, of which we have already had occaſion to ſpeak, riſes in value; and the harmonic contributions of Mr. Buſby, continue to lend it much ſupport. The preſent pieces are conceived with ſpirit, *ſcored* with judgment, and pregnant with martial effect.

Three Sonatas, for the Piano-forte, or Hartſichord, with an Accompaniment for a Violin, compoſed and dedicated to the Ducheſs of Gordon, by John Roſs. 7s. 6d. *Preſton.*

Theſe ſonatas are written with taſte, and are recommended by much novelty. For the ſubject of the ſlow movements, ſome of the moſt favourite of the Scotch airs are introduced, to which Mr. Roſs has, generally ſpeaking, put excellent baſſes. The accompaniment is on the whole well conducted; if we were to point out any fault it would be that of its too frequently remaining in uniſon with, or an octave above the principal. Wherever the *minor* is employed it is with particular ſucceſs; than which circumſtance nothing could more decidedly beſpeak the thorough ſcience of the author, and the ſubjects of the three rondos with which he has encircled the work, are ſufficient proofs of the livelineſs of his imagination.

Modulation through the various Keys, by means of the flat ſeventh, flat fifth, ſharp ſixth, and ſharp fourth. 1s. *Skillern.*

This little performance, comprized in two pages, is intended to facilitate the firſt and moſt ordinary modulations. The examples commence in natural major, are carried through all the different keys, and by a kind of circular movement, wind into the key from which they ſtart. We diſcover much addreſs in the publication, and acknowledge its correctneſs; but, think it ſome drawback from its utility that the plan does not embrace the *minor mode* as well as that of the *major*.

Abſence, written by T. Eſſex, *ſet to Muſic by* Miſs Eſſex, *and dedicated to* Miſs Parr. 1s. *Longman and Clementi.*

"Abſence," is a pleaſing little air. Expreſſion and ſimplicity are its prevailing features, and give the words with an intereſting effect. If we have any thing to object, it is the quadruple repetition of the idea with which the third baſe commences. Had this been avoided, the reumption of the *ſubject* would have been rendered more engaging and impreſſive.

Kotzwara's Battle of Prague, adapted for two performers on one hartſichord or piano-forte, by W. B. de Krifft. 2s. 6d. *Preſton.*

The Battle of Prague, a piece ſo proper for a full combination of parts, is here converted into an excellent pianoforte duet. Upon minute examination, we find that every advantage has been taken of the aptitude of the muſic for ſuch a change, and that from the judicious diſpoſition of that light and ſhade of which the undertaking was particularly ſuſceptible, there reſults a very novel and ſtriking effect.

Two Romances from Pleyel's ſecond ſett of progreſſive Sonatas, vocalized for one or two voices (ad libitum) with an accompaniment for a harp or piano-forte, by Mr. Pitman. 2s. *Preſton.*

The words applied to the two movements which are ſelected from Pleyel, are Prior's excellent old ſong of "In vain you tell your parting lover," and the eight lines in Milton's Penſeroſo, beginning with "Come Penſive Nun devout and pure." The muſic and poetry are certainly conſonant, and derive ſo much force from each other, that nothing can diminiſh their effect, but the recollection of the firſt, as ſet by Jackſon of Exeter, and of the ſecond, as treated by the divine genius of Handel.

"Adieu," a duet introduced in the Opera of Lionel and Clariſſa, compoſed by Michael Kelly, *and ſung by Mr. Kelly and Miſs Griffiths.* 1s. *Corri, Duſſek and Co.*

This duet is a very pleaſing compoſition. The melody on the moſt ſimple conſtruction, and the parts flow together with much eaſe and nature. The introduction of the *minor*, at the words "Thus bright ſhines the morrow," is judicious, and greatly heightens the general effect: but, we are obliged to notice a fault which we cannot but be ſurpriſed to find in the production of a compoſer, hackneyed in public recitation: we mean the falſe accentuation given to the word "Adieu" in the laſt line in the third page.

A ſecond ſet of twenty four Military Pieces for two clarinets, two flutes, two horns, a trumpet, and two baſſoons, compoſed by Peter Skiling. 10s. 6d. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

Theſe military pieces conſiſt of troops, quick ſteps, waltzs, rondos, and marches. They are too numerous to be particularized, we therefore, in general terms, announce them to the public as compoſitions much above the generality of modern military muſic. They are printed

printed in separate parts, and are calculated, with a full band, to produce a truly martial effect.

A set of Military Pieces for two clarinets, two flutes, two French horns, two bassoons, a trumpet, and serpent, dedicated to colonel Moyrick, composed by Charles Weichsel, sen. 2s. 6d. *Goulding.*

The greater number of these marches are composed with much fancy and animation. "The attack with the bayonet," "The trumpet march," and "The troop No. 2," are excellent compositions in their kind, and greatly recommend the publication.

An Elegiac Canzonet, written by Mr. Fox, on the Death of Mr. John Palmer, composed by S. F. Rimbault. 1s.

The composition of this canzonet is perfectly *elegiac*; for it is *sad* music: but much of its peculiar merit may, perhaps, be justly attributed to the inspiration Mr. Rimbault derived from Mr. Fox's words, which are *sad* poetry.

"Nelson of the Nile, or Britain Triumphant," a new song written by John Romaine, *and composed by* John Ross, *organist of St. Paul's, Aberdeen.*

The melody of "Nelson of the Nile" is new, energetic, and perfectly adapted to the subject of the words. The relief afforded to the ear by the introduction of the *relative minor* is judicious; and the return to the original key, easy and natural. We are, however, obliged to observe that the emphatic note C, of the first bar of the third page, by so closely preceding the key note C, is productive of a monotonous effect.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers who desire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

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A View of the Agriculture of Middlesex: with Observations on the Means of its Improvement, and several Essays on Agriculture in general; drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture. By *John Middleton*, Esq. 8vo. 9s. boards. Nicol.

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Discourses to Academic Youth. By *Edward Pearson*, B. D. 8vo. 3s. sewed. Lee and Hurst.

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Pickering's Statutes; being the 38th of George III. and the 2d. Seſſion of the preſent Parliament: vol. 41, part 2. which finiſhes vol. 41. 8s. boards. Ogilvys.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SPAIN, IN THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

[*To be continued regularly.*]

Las aventuras de Telemaco, hijo de Ulices; poema en proſa, eſcrivido por Mr. Fenelon: nueva traduccion Caſtellana con el texto Frances e illuſtrada con notas mitológicas y geográficas.

Principios para tocar la guitarra de 6 ordenes; precedidos de los elementos generales de la múſica &c. por el Capitan D. Federico Moſetti alférez de Reales Guardias Walonas.

Cateciſmo paſtoral y prontuario moral ſagrado de platicas doctrinales y ſpirituales ſobre los puntos de la Doctrina chriſtiana, apoyado en la ſagrada Eſcritura, ſantos Padres y Doctores católicos por el D. Pedro Salſas y Trillas.

Hiſtoria general de Eſpana que eſcribó el P. Juan de Mariana, illuſtrada en eſta nueva impreſion con tablas cronologicas, notas y obſervacones criticas, tomo ix.

Formularios médico y quirúrgico experimenta dos en los hoſpitales de los Reales ecércitos y por Real decreto expedido en 1748, pruéticados en los de Madrid; explicaſe la denominacion de cado medicamento y ſu modo de obrar: por et Dr. D. Felix Eguia, Médico que fué de dichos hoſpitales de Madrid, dos tomos en 8vo.

Buen uſo de la lógica en materia de religion.

Geographia moderna, por D. Tomas Mauricio Lopez: tomo 3 que contiene los provincias de Mancha y Búrgos.

Juego de damas: por D. Luis Soter.

Hiſtoria de la vida del hombre, por el abate D. Lorenzo Hervas y Panduro &c. tomo 5.

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Hiſtoria de la agricultura eſpanola, ſu origen, progreſos, eſtado actual y reglas para darla la mayor perfeccion poſible: par D. Franciſco Luis de Lapoſta.

La muerte de Hector: comedia nueva en dos actos pos D Vicente Rodriguez Arellano.

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ERRATA.—Page 328, 1ſt col. l. 30. *for* crown piece *read* ſhield. P. 402, 1ſt col. l. 2 from bottom, *for* Joſeph Hilariuſe, *read* Joſeph Hilarius; *for* bowel *read* bowels. De. laſt line, *for* aulic, *read* Eckhel. De. l. 4 from bottom, *for* cholic, *read* colic.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In December, 1798.

FRANCE.

THE affairs of the French republic become daily more intereſting, and important, and, we may add, more precarious. Hoſtilities have been commenced againſt the French by the King of Naples, who, in conjunction with the King of Sardinia, now ſtands forth as the champion of the holy apoſtolic ſee.

The French General Championet, who commanded in the Roman territory, was attacked at all points on the 23d of November, by the Neapolitan troops under the command of General Mack; and as the force of the enemy was ſuperior to theirs, they were under the neceſſity of an immediate retreat. After this tranſaction General Championet wrote to inform General Mack that ſuch conduct required on his part a candid explanation, which he demanded at his hands. He deſired him to conſider that peace prevailed between the French republic and the court of Naples; and that the ambaſſadors of the two governments reſide conſtantly at Paris and at Naples to adjuſt any difference that might ariſe between the two reſpective ſtates.

The reply of General Mack was honeſt and candid at leaſt. He ſtated that the army of his Sicilian majeſty under his command had paſſed the frontiers in order to take poſſeſſion of the Roman territory, which had been revolutionized and uſurped ſince the peace of Campo Formio, and that the new republic had never been acknowledged by his Sicilian Majeſty, nor by his auguſt ally the emperor and king.

Theſe proceedings were tranſmitted in a meſſage from the executive directory on the 6th of December, to the two legiſlative councils. On the ſame day the council of five hundred, agreeably to the 335th article of the conſtitution, reſolved itſelf into a committee. The meſſage and papers which accompanied it being read, the council adopted a reſolution, declaring war againſt the *King* of *Naples* and the *King* of *Sardinia*; and this reſolution was confirmed by the council of elders.

The negociations at Raſtadt are ſtill proceeding, but with a tardy pace; ſome attribute the preſent delay to arrangements being about to take place for forming a general congreſs. The French deputies at that place have, however, conſented to pay the public debts of the *communes* ſituated on the left banks of the Rhine, which are computed at 166,000,000 livres Tournois. They inſiſt on the Germans, who have emigrated from the *united countries*, being treated as French emigrants. The anſwer of the French miniſters, in regard to the iſland of Buderich, *Elyſleth Tell*, and Ehrenbreitſtein, is merely negative.

The intelligence reſpecting the death of General Buonaparte, is too vague and contradictory to merit regard.

ITALY.

The government of Naples has, it is ſaid, for ſome time continued the moſt active preparations of war, and to ſuccour the enemies of France in the moſt open and avowed manner. About the end of October the Roman conſuls publiſhed a paper at Rome, which may be called the manifeſto of that republic againſt the king of the Two Sicilies. It is directed to the commiſſioners of the French republic, and charges his Sicilian majeſty with fomenting ſedition in the Roman republic, which he ſeeks to ſmother in her cradle; they add, that he pays the rebels, he applauds their crimes, and ſends them officers. But theſe deſcendants of the maſters of the world, aſſure the commiſſioners that they regard France as their deliverer from deſpotiſm, and that they are ready to fly to avenge their own wrongs and thoſe of the French republic. In about three weeks after the publication of this manifeſto, the Neapolitan troops entered the territories of the Roman republic, as already ſtated.

TURKEY.

By intelligence from Conſtantinople, dated the 25th of October, it appears that the Ottoman Porte, was making great preparations in conjunction with the Ruſſian and Engliſh ſhips in thoſe ſeas, to attack general Buonaparte. From the ſame authority it is ſaid, that the inſurrection of Paſwan Oglou, aſſumes daily, a more formidable aſpect. Advice had at that time been received, that the Pacha Muſtapha had declared himſelf governor of Belgrade, independent of the Porte, whoſe authority he had ſet at defiance, in conſequence of which, and ſome other unfavourable circumſtances, all converſation reſpecting the operation of the Rebels or the French, was prohibited in that capital. So deciſive was the victory of Paſwan Oglou, in a late action before Widdin, that the captain Pacha, in his flight into Wallachia, was followed by only

only six men. Paswan, has possessed himself of Thrajowan, and imposed contributions in all the adjacent country.

AMERICA.

While a great part of Europe has been suffering under the calamities of war, the United States have been afflicted with a dreadful visitation of a different kind. By intelligence received from thence, in the month of October, it appears that the ravages of the yellow fever have been very great. In Philadelphia, notwithstanding between forty and fifty thousand of the inhabitants had left the city, seventy or eighty deaths upon an average, are reported to have commonly taken place in the space of twenty-four hours. In one instance the report of the health-committee, stated 118 deaths within that space of time. In New York also, though many had quitted the city, yet between forty and fifty are said to have died daily: and several of the principal physicians are among the number, who have fallen a sacrifice.

WEST INDIES.

The English forces, after holding for a considerable time a few ports in the island of St. Domingo, at the expence of ten millions of money, and the loss of ten thousand soldiers, have at length quitted that destructive island. This evacuation has been followed by circumstances which afford a field for much conjecture; two proclamations in a considerable degree contradictory have been published, the one by the directorial commissioner, and the other by the black general Toussaint. The former has since been dismissed by the latter, who has declared St. Domingo an independent state! The private arrangement made a long time since between Toussaint and the English general, by virtue of which the British troops effected their evacuation, are brought forward as probabilities of his treachery.

IRELAND.

The system of energy first established by the immediate predecessor of the marquis Cornwallis, and continued by him with some happy modifications, has at least suppressed the most open and dangerous outrages of rebellion at present. The project of a Union, so much spoken of, seems however to be disapproved by a strong party. The lawyers' corps in particular, in a public meeting held on the 6th of December, expressed their dislike of that measure in several strong resolutions, which were proposed upon that occasion. The impropriety however, of any kind of discussion, by an armed body being suggested, the resolutions were withdrawn; and it was agreed, that the business should devolve on a general meeting of barristers, which was held in the course of a few days afterwards, and resolutions entered into against the proposed Union.

The following state prisoners have been informed, by order of the lord lieutenant, that circumstances had occurred to require their longer confinement: viz. Arthur O'Connor, E. Emmett, John Sweetman, Henry Jackson, Doctor M'Nevin, John Chambers, Samuel Nielson, Thomas Russell, Matthew Dowling, J. Sweeny, H. Wilson, Miles Duignam, J. Cuthbert, J. Cormick, Dean Swift. Notice was at the same time given to all other persons included in the bill of emigration, that they were at liberty to go to any part of the continent of Europe not at war with his majesty, and that if they did not depart by the 5th of January next, they must continue in prison at their own expence.

The famous Napper Tandy, having been driven by adverse weather from the coast of Ireland to Norway, and fearing thence to proceed to France by sea, travelled it appears to Hamburgh, in company with three of his companions, who were likewise United Irishmen. Sir J. Crawford, the British minister, apprized of their arrival under fictitious names, obtained, with much difficulty, an order from the magistracy for their arrest, which he effected at six o'clock in the morning, of the 24th of November, and ordered them to be confined in separate guard-houses. As soon as this event however became public, citizen Marragon, the minister of the French republic, dispatched a note to the senate, claiming Napper Tandy and his colleagues as French citizens, and threatening to quit Hamburgh if they were not released. The British minister on the other hand opposed this demand in terms equally strong, and the senate, after mature deliberation, set free Tandy and Blackwell, as soldiers of France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The chancellor of the exchequer, on the 3d of December, in a committee of the house of commons, introduced his new plan of finance. He first took a full review of the total amount of the supply, which had been voted to meet the public service of the present year. The first article of service which he noticed was the navy, which, with the transport service, amounted to 13,000,000l. The extraordinaries were estimated at 725,000, and as 120,000

ſeamen had been voted, at 7l. per man per month, it would require the ſum of 10,920,000l. to defray the expenditure under that head. The total expences of the navy, he therefore ſtated at 13,642,000l. a ſum nearly the ſame as that which was granted laſt year. He next entered into a detail of the expences of the other branches of the public ſervice, as the army, the ordnance, miſcellaneous ſervices, &c. He cloſed this part of his ſubject, by making a recapitulation of the ſupplies for 1779.

	£.
NAVY.	
120,000 ſeamen	10,920,000
Ordinaries	693,000
Extraordinaries	729,000
Tranſport ſervice	1,300,000
ARMY	
The eſtimates voted	8,840,000
Extraordinaries for 1799	2,000,000
To diſcharge exchequer Bills iſſued under vote of credit	1,000,000
Ordnance	1,570,900
Miſcellaneous ſervices	600,000
For the diſcharge of the national debt	200,000
Intereſt due to the Bank on Exchequer Bills, and on Treaſury Bills	565,180
Diſcount on prompt payment of the loan	210,000
Intereſt on Exchequer Bills, eſtimated at	300,000
Deficiences of land and malt, eſtimated at	300,000
Total of ſupply	£29,272,000

Having ſtated the ſupplies, Mr. Pitt next pointed out the ways and means for raiſing them. The ſum to be provided for, was 23 millions, of which he propoſed to raiſe 14 millions by a loan, and the remainder by a tax ſimilar in its principle and operation to the aſſeſſed taxes of laſt year, which were meant to be repealed on account of the ſhameful evaſions which many of his majeſty's ſubjects had made in the payment. But however the failure of that meaſure might be lamented, he believed the propriety of raiſing a large ſum within the year had been fully eſtabliſhed by the tranſactions which had taken place. He then entered into an elaborate detail of his new ſcheme, of laying a *tax* upon the whole of the leading branches of *income*. The income of every individual coming within the bill, to be inveſtigated by commiſſioners, in every diſtrict appointed for that purpoſe.

By the adoption of this plan, the following will be, the *Ways* and *Means* for 1799:

Sugar, tobacco, and Malt	2,750,000
Lottery	200,000
Conſolidated fund	1,500,000
Imports, exports, ſugar and coffee	1,700,000
Ten per cent. on income	10,000,000
Loan	14,000,000
Amount of aſſeſſed taxes from February to April 1799	700,000
From this ſum	30,850,000
Deduct intereſt on Loans for 1798 and 1799	1,500,000
Total Ways and Means	29,350,000

The grounds upon which the chancellor of the exchequer built his eſtimate of the produce of a tax upon income, were extremely curious; but, certainly erroneous in many inſtances, particularly in the eſtimate of the profits on trade and manufactures, which are at leaſt three times the ſum ſtated by the miniſter.

The following are the principal outlines of his eſtimate:

	£.
The rental of the land he valued at 25 millions, but deducting 5 millions for incomes under 60l. and allowing for thoſe under 200l. there remained a taxable rental of	20,000,000
Compenſation for Tythes	5,000,000
Property in tythes, mines, timber, &c.	3,000,000
Rent from houſes	5,000,000
Profeſſions of law, phyſic, &c.	2,000,000
Income of Scotland	5,000,000
Rent of Iriſh abſentees	1,000,000
Weſt India Iſlands	7,000,000
Dividends from the funds	12,000,000
Profits on foreign trade and commerce	12,000,000
On domeſtic trade	28,000,000
Income of artizans, bricklayers, architects, &c.	2,000,000
Income of the nation, after deducting all incomes under 60l. per annum, and allowing for the ſmall ſhare which thoſe would pay under 200l.	102,000,000
The total income without deduction he eſtimated at	135,000,000

For the ſake of an aliquot part, he took the taxable income of the nation at 100 millions,

millions, a tenth part of which would produce ten millions towards defraying the expences of the year.

Mr. Tierney replied to Mr. Pitt at conſiderable length, and obſerved, that if there ſhould not be any more than one budget this ſeſſion, the ſupplies would even then exceed thoſe of laſt year by two millions. He made ſeveral objections to the mode propoſed for taxing income. There were great reſources, he ſaid, appertaining to church property not applied to the purpoſes of religion; and the property appertaining to corporations was another of that deſcription. He was ſure, that by peace alone, the ſecurity of the Britiſh empire could be maintained. He could not with patience liſten to the expreſſion, "Inſulted honour of Europe, &c." The reſolutions reſpecting this tax, were however at length paſſed; and the following are the principal gradations in the ſcale of taxation.

60l. and under 65l.	the	120th
65l.	70l.	95th
70l.	75l.	70th
75l.	80l.	65th
80l.	85l.	60th
85l.	90l.	55th
90l.	100l.	45th
100l.	105l.	40th
150l.	155l.	20th

So increaſing by 5l. to incomes of 200l. per annum, which are to pay each 1-10th

And all theſe whoſe incomes are upwards of 200l. are alſo to pay a tax of one tenth part of ſuch income to whatever amount they may be.

This new and extraordinary tax is to be collected under the inſpection and authority of commiſſioners, to be appointed in each diſtrict for that purpoſe, and to be inveſted with a power of adminiſtering oaths to perſons who are ſuſpected of having delivered in wrong eſtimates. Perſons who ſwear falſely to be ſubject to the pains and penalties of perjury. The aſſeſſments are to be always made for one year from the 5th of April, and to be paid in ſix inſtalments, viz. 5th of June, 5th of Auguſt, 5th of October, 5th of December, and the 5th of February. Perſons not returning ſtatements of their income when required by the commiſſioners, are liable to a penalty of 20l. beſides a ſurcharge.

On the next day Mr. Hobhouſe oppoſed the bringing up of the report of the committee of Ways and Means, upon the reſolutions moved for by Mr. Pitt; he had taken all the pains he could to conſider the meaſure, and he could only ſee in its iſſues much vexation, much injuſtice, and much impolicy. The profeſſional man, the manufacturer, and merchant, each in his claſs would conſiderably ſuffer by it, as well from the preſſure of its weight, as by its inequality. For moſt certainly theſe deſcriptions of men were in a very different ſituation from the man of landed property, whoſe income was certain and permanent, while theirs was precarious and only for life. The ſcheme itſelf, if adopted early, might have prevented wars, by teaching the people how to eſtimate every year the actual expence of the conteſt; but, it was liable nevertheleſs to great objections. Having urged theſe obſervations, he concluded with oppoſing the report. The ſolicitor-general obſerved, that the inquiry reſpecting income, would commence ſome time before the month of April.

The chancellor of the exchequer, on the 5th of December, brought up a bill for repealing the bill paſſed laſt ſeſſion, for granting an aid to his majeſty, by aſſeſſed taxes and voluntary contributions, and for granting a tax on *income* in lieu thereof.

Sir Francis Burdett, on the ſame day, made his promiſed motion relative to the perſons confined, in conſequence of the ſuſpenſion of the *Habeas Corpus* act. He prefaced his motion by obſerving, that the houſe had, on the repreſentation of miniſters, judged it proper to entruſt to them an extraordinary degree of power, which ought not to be ſuffered to continue an hour beyond that which neceſſity could juſtify. It was now neceſſary for the Houſe to demand ſome account of the uſe, which miniſters had made of this power. But if that Houſe, after having removed the ſtrong barriers of the conſtitution, ſhould think that they ought not to be called to account for the exerciſe of their power, in conſequence of that unconſtitutional proceeding, better would it be for the people that they had never had a parliament at all—better would it have been to have quietly ſubmitted to all the exactions and tyranny of the houſe of Stuart—and better had it been for our anceſtors never to have ſpilled any of their blood in defence of Engliſh liberty. He concluded by moving, "That there be laid before the Houſe a liſt of the names of thoſe perſons committed to priſon, in virtue of the act which paſſed laſt ſeſſion, for ſuſpending the operation of the *Habeas Corpus* act." After ſome obſervations from Mr. Pitt in ſupport of the ſuſpenſion bill, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Tierney, on the 11th of December rose, in consequence of the notice he had given of his intention to move, "That it was incumbent on his majesty's ministers as a duty, to advise his majesty not to enter into any alliance with foreign powers that may hinder his majesty from negociating a peace with France, whenever she may be disposed to enter on a fair and equitable negociation." Mr. Tierney entered into a copious and minute detail of the politics of the continent, from which he inferred, that the stated aversion of certain countries to the government of France was ideal, and that the connection between the latter country, and Austria, and Prussia, was unabated. He saw no principle of resistance or spirit in Turkey; whilst Russia, conformable to the system it had adopted at the commencement of the war, comprised her hostility in professions. Mr. Tierney, in referring to the alledged confederation against France, gave it as his opinion, that such jarring interests would never act in unison, and drew strong inferences from the former coalition, from which so much had been expected, and which had terminated in the defeat of some of the parties, and the destruction of others. In reprobating the conduct of France, respecting Switzerland and Venice, he made some observations on the conduct of Austria, towards the latter state. He quoted the king's declaration, that he was anxious on the equitable principles he had proposed to terminate the calamities of war; and added, that the present motion could not be construed into any thing that did not perfectly correspond with the words of his majesty's speech. He gave a retrospect of politics since 1779; stated that the last six years had added 190 millions to the national debt; and mentioned his disapprobation of sending troops to the continent, or, of subsiding any of its powers for the purposes of wild ambition.

Mr. Canning opposed the motion in a speech of considerable length, in which he expatiated upon the propriety of the interference of Great Britain, in the affairs of the continent at this interesting crisis; pointed out the *fatality* attending these *extraordinary motions*, which called upon the House to *set up its privileges against the prerogative of the crown*;—In one instance, in the year 1707, the House of Lords passed a vote that we should not make peace with France, while the crown of Spain, or the French West India islands, were in the hands of the House of Bourbon. In another instance, that House by a vote, declared the independence of the American states. The first was by subsequent events rendered ineffectual, and the latter gave rise to much embarrassment when peace was negociated. Sir J. Murray, and Mr. W. Dickenson, spoke against the motion. Mr. Jekyll was for it. The question being put, it was negatived without a division. Mr. Pitt, on the 14th moved the further consideration of the report of the tax on Income Bill. Sir J. Sinclair, entered into a long train of judicious calculations, to prove that the proposed tax would be injurious and unequal in its operations. Having taken notice of this bill before, we shall only observe, that on the question being put "That the speaker leave the chair," the House divided.—Ayes 183. Noes 23.

Upon the motion of Mr. Pitt, the House of Commons on the 21st of December, took into consideration the second reading of the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Bill. He said, he abstained from bringing any arguments upon the subject, from a persuasion that the circumstances which called for the act of the last sessions were still too fresh in every man's mind, and applied too much to the present situation of the country, to render any arguments necessary for its continuation. Mr. Courteney in a long and energetic speech, opposed this measure upon several grounds, particularly, upon that of the Habeas Corpus Bill, being one of the principal bulwarks, to protect the liberties of the people. In the course of his speech, he took occasion to inveigh against the misapplied severity of the prison, in which many persons had been imprisoned on suspicion only, and represented it as an English bastile. Mr. Dundas, on the contrary, urged the propriety of continuing the suspension. The attorney and solicitor-generals, took the same side, and defended the prison. Mr. Tierney, and Sir Francis Burdet, opposed the second reading. The House divided, for the second reading 96, against it 6.

Several accidents have lately happened to the British navy and other shipping. A dreadful fire broke out on board La Coquille, near Plymouth, on the 14th of December, which ended in its total destruction.

The Colossus man of war of 74 guns, captain G. Murray, on the 10th of December, was wrecked off Scilly, the whole crew saved. She had been in the action off the Nile, and had on board a great quantity of treasure and stores.

The

THE NEW PATENTS *lately enrolled.*

MR. CHAPMAN'S, FOR AN APPARATUS FOR SPINNING AND TWISTING CABLES.

WE have noticed, in a former number, a patent granted to WILLIAM CHAPMAN, of Newcaſtle on Tyne, for an apparatus invented by him for ſpinning and twiſting cables; a new patent, ſupplementary to the firſt, was granted to him in November laſt, for a conſiderable improvement on his former machine, enabling a perſon to ſpin two threads at the ſame time, and accommodating the engine to the uſe of thoſe who were not poſſeſſed of ſufficient bodily ſtrength to work it in its original ſtate.

MR. ROBERTS'S, FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF CANDLESTICKS.

In November laſt, a patent was granted to SAMUEL ROBERTS, of Sheffield, for an improvement in the conſtruction of candleſticks. This conſiſts in a movable nozzle, with the bottom of its ſocket fixed to a ſcrew, by which it may be raiſed or depreſſed at pleaſure; in the broad top of the nozzle are fixed three ſlides, capable of being puſhed into the ſocket, and thus holding firm any candle, however ſmall, which, without this contrivanee, would require a roller of paper to preſerve it in its place.

MR. SOUTHWELL'S, FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF PIANO-FORTES, &c.

In December a patent was granted to WILLIAM SOUTHWELL, of St. Martins in the Fields, for an improvement in the conſtruction of piano-fortes, and other ſimilar muſical inſtruments. We are obliged to confine ourſelves to the ſimply announcing of the fact, from the impoſſibility of rendering the particulars intereſting, or comprehenſible by our readers, without a large and intricate engraving, and we rather reſerve our plates for the elucidation of thoſe inventions which are either of general importance, or exemplify the application of ſuch of the mechanical powers as are beſt underſtood.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of November to the 20th of December.

ACUTE DISEASES.	*No. of Caſes.*
Typhus Mitior	4
Intermittent Fever	2
Small Pox	4
Dyſentery	3
Inteſtinal Hæmorrhagy	1
Peripneumony	3
Acute Rheumatiſm	3
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Cough	15
Cough and Dyſpnœa	12
Pulmonary Conſumption	3
Hæmoptoe	5
Pleurodyne	5
Maſtodynia Cancroſa	1
Aſcites	2
Encyſted Dropſy	1
Anaſarca	2
Cephalalgia	6
Odontalgia	4
Ophthalmia	3
Epiſtaxis	1
Menorrhagia	3
Menorrhagia Gravidarum	1
Chloroſis	3
Fluor Albus	4
Enterodynia	6
Diarrhœa	4
Dyſpepſia	5
Vomitus	2
Obſtipatio	3
Hernia	3
Hæmorrhois	4
Stone and Gravel	1
Dyſuria	4
Herpes	6
Piſora	4
Jaundice	2
Hemiplegia	2
Hyſteria	5
Hypochondriaſis	6
Syncope	3
Gout	2
Chronic Rheumatiſm	14
Rheumatiſmus odontalgicus	10
PUERPERAL DISEASES.	
Menorrhagia lochialis	3
Ephemera	2
Maſtodynia	5
INFANTILE DISEASES.	
Ophthalmia Purulenta	3
Aphthæ	3
Navel Rupture	1

Some of the diſeaſes which were taken notice of in our laſt report, ſtill continue to prevail.

Rheumatic affections of the head and face, which have already been deſcribed, as appearing under various forms, and as very difficult to remove, ſtill prove troubleſome to many patients. Coughs, catarhal affections, pains in the cheſt, and various pulmonic diſeaſes begin, as it is uſual at this ſeaſon of the year, to form a large proportion of the liſt of diſeaſes.

Having, under the liſt of puerperal diſeaſes,

ſeaſes, reported a caſe of ſwelling of a lower extremity, we ſhall give a brief deſcription of this diſeaſe. This, though not a frequent diſeaſe, ſometimes occurs at about a fortnight after parturition. The patient firſt complains of a pain on one ſide of the belly, or in the groin, at which part a tumour is ſoon perceived, extending itſelf ſometimes to the labium pudendi of the ſame ſide, and always down the thigh, and from thence to the leg and foot, ſo that the whole limb is greatly increaſed in ſize. A conſiderable degree of heat and pain is felt; but though the part is exceedingly tender to the touch, it exhibits no ſign of external inflammation, but is of a pale colour, and of very ſmooth and ſhining ſurface. By ſome practitioners it has been aſſerted, that ſuppuration never takes place under theſe circumſtances; but others have obſerved that, though it very rarely occurs, it will ſometimes happen. The ſymptoms already deſcribed, are ſometimes accompanied by a ſcarcity of urine, and at other times by a pain and difficulty in the diſcharge of it. This inconvenience was felt by the patient referred to in the liſt. This diſeaſe, though in its general appearance it bears a ſtrong reſemblance to an anaſarcous limb, yet, in ſeveral particulars, may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed from it. It approaches more haſtily, and the ſwelling of the limb is more rapid than in common anaſarca. It is leſs ſoft and yielding to the touch, and a change of poſture makes very little difference in the ſtate of the ſwelling. The conſtancy of the pain and the increaſe of it upon motion, ſerve alſo to diſtinguiſh it; and the confinement of the tumour to one limb is an additional circumſtance by which the diſeaſe is characterized. By French phyſicians this diſeaſe has been attributed to a depoſition of the milk, and they have therefore given it the name of depot laiteux: but others have aſcribed it to a different cauſe. Mr. WHITE conſiders it as owing to an obſtruction of the lymphatics, occaſioned by the preſſure of the child's head as it deſcends into the pelvis during labour. Dr. FERRIAR aſcribes it to an inflammation of the abſorbent veſſels and glands of the limb.

This diſeaſe, though not a fatal one, is often very tedious and obſtinate. The plan of cure muſt be directed by the circumſtances which attend it. If there is a conſiderable degree of fever, this will require the firſt attention of the practitioner. To keep the bowels regularly open will be always neceſſary; and now and then to interpoſe a briſk cathartic, may be ſometimes uſeful. If there is a ſcarcity of urine, the different diuretics may be employed with advantage. A lotion of ammonia muriata cum aceto is, perhaps, one of the beſt external remedies.

Marriages and Deaths in and near London.

Married] Edward Parry, eſq. of Gower-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, to Miſs Mary Horner, of Bath.

By ſpecial licence, Major Gen. Tarleton, to Miſs Bertie, niece to Lady Willoughby.

H. O. Gibbons, eſq. of Bloomſbury, to Miſs Petre.

Capt. R. Clark, in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India Company, to Miſs Mark.

R. Williams, eſq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miſs Hoſier, of Great George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

F. Richardſon, eſq. of Upper Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, to Lady E. Turnour.

Mr. William Milburn, of Cecil-ſtreet, to Miſs Meredith.

Mr. D. Sewell, jun. of St. Helens, to Miſs Townſend, of New Ormond-ſtreet.

At St. James's, Mr. John Turner, of Garlick-hill, to Miſs Harriet Beachcroft.

Mr. John Keith, of the Hay-Market, to Miſs Hannah Williams, of Jermyn ſtreet.

At Chelſea, James Trant, eſq. of the Iſland of Mountſerrat, to Miſs Barrett.

Benjamin Parry, eſq. to Miſs Simms, of Golden-ſquare.

Mr. Edward Roberts, merchant, of Friday-ſtreet, to Miſs Ann Smith, of Swallow-ſtreet.

Mr. James Dunnage, merchant, of Philpot-lane, to Miſs Richardſon, of Nottingham-place.

J. Woodcock, eſq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miſs A. Hotham, daughter of Baron Hotham.

At Pancras, Mr. Francis Montgomery, to Miſs Robarts.

Mr. Patrick Townſhend Lightfoot, of the Bank of England, to Miſs Barker, of Caſtle-ſtreet, Leiceſter-fields.

At Hammerſmith, J. M. Winter, eſq. to Miſs Perchard.

At St. George's in the Eaſt, Mr. George Sion Elwall, to Miſs Catharine Wright, of the Tower.

Wm. Layman, eſq. late commander of the Eaſt-India ſhip Cornwallis, to Miſs Perry, daughter of John Perry, eſq. of Blackwall.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, John Henry Carles, eſq. of the Monmouth and Brecon regiment of militia, to Miſs Booder, only daughter of the late James Booder, eſq. many years major in the 4th, or king's own regiment of foot.

William Noble, eſq. of Pall-Mall, to Miſs Akerman, of Hampton-court.

Mr. Miller, of Old Bond-ſtreet, to Miſs Chapman,

Chapman, daughter of the Rev. R. Chapman, vicar of Bakewell, Derbyſhire.

Mr. Robinſon, of Great Mary-le-bone-ſtreet, to Miſs Butler, of Mancheſter-ſtreet.

Mr. William Morſland, of Old-ſtreet, to Miſs Elizabeth Ann Schofield, of Jewin-ſtreet.

Mr. Wm. Proſſor, of Back-hill, Hatton-Garden, to Mrs. Bulkeley, of Highgate.

Mr. Thomas Bodley, of Lombard-ſtreet, to Miſs Etty.

Mr. Stephen Wilſon, of the Old Jewry, to Miſs Sarah Lea.

Mr. Chandler, of Tabernacle-walk, to Miſs Vickerman, of Tower Royal, Bridge-row.

At St. Andrews, Holborn, Mr. Edw. John Collins, to Miſs S. Warburton.

James Coppinger, eſq. of Cork-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, to Miſs Louiſa Antoinette Deſſallees, of Martinique.

Mr. Field, of Hammerſmith, to Miſs Pryer, of the Strand.

Died] At Kentiſh-Town, Capt. J. Walſh, ſen. one of the oldeſt ſuperannuated officers in the navy.

In Titchfield-ſtreet, aged 78, Mrs. H. Naiſh.

In Clare-ſtreet, Clare-market, Mrs. Sheriff.

In Palace-yard, aged 78, Mrs. J. Bull, widow of F. Bull, eſq. late alderman and member of parliament for the city of London.

On Mount-Pleaſant, Mrs. Perkins, ſiſter-in-law to the above.

In his 73d year, Mr. Deputy W. Deane, of Billingſgate Ward, and ſenior member of the corporation of the city.

Mr. S. Wright, of Eaſt-lane, Bermondſey.

In Ranelagh-ſtreet, Pimlico, Mr. G. P. Strigel, aged 80.

In Sloane-ſtreet, Mrs. Gainſborough, widow of the late Mr. T. Gainſborough.

In Mount-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, Wm. Cowper, eſq.

At his ſon-in-law's in Kirby-ſtreet, Hatton-Garden, Thomas Mitchell, eſq late of Stoke Newington, aged 85.

In Angel-ſtreet, St. Martin's-le-Grand, Mrs. Ann Petch, aged 82.

Mr. David Kinghorn, gentleman jaoler of the Tower.

At her apartments in the King's-road, in her 78th year, Mrs. Barker, widow of Major Barker, and ſiſter to the late W. Lawrence, eſq. M.P. for Rippon.

After a lingering illneſs, Mr. Stephen Moulton, law-ſtationer, of Chancery-lane.

Mr. Jonathan Hayter, of Great St. Helens.

In Holborn, Mr. Samuel Hilyear, many years firſt clerk to Peter Holford, eſq. the oldeſt of the maſters in chancery.

In Spa-Fields, Mr. W. Panton, meſſenger to his majeſty's yeomen of the guard, at St. James's.

In Upper Guilford-ſtreet, Mrs. Senterne.

Mrs. Hewſon, of Southampton-ſtreet, Strand.

In Prince's-court, Weſtminſter, Richard Ripley, eſq. of the Exchequer Bill office.

At Fulham, aged 83, Mrs. Claridge.

In a court in Roſemary-lane, at the great age of 95, an old beggar woman: On ſearching her miſerable appartment, caſh and notes were found hid in chinks in the cieling, and various parts of the room, to the amount of 230l. which ſhe bequeathed to her landlord, a poor but induſtrious old man.

In Cary-ſtreet, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, aged 40, John Norris, eſq.

Mr. Henry Allan, of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-ſtreet.

At Hampſtead, Mrs. Abell.

At Chelſea, aged 75, Mr. Thos. Haddock.

In Chancery-lane, Mr. Wm. Jackſon.

In Craven-ſtreet, Strand, Mrs. Strachan.

At Kentiſh-Town, aged 68, Wm. Suckling, eſq. of the Cuſtom-houſe.

Mr. Benjamin Sealey, attorney, of Boſwell-court.

At Enfield, Wm. Claxton, eſq.

Mr. Richard Newton, of Bridges-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, in the 21ſt year of his age, of very conſiderable merit as a caricature artiſt. Though his years were few, he was not an idle obſerver of men and manners; to judge him fairly, is to judge of his works altogether. From the ſecond to the fifth year of his apprenticeſhip, his diſplay of the pencil was often excellent, and procured him many admirers; his latter works profeſſed, however, very little of the felicity of the former. He has left many prints which will reſcue his name from oblivion, and when caricatures of true humour have their turn in the convivial circle, no artiſt, perhaps, will find more admirers than Richard Newton.

[*Mr. George Cadogan Morgan*, whoſe lamented death we announced in our laſt number, was born at Bridge-end, in Glamorganſhire, South Wales, in the year 1754. His father was a very reſpectable ſurgeon and apothecary in that town; and his mother, who ſtill ſurvives, is the ſiſter of the celebrated philanthropiſt and philoſopher, Doctor Richard Price. His early education he received at the grammar-ſchool in the neighbouring town of Cowbridge, and his father, who adhered to the eſtabliſhed church, intending him for holy orders, ſent him at an early age to Oxford. However, after a ſhort reſidence in that univerſity, his ſcruples reſpecting the doctrine of the Trinity and the other myſteries of the thirty-nine articles, determined him to abandon all thoughts of becoming a clergyman of the church of England; but as his firſt views had been directed to the clerical office, he was induced, in conſequence of his connection with his uncle, to enter himſelf as a pupil in the diſſenting academy at Hoxton, then under the care of Doctors Savage, Kippis, and Rees. His attention had hitherto been paid to claſſical literature, which he cultivated with much ardour and ſucceſs, for he was for ſome time at the head of the ſchool at Cowbridge; but the reputation which his uncle Price had ſo juſtly obtained for mathematical ſcience, now

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drew his attention to that branch of knowledge. He poſſeſſed himſelf of the moſt ſublime demonſtrations of Newton with great eagerneſs, and it is well known, that to the laſt moments of his life, he regarded the mathematical ſciences as the moſt noble ſtudy in which man can employ his faculties. In the year 1776 he left Hoxton, and ſettled as a miniſter with a congregation of Diſſenters at Norwich. After having reſided about ſeven years in that city, where he formed many friendſhips which were cheriſhed through life, he was married to Miſs Ann Hurry, one of the daughters of William Hurry, eſq. an eminent merchant of Yarmouth, whither he moved in the year 1785, in conſequence of being choſen the miniſter of a congregation in that place. Towards the latter end of the year 1786 Mr. Metcalfe, the colleague of Dr. Price, at the Gravel-Pit meeting-houſe, in Hackney, having been rendered incapable by a paralytic diſorder of officiating to that congregation, Mr. Morgan was invited to be his ſucceſſor. This invitation, and the wiſh of being more nearly connected with one of his beſt friends, induced him once more to change his reſidence, and in the beginning of the following year he left Yarmouth, and ſettled at Hackney, as the colleague of his uncle. At the moment of Mr. Morgan's ſettlement in this village, the diſſenters projected the plan of a new academical inſtitution, and it was determined to fix it at Hackney. A large houſe was accordingly purchaſed, ſubſcriptions were raiſed, and Dr. Price, forgetting in his zeal for its ſucceſs his declining health and advanced age, was prevailed upon to take upon himſelf the office of tutor in the higher branches of the mathematics, in this new ſeminary. Mr. Morgan was appointed claſſical tutor in this college, and had the additional duty impoſed upon him, of aſſiſting his uncle in the mathematical department; for Dr. Price did not take upon himſelf to teach the higher branches of the mathematics, without expreſsly ſtipulating that he ſhould have the aſſiſtance of a competent mathematician to divide the labour with him. Mr. Morgan was afterwards, much to his own inconvenience, and againſt his inclination, choſen lecturer on natural philoſophy, and now ſo various were his duties in this inſtitution, that to diſcharge them, and attend to his private pupils at home, of whom he always had a limited number, became too fatiguing for him, even if he had thought that his labour and his zeal had met with due encouragement. But ſeeing no reaſon to be ſatisfied with the returns which he received for his ſervices, he reſigned his different employments in the year 1792, and diſſolved his connection with the diſſenting college. It was not the fate of the inſtitution long to ſurvive this loſs; but it is not our buſineſs to write the hiſtory of this ill-fated eſtabliſhment.

Mr Morgan, about four years ago, publiſhed in 2 vols. 12mo. the Lectures on Electricity, which conſtituted one part of thoſe lectures on natural philoſophy, which he delivered to the ſtudents in the college, and to his pupils at home. With the higheſt reſpect, and even veneration for the character and talents of Benjamin Franklin, which he has not neglected to expreſs in theſe volumes, he yet advances an oppoſite opinion to that of the American philoſopher, on the ſubject of conducting points. Mr. Morgan maintains, that the ſafety of a building depends on the *connection* of the different conducting rods with each other, both at the roof and the foundation, and by no means either upon the number or the termination of thoſe rods; for he inferred from the deſtruction of the houſe at Heckingham, and from other accidents of the ſame kind, that if thoſe conductors be inſulated from each other, it is of little conſequence what their number be; and from his own experiments, in which it appeared that an exploſion takes place at a greater diſtance into a point than it does into a ball; he argued the fallacy of this part of the Franklinian hypotheſis, which maintains, that points draw down the electric fluid without a ſtroke. This inſtance of Mr. Morgan differing in opinion from a man whom he regarded with a ſentiment little ſhort of idolatry, is very characteriſtic of his mind; for in the ſearch of truth, he paid no regard to authority, but purſued his inquiries with fearleſs intrepidity.

Perhaps, his mind tended towards the oppoſite extreme; for, like John Hunter and Dr. Brown, he ſeemed to value himſelf upon original thinking on all ſubjects, and to allow but a ſecondary importance to that knowledge, which is collected ſolely from books. He has incorporated with the detail of philoſophical facts in thoſe lectures, many ſtriking obſervations on ſociety and government; for ſo intent was his mind upon the improvement and happineſs of mankind, that he let no opportunity ſlip of making ſuch remarks as he thought might rouſe the mind to reflection and activity on whatever regards the comfort of our ſpecies. It is not wonderful that a diſcoverer in ſcience, ſhould anticipate an era in the hiſtory of the human race, in which poſterity, profiting by the labour and experience of former generations, ſhall become wiſe, victorious and happy, and enjoy their exiſtence in circumſtances much more favourable than thoſe in which the great family of mankind have ever yet been found. It is remarkable that poets have always celebrated the golden age as an era which is paſt, whilſt philoſophers, who have diſcovered new truth, have looked forward to a ſtate yet to come for wiſdom and happineſs. Whether this ariſes in the one caſe from the circumſtance of the moſt ancient poetry being the moſt perfect, or in the other, from the novelty of natural philoſophy as an experimental ſcience, and diſcovers in it exciting hopes of progreſſive improvement, it may not be ſo

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eaſy to determine. Certain it is, that Mr. Morgan entertained very high ideas concerning the future perfection of human ſociety. Dr. Price had before ſuggeſted, that it is poſſible that improvements in ſcience may lead the way to the immortality of man in this world, and ſuch was the ardour of Mr. Morgan's conceptions on this ſubject, that although he did not think this conjecture well founded in its whole extent (as he always conſidered death as a part of the *original* and wiſe deſign of the God of nature, to introduce man into a new and better ſtate of exiſtence), yet he thought and conſtantly maintained, that by a better ſyſtem of education, ſupported by far better ſyſtems of government than thoſe which are now eſtabliſhed in the world, ſuch improvements might be made in the human mind, as perhaps to enable it in time to know *intuitively* what is at preſent acquired by great labour, and a long ſeries of deductions. With a mind thus prepared to receive with enthuſiaſm, all ideas concerning the melioration of ſociety, he firſt heard of the convention of a national aſſembly in France. He had long meditated a tour upon the continent, and it happened that he arrived in France juſt before the triumph of the people of that country. He mixed with the crowd in that auſpicious day, in which the baſtile, the proud fortreſs of deſpotiſm, fell. He witneſſed the attack which laid the *royal caſtle*, for ages the pride of the Bourbons, and the terror of the French, in aſhes, and never was tranſport ſuperior to that which he now felt, in the proſpect of ſeeing all his views realized, and the great family of mankind enjoy peace, plenty, and happineſs. The ruling principle of his life, benevolence, was now richly gratified, and at this hallowed moment he determined to plant his family, and repoſe his bones on this ſacred ſoil! Full of the viſions which the paſſing ſcenes inſpired, he ſpent the whole of this momentous night in writing letters to his uncle, deſcribing the events which he had ſeen with the glowing pencil of truth.

Theſe letters attracted the notice of Mr. Burke, who took occaſion from them to accuſe Dr. Price of rejoicing at the events of the day in which the king of France was led to Paris by the people of that city, and which this orator deſcribed as a day of crime and horror. His confounding of dates, in order to bottom an accuſation upon it, is worthy of the far famed advocate of prejudice and tyranny; but Dr. Price and his nephew were alike incapable of rejoicing at any event attended by any cruelty. The letters in queſtion had no reference whatever to the day of the king's arrival at Paris. It is poſſible that ſome may ſay, that even the deſtruction of the baſtile was attended by ſome ſufferings which ought to have checked the triumph of a good and benevolent man. Will this be advanced by any who have rejoiced at the victories of a Howe, a Jervis, and a Nelſon? Did no ſufferings attend the triumphs of theſe illuſtrious commanders? Let it be remembered, that at that time Mr. Morgan conſidered the fall of the baſtile as the firſt triumph of freedom, and rejoiced at the proſpect of its everlaſting reign. Is it wonderful, that with this conviction he did not ſuffer the death of two or three of the ſervants of tyranny to repreſs his joy? If, however, Mr. Morgan rejoiced at the commencement of the French revolution, he did not, like ſome, conſider all the ſubſequent conduct of the legiſlators of new France, as unexceptionably juſt and proper. On the contrary, he obſerved their conduct with a jealous and ſcrutinizing eye, and ſoon after his return to England in 1789, he wrote a pamphlet, abounding with profound remarks and powerful eloquence, in order to expoſe the conduct of the French legiſlators, and to direct the attention of the people of France to thoſe principles, on which alone he conceived that they could eſtabliſh a permanent ſyſtem of rational liberty. This pamphlet, as it had no reference to England, was not publiſhed in this country, but it obtained an extenſive circulation in France. In this pamphlet as in all his converſation, and in all his writings, Mr. Morgan diſcovers a moſt ardent admiration of the character and genius of the Greeks. Their ſucceſsful cultivation of the mathematical ſciences filled him with the profoundeſt veneration for them. After the death of his uncle, it was the wiſh of many of the congregation that Mr. Morgan ſhould become paſtor at the Gravel-Pit meeting at Hackney; but he ſoon found, that although Dr. Price had held that office on other terms, it was not in his power to be his ſucceſſor without cultivating a ſpirit of intrigue, than which nothing was more abhorrent from all his feelings. He had too, from an accurate obſervation of mankind learned, that individual moral character has no connection whatever with religious ceremonies, and that crimes the moſt horrible have always been, and are yet committed by many, who ſo far from being reſtrained by the religious ceremonies to which they attend, appear to fortify themſelves from remorſe, by the exactneſs of their attention to them. This conſideration reconciled him entirely to lay aſide the clerical character and functions. Neither has he been ſingular in this determination, for many young men of the diſſenting communion have ſince renounced the clerical character, and devoted themſelves to employments apparently more efficient. It had for ſome time been the practice of Mr. Morgan to receive a limitted number of pupils into his houſe, and this he continued to do after he had withdrawn himſelf from the pulpit. The manner in which he conducted the education of thoſe young gentlemen was ſo inſtructive, and ſo liberal, that every benevolent man would have been delighted to ſee the happy terms on which he lived with his pupils, all of whom without one ſingle

exception are a ſtanding refutation of Doctor Johnſon's remark, that "no one ever loved the man who taught him Latin." He was the avowed enemy of public ſchools, and he conſidered the ſtate of the grammar ſchools in this country as wretched and contemptible to the laſt degree. Led to reflect deeply on the ſubject, by being conſtantly occupied with the labour of education, Mr. Morgan about two years ago, printed in one volume 12mo. the outline of a work on this intereſting, and above all others, important concern. In its preſent ſtate it was put into the hands of his pupils, but he meant to have matured it by many additional years of obſervation and ſtudy, and judged it not yet proper for general publication. It has two characteriſtic excellencies, the one we recommend to the attention of the ſtudent, the other to the tutor. It, both in manner and matter is calculated to rouſe and produce thought, and to lead the mind to view the ſubject of its contemplation *on all ſides, and in all its connections.* It is accompanied by a kind of *chart of thought*, intended to aſſiſt in producing this effect. Its other excellence conſiſts in the recommendation it contains to all tutors, to inſpire their pupils with a love of letters by connecting with the unavoidable difficulties of application and labour, pleaſing aſſociations. The rules of conduct in this reſpect are laid down in a manner truly philoſophical, and bottomed on the beſt theory of the human mind. Mr. Morgan, and the celebrated Buſby, appear to have adopted directly oppoſite ſyſtems on the ſubject of education. It is, however, no ſmall proof of the ſolidity of Mr. Morgan's judgment in this particular, that it is confirmed by the experience of a lady and a gentleman, who have lately favoured the public with a joint production, which will carry their names down to poſterity as the ornaments and benefactors of the human race *.

Theſe works which we have noticed, are not the only intereſting productions of this extraordinary man. During the latter part of his reſidence at Norwich, when his attention was chiefly directed to the purſuits of natural philoſophy, he communicated in the year 1785, a very important paper to the Royal Society, containing "*Obſervations and Experiments on the Light of Bodies in a State of Combuſtion*," which were afterwards publiſhed in the 75th volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions. Immediately after the death of Dr. Price, he likewiſe began to write the Life of his uncle; but he found the work ſwell under his hands to an unexpected bulk, by Dr. Price's connection with the principal perſons and events of the American revolution. Mr. Morgan then determined to ſeparate the Life of his Uncle from the hiſtory of the American Revolution, and as he had materials for both, to publiſh them ſeparately. Theſe two elaborate works remain, but we fear in an unfiniſhed ſtate, with his family. To expreſs a wiſh that they may ſoon be completed and publiſhed, is no more than what every friend of mankind muſt feel; for all the feelings, the principles, the habits, the ſtudies of Mr. Morgan, qualified him above all things to record the events, and to develope the principles of the American Revolution, and the Life of Dr. Price, and we have no doubt that he has done ſo much towards the completion of theſe great works, as that they may fairly claim the public attention as *his productions*. In tracing the progreſs of the American revolution, we have heard him ſay, that he had diſcovered ſuch neſts of political corruption as no honeſt man could contemplate without indignation and horror Indeed, no man more eagerly hunted down the maſters of intrigue, or had a more cordial deteſtation of corruption of every kind, under whatever maſk it appeared, than Mr. Morgan. Neither is it improper here to notice, what could not be unnoticed by any who knew him, that he was entirely free from any bias in favour of men poſſeſſing power or riches; ſo that he was fitted to record things as they actually happened, unperverted by views of party, and uninfluenced by names, diſtinctions, and whatever betrays into error, weak, vulgar, or corrupt minds. The man never exiſted who paid leſs regard to the conditions of men than Mr. Morgan, *the principles and characters* alone of individuals, determined all his conduct, fixed all his friendſhips and averſions; and this ought to be recorded of him to his everlaſting praiſe, as a proof of *greatneſs of mind* beyond, perhaps, any thing elſe that could be found even in *his own* character.

His laſt reſidence was at Southgate, a village about ten miles from London, where, beſides attending to his pupils, he purſued philoſophical enquiries with unabated ardour *. Many valuable papers remain with his family on chemical ſubjects, on which he is known to have meditated a large work, and which he believed that he could have enriched with many important diſcoveries. He was a ſtrenuous advocate for the opinions of Stahl, in oppoſition to the new ſyſtem of Lavoiſier, and to the barbarous vocabulary which it has engendered. His laſt thoughts were employed on the ſubject of phlogiſtion, and he conceived himſelf able to demonſtrate its exiſtence to the world; at leaſt as ſatisfactorily as the exiſtence of heat or light has hitherto been demonſtrated.

About ſix months before his death he was obſerved to look ill, but none of his friends dreaded the approach of a mortal diſeaſe. About the middle of October laſt, however, he was ſeized with a rigor, nauſea, and other

* *Practical Education*, by Miſs and Mr. Edgworth. Johnſon.

* The readers of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE were indebted to him for the meteorological journal which appeared in its firſt twelve numbers.

ſymptoms

ſymptoms of fever, which continued for ſome days; and as they produced very ſerious effects, recourſe was had to the aſſiſtance of Dr. Hulme, and ſoon afterwards to the additional aſſiſtance of Dr. Babington. At firſt the appearances of his diſorder were rather equivocal; but in a ſhort time an affection of his cheſt became too manifeſt, which in ſpite of the juſtly acknowledged ſkill, and the moſt affectionate attention of his medical friends, produced a pulmonary conſumption, which terminated in his death, on the 17th of November. He has left ſeven ſons and a daughter to the care of an amiable and diſconſolate widow, whoſe ſolicitude and affection for her children will lead her abundantly to fulfil the duties of a mother, but what ſolicitude, what affection can ſupply the loſs of ſuch a father? It is hoped that ſome of his connections (and one near connection is eminently qualified for ſuch a taſk) will favour the public with a minute account of his life and labours. From the few facts which we have been able to collect, and ſome knowledge of Mr. Morgan, ſomething may perhaps be learned concerning his moſt intereſting character. It will be readily perceived that he was a man of inceſſant application, but that that application was neither wholly nor principally confined to one ſcience. He roſe at four in the morning, and often purſued his ſtudies until a late hour. Some may, perhaps, conſider it as his infirmity, to have attempted to cultivate every ſcience. Languages, belles lettres, natural hiſtory, natural philoſophy, medicine, theology, politics, even the polite arts, and all the mathematical ſciences, had much engaged his attention. And in order to invigorate the mind, he inſiſted on the neceſſity of invigorating the body by laborious and frequent exerciſe. With this view he often had recourſe to athletic diverſions, particularly to fencing, in which he is ſaid to have been no inconſiderable proficient. In ſhort, ſo many and various were the ſciences in which he excelled, that nothing is wanting but an age leſs enlightened, to aſcribe to him the univerſal genius of Crichton. It is indeed to be lamented that his attention was ſo much divided, for from a mind of ſuch reſources and energy ſteadily directed to one point, what might not have been expected? His knowledge had, however, one good effect upon him, ariſing from its being of ſo general a nature. It is well known that nothing is more common than perſons who have attained to eminence in one branch of knowledge, to the neglect of all others, to deſpiſe all men who have not cultivated their minds preciſely in the ſame direction. Nothing of this kind attached to the character of Mr. Morgan. He had exerciſed his mind upon all ſubjects, and he was able juſtly to appreciate that ability which can make a progreſs in any. His friends were not excluſively men of letters, he could diſcover the merit of uncultivated genius, and was well pleaſed with ſuch ſociety.

It belongs to the moſt ſucceſsful cultivators of ſcience to pronounce upon the attainments of Mr. Morgan, in that in which they themſelves excel; but few will deny him the praiſe of any various and more than ordinary knowledge. Dr. Beddoes has obſerved (and the obſervations of this indefatigable ſcholar are always worthy of attention) of Dr. Brown, "that he was a man of great ſuſceptibility of impreſſions, whatever touched the ſprings of his nature they bent deeply inwards, and they rebounded with at leaſt equal energy; this is the foundation of all moral and intellectual ſuperiority." This obſervation applies with as much propriety to Mr. Morgan as to Dr. Brown, for the former was a man as ſuſceptible of impreſſions as the latter. It appears that Helvetius conceived of the difference of men's capacities in a manner ſimilar to this; for he ſays that all the difference of capacity amongſt men, depends on their power of feeling pleaſure and pain, and the attention conſequent upon ſuch power.

If theſe philoſophers be right concerning the cauſes of the moral and intellectual characters of men, Mr. Morgan was eminently endowed with that power on which all ſuperiority of mind depends. He was a man of the moſt powerful feelings, every thing which he contemplated deeply affected him, and he delivered himſelf not only with animation but with vehemence upon all important ſubjects. He was yet infinitely removed from the character of an irritable man; for although he poſſeſſed immenſe energy, and was often vehement in debate, his diſpoſitions were as gentle as thoſe of a child. Let not theſe qualities be thought incompatable; they exiſt in no common degree in a great public character, who is at once his country's glory and its ſhame, CHARLES JAMES FOX!

Perhaps, however, Mr. Morgan's ready ſuſceptibility of impreſſion, was the cauſe of the variety of his purſuits, and we think this quality is unfriendly to a ſteady application to any one purſuit to the excluſion of all others. The man of great ſuſceptibility applies with ardour to whatever he ſeizes, but he is apt to be ſtruck too powerfully with freſh objects not to follow them. Mr. Morgan's zeal in the cauſe of humanity knew no bounds; but if his ſpeculations concerning the future happy deſtination of man, are thought by ſome to have been extended by the ardour of his benevolence, beyond the limits which experience and reaſon warrant, who will not forgive the error from the excellence of its cauſe?

As a writer, Mr. Morgan was forcible and energetic. He ſeldom poliſhed his periods, they are ſometimes unharmonious, but they are never without ſtrength. If any diſpute his claim to the title of a fine writer, none who have read his works will deny that he

was

was an eloquent writer. He aimed at impreſſion, and he attained his object.

The philoſopher ſhines in the ſchool, the orator in the ſenate, but *the man* is only known in his family. Thither let us follow Mr. Morgan. As a father, he was an example of affection and care; he was the aſſociate and companion of his children, and their education was a ſubject of his conſtant ſolicitude. When he felt the approaches of mortality, he could no longer bear the ſight of theſe dear objects of his anxiety. His tenderneſs overcame him, and the preſence of thoſe he was ſoon to leave in the greenneſs of youth, yet untaught and unexperienced, to a world in which benevolence like his is little felt, became intolerable. As a huſband—but why ſhould we deſcribe a tenderneſs which awakens agony? Let thoſe who would appreciate the character of Mr. Morgan, mix with his domeſtics, attend to the cries of his children and the ſighs of his widow. He died in the prime of life and uſefulneſs, a ſtriking proof that we are yet unacquainted with the plans, and unable to eſtimate the wiſdom of providence. The perſon of Mr. Morgan was about the middle ſize, tending to corpulency, but athletic and powerful in an uncommon degree. The expreſſion of his countenance was extremely benign, and readily invited confidence. His ſtep was ſlow and firm. He never ſat for his picture. He was not ſo remarkable for wit as for an eaſy humour which run through his converſation. No man knew better than he did, how and when to lay aſide the ſtateline's of philoſophy, and to accommodate himſelf to the capacity of the company into which he was thrown. His univerſal knowledge made him an excellent companion for every man, and he was ſo ingenuous and ſo amiable, that all who converſed with him loved him. Had he an acquaintance who heard of his death without a ſigh? Is there one who does not wiſh to imbibe his ſpirit? He is dead at a time when ſuch men are moſt wanted, and he is juſtly eſteemed a public loſs. His family, his country, ſcience, and mankind, have ſuſtained a loſs, and we can only repair that loſs by imbibing his noble ſpirit, and learning from his example, the beſt leſſon that can be taught mankind, *to love ſcience, and to hate tyranny.*

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the* 20*th of Nov. and the* 20*th of Dec. extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are in Italics.)

AINSWORTH, J. Turton, Whitſler. *Carpenter and Guy. King's-arms-yard.*
Blaucniſſ, J. Chriſt-Church, Monmouth, ironmaker. *Price and Williams, Lincoln's-Inn.*
Briggs, P. Holborn, mercer. *Holſhip, Bride-lane.*
Bayly, J. Aſhford, bookſeller. *Debary and Cope, Temple.*
Braithwaite, J. Walbrook, factor. *Gatty, Cutlers'-hall.*
Bouley, T. Handſworth, builder. *Kinderley and Long, Symmonds-Inn.*
Bedwell, J. Cheltenham, banker. *Pitt and Daubeny, Gireneſter.*
Boyce, J. Old-ſtreet, innholder. *Jackſon, Gray's-inn.*
Crowe, E. E. Simon-lodge, banker. *Murphy, Brewer-ſtreet.*
Corry, W. Leadenhall-ſtreet, cheeſemonger. *Finch and Eyre.*
Coupus, J. Flamſtead, hat-manufacturer. *Adams and Cock.*
Croſby, A. Furnival's-inn, ſcrivener. *Morton, Furnival's-inn.*
Cunningham, W. Great Preſcot-ſtr. wine-merchant. *Stratton.*
Fowley, J. Chard, butter-merchant. *Swan and Stevens.*
Holgate, J. Manchester, manufacturer. *Foulkes, Hart-ſtreet.*
Hodgſon, J. Whitehaven, merchant. *Mr. J. Fallowfield Scots.*
Higgins, T. Throgmorton-ſtreet, merchant. *Crowder & Lavis*
Johnſon, T. and J. Newcaſtle, linen-drapers. *Bacon, Southampton-ſtreet.*
Kirkup, T. the younger, Sunderland, ironmonger.
Mytton, T. Broſely, Salop, money-ſcrivener. *Maddocks Worrall, and Co. Lincoln's-Inn.*
Neville, H. Croydon, fellmonger. *Senior, Charles-ſtreet, C. G.*
Phillips, J. Eccles, fuſtain-manufacturer. *Edge, Temple.*
Richardſon, B. Long Acre, Coachmaker. *Judſon and Pearſon,*
Rowland, W. Berwick, watch-maker. *Bull, Poultry.*
Stone, J. Cockipur-ſtreet, victualler. *Taylor, Featherſtone-build.*
Sykes, J. Mancheſter, fuſtain-manufacturer. *Ellis, Curſitor-ſtr.*
Scott, J. Robert-ſtreet, Builder.
Taylor, W. Little Eait-Cheap, Cork-cutter. *Robinſon, Cravenbuildings, City-road.*
Tanner, D. Monmouth, ironmaſter. *Lyon and Collier, Gray's-in.*
Wells, J. Liverpool, merchant. *Meſſrs. Shawe, Bridge-ſtreet.*
Warner, W. Hazlemell, clothier. *Dyneley and Bell, Gray's-inn.*

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Aken, W. Croſby, linen-manufacturer, Jan. 5.
Arthill, W. Norwich, apothecary, Jan. 12.
Beetſon, J. Mancheſter, merchant, Dec. 20.
Baker, T. ſenior Bellericay, ſadler, Dec. 15.
Bowland, J. K. Colcheſter, merchant, Dec. 18.
Broadbell, J. and G. Lewtas, Blackburn, merchant, Dec. 22.
Broun, D. Catherine-ſtreet, bookſeller, Jan. 26.
Burne, R. Hanover-ſtreet, milliner, Jan. 12.
Bayley, C. Uppingham, mercer, Jan. 5.
Beech, R. Newcaſtle under Lyme, ſurgeon, &c. Jan. 19.
Bartlett, R. Stratton upon Dunſmore, timber-merch. Jan. 22.
Bigland, R. Froceſter, cheeſemonger, Jan. 29.
Bowclige, D. Exeter, grocer, Jan. 17.
Barnard, S. Greenwich, builder, Jan. 30.
Baker, T. the elder, Southminſter, ſadler, Jan. 5.
Cliff, J. Gilderſome Bately, York, Horſe-dealer, Dec. 19.
Corry, W. Leadenhall-ſtreet, cheeſemonger, Jan. 22.
Cook, J. Gloucester, dealer, Jan. 2.
Croombe, T. Lambe's Conduit-ſtreet, haberdaſher, Jan. 12.
Dards, J. Bankſide, lighterman, Dec. 8.
Daws, M. Little Tower-ſtreet, upholſterer, Jan. 22.
Davies, R. Bearbinder-lane, merchant, Jan. 15.
Foulgham, F. Nottingham, ironfounder, Dec. 28.
Filby, J. Samuel Terry, and Charles Filby, St. Paul's Churchyard, haberdaſhers, Jan. 19.
Fozard, J. the elder, Fozard, L. and Fozard, J. the younger Park-lane, ſtable-keepers, Jan. 8.
Do. Do. and Do. ſeparate eſtate, Jan. 12.
Gibbon, R. jun. Kingſton, Hull, grocer, Dec. 24.
Gotty, J. Fenchurch-ſtreet, wine-merchant. Dec. 22.
Green, S. Kingſton, Hull, linen-draper, Dec. 28.
Gouthit, W. Old-fiſh-ſtreet, dry-falter, Jan. 26.
Garner, W. Margate, Bookſeller, Jan. 5.
Healey, T. Waltham, tanner, Dec. 22.
Haffey, J. Walthamitow, merchant, Dec. 18.
Hardy, S. Old Baily, card-manufacturer. Dec. 22.
Hammatt, W. Birchin-lane, Scrivener, Dec. 15.
Holland, H. Little Cheſſea, organ-builder, Dec. 29.
Harris, J. Budge-row, taylor. Dec. 15.
Hunt, T. and R. Hunt, Bread-ſtreet, hoſiers, Jan. 22.
Hatſon, T. Brentwood, grocer, Feb. 2.
James, J. Truro, merchant, Jan. 5.
Johnſon, W. Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 24.
Jenkins, J. Margate, vintner, Jan. 5.
Laurie, J. Leighton Buſſard, ſhopkeeper, Dec. 22.
Long, E. Bruid, grocer, Jan. 4.
Loffie, A. S. Bread-ſtreet, haberdaſher, Jan. 23.
Moiſes, H. Egham, ſurgeon, Dec. 29.
Markrey, W. Ruſhton, cotton-manufacturer, Jan. 12.
Malkery, W. Hanley, mercer, Jan. 12.
Neale, T. Durſley, dealer, Dec. 20.
Orſore, T. Liverpool, potteller, Jan. 12.
Palin, S. Eureleni, Potter, Jan. 10.
Parker, T. and Parker, E. Sheffield, merchants, Dec. 31.
Purchaſe, J. Taunton, victualler. Jan. 9.
Pratten, M. St. Philip & Jacob, Glouceſter, ſhoemaker, Jan. 4.
Pearce, W. Chiſwick, Carpenter, Jan. 15.
Pickman, W. Fulham, maltſter. Jan. 23.
Reis, J. Wellend, barge-maſter, Jan. 15.
Rich. J. S. and John Heapy, Aldermanbury, Blackwell-hall, factors. Jan. 15.
Roberts, J. Compton-ſtreet, tent-maker. Jan. 22.
Roberts, W. Wood-ſtreet, haberdaſher, Jan. 15.
Seddon, J. Mancheſter, cotton-manufacturer. Dec. 21.
Shepherd, S. Penrith, mercer. Dec. 21.
Sutton, J. Cheapſide, Goldſmith, Dec. 22.
Stewart, W. Sloane-ſquare, merchant, Jan. 20.
Sallerthwaite, M. Crake, Cotton-mills, cotton-ſpinner, Jan. 9.
Toplis, W. the elder and younger, C. Toplis, and C. Jackſon, Cuckney, Nottingham, worſted manufacturers. Dec. 21.
Topping, J. Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 20.
Turner, J. Wardour-ſtreet, timber-merchants. Jan. 8.
Tooley, T. Pancras-lane, taylor, Jan. 30.
Williams, J. and F. Upjohn, Holborn-bridge, diſtillers, Dec. 29.
Wood, J. Coventry, victualler, Jan. 5.
Warſon, T. Southampton-ſtreet, mercer, Jan. 22.
Wells, S. Cheltenham, linen-draper, Dec. 29.
Windſeiger, F. Strand, furrier, Jan. 15.

PRO-

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Ralph Bates, eſq. lieutenant-colonel of the 6th or Inniſkilling dragoons, to Miſs Sarah Elliſon. Mr. Thomas Peel, to Miſs Iſabella Blakey. Mr. Thomas Claxton, to Miſs Shepherd. Mr. Ralph Hemſley, to Miſs C. Crooks. Mr. Ralph Carnaby to Miſs Ann Fawcus.

At Durham, Randle Wilbraham, of Rode Hall, in the county of Cheſter, to Miſs Rudd, of Durham. Andrew Bond, eſq. of Deal, in Kent, to Miſs Salvin, of Old Elvet, in the county of Durham.

Mr. Joſeph Grainger, banker, of Flaſs Hall, near Durham, to Miſs Colpitts, of Streatlam-caſtle.

At Hexham, Mr. John Forſter, banker, of Carliſle, to Miſs Waſtell.

Mr. Robert Snowball, of Hedley, to Miſs Bell.

The Rev. Henry Hodges, of Embleton, to Miſs Sophia A. Crickett, daughter of C. A. Crickett, eſq. M. P.

At St. Mary's Gateſhead, county of Durham, Mr. John Hawks, of New Greenwich, to Miſs Longridge.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, in her 91ſt year, Mrs. Jackſon, matron of the infirmary at that town, which office ſhe filled with credit for 35 years. After a long illneſs, Thomas Walton, eſq. one of the agents to the Grand Allies concerns, and lieutenant in the Newcaſtle corps of Volunteers. Suddenly, Mr. Wm. Bell. Mr. Wm. Crow. Mr. Wm. Goodſman. Mr. Ralph Waters, ſen. Aged 65, Mrs. Wilkinſon.

At Durham, Mr. David Wallace. Mr. Robert Wood, apparitor to the biſhop of Durham. Aged 74, Mrs. Halhead.

At Hexham, Mrs. Heron.

At Sunderland, Mr. Thomas Stout, of the cuſtoms.

At Stockton, Mrs. Richmond.

At Kirkella, in Northumberland, Mr. and Mrs. Collinſon; they both expired on the ſame day, and were interred in the ſame grave.

At Norton, near Stockton, Mr. Morley.

At Eaſtfield, aged 88, Mr. Wm. Neibett, formerly of the exciſe in Newcaſtle.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. Robert Jenkinſon, to Miſs Elizabeth Croſby. Mr. Thomas Nicholſon, to Miſs Skelton. Mr. Daniel Kirkbride. ſerjeant in the Weſtmoreland militia, to Miſs Ann Fletcher. Mr. Thomas Hudſon, to Miſs Wilkinſon.

At Penrith, Mr Wm. Noble, to Miſs Ann Cowper. The Rev. Mr. Grattan, couſin to the Iriſh orator of that name, to Miſs Dixon.

At Workington, Mr. John Bainbridge to Miſs Mary Rudd.

At Morreſby, Mr. John Burton, to Miſs Cladders.

At Appleby, Anthony Lefroy, eſq. captain in the 65th regiment of foot, to Miſs Betſy Wilkin.

At Abbey Holm, Mr. Richard Miller, to Miſs Mary Thompſon.

At Diſſington, Mr. Wm. Grayſon, to Miſs Iſabella Martin. Mr. John Bell, to Miſs Wilkinſon.

At Cockermouth, John Thompſon, eſq. lieutenant and adjutant of the Weſtmoreland militia, to Mrs. Walker. Mr. Herd, ſadler, to Miſs Barraſs, of Bank End, near Egremont.

Died.] At Whitehaven, in her 71ſt year, Mrs. Elizabeth Fiſher, of the Pack-horſe inn. Aged 29, Mr. Anthony Benjamin Pook. Aged 57, Mrs. Barwiſe. In her 74th year, Mrs. Mann. Mr. Joſeph Blain. Mr. John Bragg. Aged 24, Mr. Wm. Jackſon. In her 74th year, Mrs. Ponſonby. Mrs. Macmanus.

At the ſame place, in his 77th year, Mr. John Brown: he was a native of Abbey Holme, and worked fifty years in London, as a journeyman ſhoemaker, 15 of which he was acknowledged to be the firſt workman in the trade, In concert with two Italians, he began that preparation of leather, known by the name of Black Spaniſh, or Morocco; but before the completion of the plan, his aſſociates contrived to exclude him from all benefits of an invention which in a ſhort time enabled them to retire to their native country, with ſufficient wealth to purchaſe the rank of nobility. About two years ſince he left London, and ſettled in that town.

At Morreſley Hall, near Whitehaven, aged 64, Mr. George Sowerby.

At Parton, likewiſe near Whitehaven, Mrs. Mary Thompſon, innkeeper.

At Sandbed, in his 74th year, Mr. John Tate. He diſcharged the office of clerk in the pariſh church of Kirkandrews upon Eſk, for 43 years; during which period he muſt have walked, as appears from calculation, upwards of 75,000 miles in travelling to and from church every Sunday, and to and from a ſchool, which he taught in its neighbourhood every day.

At Diſſington, at an advanced age, Mr. John Storey.

At Kirkland, near Kendal, Mr. Godmond.

At Heverſham, the Rev. Mr. Wilſon, upwards of 40 years maſter of the free grammar ſchool in that place. He acquitted the truſt repoſed in him with the greateſt aſſiduity and ſucceſs, and was equally reſpected as a devout and exemplary clergyman.

At Penrith, Mr. C. Honeyman.

At Ireby, Mr. John Slack, horſe-dealer.

At Warwick, near Carliſle, Mr. Wm. Randleſon.

YORK-

YORKSHIRE.

A conſiderable piece of ground in the centre of the Market-place at Hull, ſold lately at the enormous price of 29l. the ſquare yard.

Married.] At Leeds, Mr. Joſiah Eaſtburn, ſchoolmaſter, to Miſs Mary Dixon, of Dring houſe.

At Hull, Mr. Hickſon, to Mrs. Marillan. The Rev. James Lyons, diſſenting miniſter, to Miſs Beatſon.

At Whitby, Mr. Nelſon, of Scarborough, to Miſs Benſon.

At Doncaſter, T. R. Steuartt, M. D. to Miſs Rutter.

Mr. Samuel Marriott, of Miln houſes, near Sheffield, aged 22, to Mrs. Hannah Lingard, of the ſame place, aged 60.

At Campſal, David Hemſworth, eſq. of Monk Fryſton Lodge, to Miſs Wild, of Fenwick.

Sir Wm. Clarkſon, jun. of Cawood, to Miſs Hutton, of Eaſt Shawes, near Barnard-caſtle.

Mr. Samuel Coates, of Ripon, banker, to Miſs Muſon, of Richmond.

At Pocklington, Mr. Wm. Marſhall, ſurgeon and apothecary to Miſs Hall.

At Beverley, John Thornton, eſq. of Hull, to Miſs Harriſon.

At Royſton, Mr. Daniel Shaw to Miſs Hannah Robertſhaw, of Monk Bretton. Mr. Topp, to Miſs Scales, of Grange.

Mr. Milbourn, of Wighill, to Miſs Ware, of Bilton.

At Kirby Wharf, near Tadcaſter, Mr. Michael Coulſon, of Haſlewood, to Miſs Elizabeth Shillito.

Mr. John Burrell, to Miſs Teaſdale, of Kirby Malzeart, near Ripon.

Died.] At Leeds, in his 25th year, Mr. Samuel Jackſon.

At Hull, Mr. Charles Humington, ſhipowner. Aged 25, Mr. John Garforth, apothecary and ſecretary to the general infirmary in this town.

At Knapton-houſe, Otho Cook, eſq. lieutenant in the 4th regiment of dragoons.

At Thimbleby Lodge, near Northallerton, aged 45, R. W. Peirſe, eſq.

At Bramham, aged 82, Mrs. Hinde.

In his 89th year, the Rev. Wm. Kay, rector of Nunnington, and vicar of Ampleford, in the North Riding.

At Richmond, of a paralytic affaction, Mrs. Hutchinſon, wife of James Hutchinſon, M. D. lord of the manor of Kirby Ravenſworth, and one of the Aldermen of the ſaid borough.

At Carlton, near Pontefract, Mr. Edward Moon, attorney of Knottingley.

At Skipton in Craven, Mr. David Hall, ſurgeon.

At Fulford, near York, in his 50th year, Mr. James Brown, formerly in trade, but who had retired for ſome years upon a competency.

At Sheffield, in her 81ſt year, Mrs. Ruth Abdy. Mrs. Wright.

At Scarborough, Mrs. Johnſon, aged 84.

At Northallerton, Mrs. Laſcelles.

At Selby, Mrs. Shepley.

At Malton, aged 67, Mr. Henry Soulby.

At Wyton, Mr. Wm. Raines, grazier.

At Stakeſby, near Whitby, Mrs. Scarth.

LANCASHIRE.

A mechanic lately made the attempt to go down in a diving apparatus to the wreck of the Pelican, overſet in the Liverpool river upwards of five years ſince. He deſcended about four fathoms and a half; but owing to one of the tubes breaking, and a want of proper perſons to work the air-pumps, he was obliged to be taken up immediately to prevent ſuffocation. He means to repeat the experiment.

A melancholy accident happened lately at Manchester; a coachman having imprudently ventured in the evening beyond the horſes depth in the river, at a time when it was greatly ſwelled with the late floods, the carriage was carried away by the rapidity of the current, through an arch of the bridge. The coachman was with difficulty ſaved; but the horſes were drowned. The following morning curioſity led ſome people, to view the carcaſſes of the horſes and the broken coach from an old wooden building, raiſed at the top of the rock, and projecting over the river, when the flooring gave way, and they were inſtantly precipitated into the river; and a man and ſeven women were drowned: all attempts to ſave them proved ineffectual; a boy eſcaped by being dragged out of the water by a large Newfoundland dog.

Married.] At Lancaſter, Captain G. Matthews, to Miſs Daltary.

At Liverpool, Matthew Lewtas, eſq. of Kingſton, Jamaica, to Miſs Margaret Harriſon, of Biſton. Mr. Thomas Longton, to Mrs. Ann Chriſtian. Mr. Martin Chaplain, to Miſs Margaret Barton. Mr. Martin Hammill, merchant, to Miſs Hannah Tomlinſon.

At Manchester, Mr. E. B. Miller, aged 74, to Miſs Ann Proſcott, aged 16. Mr. John Clough, attorney, to Miſs Whitely. Mr. Thorpe to Mrs. Goodier.

At Childwall, Lewis William Boode, eſq. to Miſs Margaret Dannett, of Wavertree.

Mr. Ambroſe Danſon, of Carnforth, to Miſs Betſey Rowlandſon, of Liverpool.

Died.] At Lancaſter, aged 59, Mr. Thomas Liſter, cabinet-maker.

At Liverpool, Henry Hughes, a common beggar, aged 58: after his death, one George Owen, a poor cobler, with whom he lodged, found ſewed in the waiſtband of his breeches 104 guineas in gold, 3 twenty ſhilling bank notes, 3 ſhillings in ſilver, and fourpence in copper, which with ſingular honeſty he immediately gave to the relations of the deceaſed. Lieutenant Cockburne, of

the

the Navy. In his 66th year, Mr. Michael Renwick, M. D. the oldeſt medical practitioner in this town. Aged 63, Mr. John Hamerton, the oldeſt officer in the exciſe at this port. Mrs. Gill. Mr. Davies. Mr. John Ducker, jun. Aged 46, Mrs. Lupton. Mrs. Rigmarden.

At Manchester, Mr. Wm. Hanſon. Mr. John Raby. Mr. Robert Buckley. Mr. Joſeph Holt. Mrs. Whitaker. Mr. John Rexford, wine-merchant, and a member of the Manchester and Salford volunteers.

At Downham, near Giſburn, Mr. John Robinſon.

At Preſcot, aged 71, Mr. Thomas Denton.

At Preſton, Mr. George Forſter, of the royal Preſton Volunteers.

At Shayrow Green, near Preſton, at the advanced age of 97, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

At Warrington, the Rev. J. Pemberton, A. M. Fellow and tutor of Brazen-noſe college, Oxford.

At Hale, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. Thomas Bevington, ſen. aged 78.

The Rev. R. Harling, curate of Tattenhall.

At Salford, Mrs. Gould. Aged 86, Mrs. Jane Shenton. Mrs. Blomeley.

At Wigan, ſuddenly, Mr. Thomas Bolton, braſs-founder. Mrs. Shaw.

At Blakely, in her 78th year, Mrs. N. Robinſon.

At Chipping Lawn, near Burnley, whilſt on a viſit to his friends, William Cottam, eſq. of Hardſhawe Hall, in this county. A few days preceding his death, he had the misfortune to fall on ſome ice in the high-road, which broke his leg, diſlocated the ancle, and terminated in a mortification.

At Bevington Buſh, aged 80, Mr. Thomas Crooke.

At Denton, Mr. Garton Greſwell.

Mrs. Wood, of Didſbury.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Cheſter, the Rev. William Mead, to Miſs Scott.

At Stockport, Mr. Michael Stafford, to Miſs Agnes Warbrick.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mrs. Wolfe. Mrs. Edwards. Mr. Harvey. Mr. George Bullock.

At Nantwich, aged 92, Mr. Tho. Beckett.

At Hale, Mrs. Whitehead.

At Congleton, aged 82, Mr. John Woolley.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Norton, Mr. Jonathan Holmes, of Sheffield, to Miſs Browneld of the former place.

At Melbourn, Mr. John Hazard, to Miſs Brooks.

Died.] At Derby, in his 64th year, Mr. Thomas Mather, one of the aldermen of that corporation: he twice ſerved the office of mayor. Aged 61, Mr. Ambroſe Roſe.

At the ſame place, in his 66th year, the Rev. Charles Hope, A. M. upwards of 26 years miniſter of All Saints, and vicar of St. Werburgh's, and St. Michael's: he ſupported a long and very painful illneſs with great fortitude.

Aged 61, the Rev. J. Waterhouſe, miniſter of Fairfield, near Buxton.

At Hognaſton, in his 80th year, Mr. Richard Wheeldon.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. W. Maſon, of Barnby, to Miſs Perryn, of the former town. And on the ſame day, Mr. Ferguſon, to Miſs Charlotte Perryn, ſiſter to the former lady.

At Bridgiford, near Nottingham, Mr. Lowe, of Baſingfield, to Miſs Hornbrukle, of Gamſon.

At Bramcote, near Nottingham, Mr. Lound, of Chilwell, to Miſs Marriott, of the former place.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 76, Mr. John Juniper, patentee for the eſſence of peppermint. Mrs. Troop.

At Thurgarton, Mrs. Brettle.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. Charles Metham, aged 78, to Miſs Mary Newton, aged 26.

At Grantham, Mr. Clayton, farmer of Harluxton, to Miſs Sarah Hurſt, of Spittlegate.

Mr. Wm. Bennet, miller of Surfleet, to Miſs Needham, of Bourn.

At Sutterton, Mr. Smithſon, to Miſs Cabourn.

At Louth, Mr. Bell, ſurgeon and apothecary of Great Grimſby, to Miſs Cannon, of the former place.

At Sproxton, Mr. J. Trolly, to Miſs Mary Coy. Mr. J. Swain, to Miſs Ann Coy.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 34, Mrs. Carr. Miſs Suſannah Sarah Simpſon. Mr. Francis Willoughton. Mrs. Grace Gace. Aged 48, Mrs. Lumby.

At Stamford, aged 82, Mr. Rob. Younger, maſon. Aged 82, Mr. John Eſſon.

At Eaſton, near Stamford, aged 70, Mr. Robert Johnſon.

At Boſton, aged 38, Mr. Thomas Cook. In her 82d year, Mrs. Perkins.

At Faldingworth, Mr. King.

At Owſton, Miſs H. E. Cooke, daughter of Colonel Sir George Cooke, bart.

At Lea, greatly lamented, Lady Anderſon.

At New Sleaford, aged 81, Mr. Wm. Rowland.

At Sibſey, aged 60, Mr. Godfrey Morton, grazier.

At Gretford, aged 34, Mr. Green.

At Wigtoft, aged 54, Mrs. Sandall.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Whiffendine, Mr. John Snowden, aged 17, to Miſs Elizabeth Stafford, aged 15.

At Ketton, Mr. Wade to Miſs Lucas.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Elton, of Lutterworth, to Miſs Toon, of the Plough Inn, Humbertone Gate.

Died.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Miſs Ann Phipps. Mrs. Heſter, of the New Inn. Mrs. Chriſtie. Aged 62, Mrs. Ward.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. Ward, poſtmaſter.

At Rolleſton, Mr. John Barfoot.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Ella.

At Mountſorrel, Mrs. Kirk.

At Ullesthorpe Lodge, Mrs. Warner.

At Bitteſwell, ſuddenly, in his 46th year, Mr. Thomas Wood, miller: his mother died likewiſe ſuddenly about a month ſince at Gilmorton.

At Hinckley, of a paralytic ſtroke, which had deprived him for the laſt 17 months of the faculty of ſpeech, James Tapſcot, M. D. phyſician of that place, in the 61ſt year of his age. He was a native of America, from which country he brought with him the moſt flattering teſtimonies of his abilities. Upon his ſettling at Hinckley, he was recommended to the principal families in the counties of Leiceſter and Warwick, by whom he was conſtantly employed, and much reſpected during the long ſpace of more than 30 years.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stafford, Mr. Walters, druggiſt, to Miſs Hubbard.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. T. Wood, to Miſs Simpſon.

At Lichfield, Mr. Chinn to Miſs Porter. Mr. Samuel Barker, to Miſs Adams.

G. Grundy, eſq. of Tillington Houſe, near Stafford, to Mrs. Smallwood, of Moreton.

Died.] At Stafford, Mrs. Seckerſon.

At Whittington, aged 50, George Wright, gent.

Aged 23, Mrs. Charlewood, wife of the Rev. Charles Benjamin Charlewood, of Oakhill, near Cheadle.

At Leek, Mrs. Cope.

At Pendeford, near Wolverhampton, Mrs. Martha Allen.

At Cotton, Thomas Gilbert, eſq. a patriot, in the beſt ſenſe of the word, for his life was dedicated to the ſervice of his country, he always acted, *both in and out of place*, as an independent ſenator, while in private life he exhibited all the amiable qualities of a reſpectable country gentleman.

Heir to a ſmall eſtate at Cotton, in the county of Stafford, Mr. Gilbert endeavoured to improve it by the profeſſion of the law; he accordingly entered himſelf of the Temple, and was called to the bar; but never made any very conſpicuous figure, either in the courts at Weſtminſter, or on the circuit. Early in life he attached himſelf to a noble family, that poſſeſſed great influence in his neighbourhood, and when Lord Gower raiſed a regiment for the ſervice of the country, in very troubleſome times, Mr. Gilbert accepted a commiſſion in it.

Some time after he was rewarded for his loyalty, by the appointment of pay-maſter of the penſions to the officers' widows of the royal navy, which he held from the firſt inſtitution of the fund to the day of his death.

By the friendſhip of his early patron, Mr. Gilbert procured a ſeat in parliament, for Newcaſtle-under-Line. He was afterwards returned for Litchfield, which place he alſo repreſented for ſome years, and was ſucceeded by Lord Francis Gower, then juſt come of age, in whoſe favour he accepted the Cheltern Hundreds, and immediately retired from public life.

During a long period of parliamentary ſervice, Mr. Gilbert was always an uſeful and very induſtrious member, knowing that the beſt intereſts of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture are intimately connected with an eaſy and ſpeedy communication, he zealouſly applied himſelf to the amendment of the roads, and although he did not ſucceed in his original plane of procuring a general act for their improvement, yet he carried through the houſe many provincial bills which tended to make traveling in the counties of Northampton, Warwick, Stafford, and Derby, the places to which he particularly directed his attention, infinitely more commodious and agreeable; indeed, it is well known, that before his time, the highways there were the worſt in the kingdom.

A ſingular piece of good luck early in life rendered Mr. Gilbert independent. While paying his addreſſes to a Miſs Philips, he preſented a lottery ticket to that lady, which came up one of the largeſt prizes of the year. He afterwards married the fortunate poſſeſſor, by whom he had two ſons; the elder was appointed ſome years ago one of the clerks extraordinary, belonging to the Privy Council, while the younger entered into the navy, and ſerved in the late war, under Sir Edward Hughes, during his ſtation in the Eaſt Indies.

Mr. Gilbert's active mind would not permit him to remain unemployed; he accordingly planned a ſcheme of great importance in the political œconomy of the country: this was the meliora ion of the poor laws. He began by procuring an act of parliament to compel the overſeers of the poor to make a return of the expences attending their maintenance, and from this return it appeared that the then ſum total, even at that period, amounted to above a million and a half ſterling.

Mr. Gilbert's plan was to divide the country into diſtricts, and to place each diſtrict under reſpectable truſtees. This ſcheme, although reaſonable in itſelf, did not receive any countenance from the miniſter, without whoſe concurrence it would have been vain to have attempted its execution; he therefore abandoned or rather ſuſpended his project until a more favourable opportunity.

As Mr. Gilbert, being much beloved by his friends, obtained a place in which little attendance was neceſſary: it was that of comptroller of the Great Wardrobe, which he held for many years, until it was at laſt aboliſhed under Mr. Burke's bill; but, in the exerciſe of its duties,

ties, he betrayed none of the servility of a courtier. So satisfactory indeed was his conduct, that he was employed by the Marquis of Lansdowne, then Lord Shelburne, and the efficient minister of the cabinet, to regulate the king's household, and direct the reform agreeably to the tenor of the act. This he executed with so much care, that the then Premier was preparing to entrust him with a more important department, when he himself was obliged, by a sudden change in public affairs, to retire from the helm.

On Mr. Pitt's accession to power, Mr. Gilbert was introduced into the situation held by the late Sir Charles Whitworth, in consequence of which, he became chairman of the *Committee of Ways and Means*, the duties of which office, were executed by him with great impartiality and attention, notwithstanding his increasing age and infirmities. Having now, as he thought, obtained the ear of the minister, Mr. G. once more applied to his favourite plan for bettering the condition of the poor, and easing the expence of maintaining them. He accordingly prepared, and carried through the houses of Peers and Commons two bills, one for an answer to the expences attending the maintenance of the poor; the other, for a list of all charitable donations, left for their support.

By the return made to the former of these, it appeared, that the increased expences, in only ten years, was full half a million of money, the whole charge now exceeding two millions sterling! This evidently demonstrated the necessity of an efficacious remedy, and Mr. G. suggested one, but could never procure the confidence of the Premier, so as to induce him to give it his decided support. Disgusted with this neglect, he finally abandoned his plan, which a very worthy member of the house has since taken up, but from the very same motive he also has been obliged to relinquish it. Subsequent to that period, Mr. Pitt brought forward *his own poor bill*, in which he was expected to have topped immortal glory, and by improving the situation of a numerous class of the community, to have become the benefactor of his country. It was however evidently demonstrated on this humiliating occasion, that all the gaudy splendour of impassioned eloquence, even when backed by the acquiescence of a large majority, was incapable of propping up a system, radically deficient in stability, erected on discordant elements, and planned by a man, utterly ignorant of the nature of his materials. Thus, a scheme formed in haste, was abandoned with precipitation, and all good men were left to lament, that a vain desire of pre-eminence had deprived the original architect of the glory of completing his own works.

But this worthy senator did not confine his exertions for the good of his country to the House of Commons. He had a very considerable share in promoting the execution of the second canal in point of consequence in this kingdom, that of the grand Trunk, to the promotion of which he dedicated a considerable portion of his time.

On the death of his first wife, Mr. G. married Miss Crawfurd, sister of P. Crawfurd, esq. an amiable woman, with whom he retired to spend the evening of life at his paternal estate at Cotton, a spot situated among the barren moors of Staffordshire, but which, with great labour and considerable expence he had converted into a desirable place of residence.

A most patriotic motion was made by this gentleman in the House of Commons, during the American contest, the object of which was to lay a tax on all placemen and pensioners; a certain portion out of all their salaries and sinecures, was to be returned into the public treasury, for the support of the war. It is almost unnecessary to remark, that this was opposed by the whole ministerial phalanx that bolstered up Lord North's administration, and who, although they had plunged their country into an improvident and calamitous dispute, yet would not consent to alleviate the burdens of their fellow subjects, by sacrificing even *the cheese-parings of office*. A similar attempt, made in the present day, has experienced a similar fate.

After spending the better part of his life, in schemes for bettering the condition of the community at large, Mr. Gilbert, towards evening of it, resided at his paternal estate, and endeavoured in a happy obscurity, to perform all the domestic and social duties, until he ceased to be numbered with the living.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Wood, of Hatton, to Miss Dickinson.

At Aston Church, Mr. John Hipkiss, merchant, to Miss Colemore, of Camphill, near Birmingham.

At Brosely, Mr. Richard Mason, of Birmingham, to Miss Grundy, of the former place.

At Edgbaston, Mr. George Swain to Miss Ann Earl.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Samuel Bolton. Aged 82, Mrs. Rebecca Pimlott. In his 44th year, Mr. John Weavell. Mary Letitia Mellward. Mrs. Pilcher. In her 80th year, Mrs. Wilkinson.

At Coventry, George Lott, esq. barrack-master. Miss Lee. Mr. Joseph Watson. Mrs. Sorrow. Aged 61, Mr. John Piggott.

At Sheepy Hall, Warwick, after a few days illness, the Countess Dowager Carhampton, widow of the late, and mother to the present Lord Carhampton, and the Duchess of Cumberland.

At Sutton, Mr. Wilkins.

Mr. Dawes, parish clerk of Solihull.

At Handsworth, Mrs. Warner.

At Sheldon, aged 79, Mr. Josiah Moggs.

At Ashted, in his 83d year, Mr. Allport.

At Redditch, Mr. Thomas Field.

Miss Ann Baines, daughter of the Rev. Robert Baines, rector of Halford.

At

At Moxhull, Mr. Joseph Moore.

Mrs. Spurrer of Walsall.

At Shrewley, near Warwick, Mr. Lawrence Archer.

Aged 65, Mr. Joseph Preest, of Folsehill.

At Smethwick Grove, aged 90, Mr. Edward Walker.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Thomas, of Yeaton, to Mrs. AnneEdwards, of Enson.

Mr. Gregory of the Woodhouse, near Frodsham, to Miss Hickson.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Thomas Currier.

At Ludlow, Mr. Edward Meyrick, alderman of that corporation. Also Mr. Edward Wellings; this gentleman served the office of mayor of Worcester in 1770.

At Whitchurch, Mr. John Minor.

Mrs. Leeke, of the Vineyard, near Wellington.

The Rev. Mr. Atwood, rector of Wheathill and Boroughton.

Suddenly, ar the Barhill, near Whitechurch, Mr. Dutton.

At Ellesmere, aged 78, Mrs. Alice Harries.

At Worfield, aged 23, Miss Gratiana Fanny Bromwhich.

At Loppington, the Rev. Richard Bassnett, vicar of that place.

In his 65th year, Mr. Francis Hudson, of Patton.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Thomas Rennick, to Mrs. Gregg.

Mr. Thomas Clowes, of Tibberton, to Miss Diana Nash, of Salwarp.

Mr. Thomas Stiles, of Dudley, to Miss Mary Pearce, of Bilston.

At Alcester, Mr. John Woodhill, to Miss Cox.

At Blockley, Mr. Martin Westmecot, to Miss M. Ball.

Mr. John Whitehouse, of Fauson Pitts, Droitwhich, to Miss Diana Sanders, of Hanbury.

At Suckley, Mr. John Millward, to Miss Presdee, of Stanton. Also the Rev. Nicholas Robinson, rector of Suckley, to Miss Potts.

At Oldswinford, Mr. Serjeant Hornblower, to Miss Ann Bate.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Careless. Miss Oliver. Mrs. Malpas. Mr. Robert Chamberlain, sen. one of the proprietors of the Worcester China Manufactory.

Near Worcester, Miss Haynes.

At Evesham, Mrs. Glover.

At the parsonage house, Stanton, aged 72, the Rev. Benjamin Briscoe: he had been rector of that parish 35 years.

At Powick, in consequence of a fall from a tree, Mr. T. W. Lutwytch.

At Broomsgrove, Miss Welkes.

At Spetchley, Mr. Palmer.

At Stourbridge, Mrs. Harper.

Aged 25, Miss Elizabeth Broad, of Chaddesley Corbet.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

After 10 years litigation in the court of chancery, the trustees of Mr. Walter Scott's charity school in Ross, have established the right of that parish to the annual donation of 200l. bequeathed by that gentleman, for the education of 30 poor boys and an equal number of girls.

Married.] At Clifford, Captain William Higgins, of the Moccas Volunteers, to Miss Sarah Watkins.

Died.] At Hereford, in his 69th year, Joseph Perren, esq. one of the senior members of that corporation, and treasurer of the Hereford general infirmary ever since its establishment.

At the same place, Mrs. Gray, wife of Mr. James Gray, keeper of the county gaol.

At Scu Mill, near Hereford, aged 64, Mr. Philip Turner.

At Marfield, aged 74, Mrs. Sarah Wathen.

At Leominster, aged 81, Mr. Joseph Seward.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.] At Monmouth, Miss Gee. Mrs. Pendre. Mrs. Hughes.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Bristol, Benjamin Willy, esq. of the royal Surrey regiment, to Miss Maria Ann Walker. Mr. George Peppin, to Miss Hall.

At Whitminster, Mr. George Barnard, of Frampton, to Miss Elizabeth Fryer, of Pegthorn.

At Conderton, Mr. James Pensam, to Miss Taylor, of Earl's Croome, Worcestershire.

Mr. Humphries, of Hazalton, in this county, to Miss Francis, of Southleigh, Oxfordshire.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, late lieutenant of the 14th regiment of foot.

At Bristol, Mr. Mereweather. Mr. Benezach: this gentlemen possessed a mind fraught with uncommon intelligence, having visited almost every country in Europe. Mr. John Davis, collector of the excise at this port. Mrs. Clarke. Mr. Sewell, of the London Inn and Talbot Tavern. Mr. Charles Brown. Mrs. Attwood. Mrs. Edwards. Mr. Capel. In her 78th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson.

At Thornbury, Mr. L. Hollester.

Mr. Charles Holder, of Long Ashton.

At Keynsham, Mrs. Racker.

At Clifton, to which place she had been recommended for the recovery of her health, the lady of Edward Berkeley Napier, esq. of Pylle-house, Somersetshire.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's prizes in the University of Oxford for the ensuing year, viz. for Latin Verse, *Nilus*; for an English Essay, *Commerce*. The first of the above subjects is intended for those gentlemen, who have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation; the other for such as have exceeded four, but not completed seven years.

Died] At Oxford, aged 72, the Rev. John Cox, LL. B. rector of Weſt Buckland, Devon, aſſeſſor to the Vice Chancellor, in the Univerſity court, and many years miniſter of St. Martin's, in this city.

At Chipping Norton, aged 78, Mr. Michael Day, formerly an eminent upholder at Oxford, but who had for ſeveral years retired from buſineſs.

Thomas Gregory, eſq. of Horley.

At Oddington, Mrs. Ann Siggins.

At Headington, Mrs. Sheard.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married] At Northampton, Major Johnſtone, of the 44th regiment, to Miſs E. Levi. Mr. John Morgan, to Miſs Lovell, of Ecton-Lodge.

At Newport Pagnell, Mr. Goodwin, ſurgeon, to Miſs Pancoaſt.

Mr. Whitehead, of Werrington, to Miſs Porter, of Maxey.

At Braumſton, Mr. Edward, aged 60, to Miſs Brown, aged 20.

Died] At Oundle, Bremſton, aged 67. Mrs. Pain, in her 54th year. Mrs. Jackſon.

At Nobottle, near Northampton, Mr. John Hawgood, farmer and grazier.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] Mrs. Lowndes, of Whaddon-Hall, in this county.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mrs. Nicholſon.

At Normancroſs barracks, John Monck Maſon, eſq. of the 5th regiment of foot. Alſo James Perrot, eſq. agent for French priſoners of war.

At Woodwalton, in her 64th year, Mrs. Jay, widow of the late Mr. Jay, of Clapton, Northamptonſhire.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

On the 30th ult. the ſouth weſt angle, with the buttreſſes and ſide-walls adjoining of the lofty and venerable tower of Great Selford Church, in the vicinity of Cambridge, fell to the ground. The inhabitants had been warned of its approach by a gradual diminution of ſtrength; and the buttreſſes at the ſouth weſt angle had withdrawn from their bearing, and with the whole angle had lately made an alarming ſettlement: and within the preceding week, ſeveral cart-loads of the ſtones and mortar fell from the ſouth wall into the church-yard. At length one entire half of the tower, to the heighth of 80 feet, together with the five bells, fell down; happily without doing any damage to the body of the church, or to a ſingle individual in the pariſh.

The annual prize for the beſt eſſay on the character of King William III. has been adjudged to John Gilbert Cooper, B. A. of Clare Hall: and the Setonian prize to William Bolland, M. A. fellow of Trinity College, for his poem on the *Epiphany*. The ſame gentleman obtained the prize laſt year, for his poem on the *Miracles*.

Married.] At Cambridge, the Rev. Wm. Wade, B. D. fellow and junior burſar of St. John's College, rector of Lyley in Hertfordſhire, and vicar of Corley in Warwickſhire, to Miſs Margaret Serocold, youngeſt daughter of the late Walter Serocold, vicar of Cherry Hinton.

Died.] At Cambridge, the Hon. William King, of Trinity college, brother to the Right Hon. Lord King: his death was occaſioned by a violent cold, in conſequence of being over-heated and afterwards getting wet on a ſhooting party.

At Lakenheath, in her 84th year, Mrs. Martha Robinſon.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Thomas Gardiner, lieutenant and ſurgeon of the 3d regiment of Norfolk Militia, to Miſs Clariſſa Battefant. Mr. M. B. Mingay, to Miſs Browne. Mr. Robert Rix to Miſs Eſther Gardiner. Mr. Iſaac Walter to Miſs Weeks. George Greene, gent. to Miſs Bolingbroke.

Mr. Edward Jay, of Bedley Mills, to Miſs Emerſon, of Needham Market.

Mr. Henry Teverſon, of Ketton Lays, to Miſs Purkis, of Withersfield.

Mr. William Dye, of Thorpe, near Norwich, to Miſs Alice Trull.

The Rev. Thomas Howe, of Morning Thorpe, to Miſs Franklin, of Attleburgh.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 62, Mrs. Grace Tagg. Mrs. Charity Newman. In his 60th year, Mr. Robert Wodehouſe. Aged 84, Mr. Samuel Nudds. In his 100th year, Mr. John Block. Aged 64, Mr. Joſeph Springall.

At Wymondham, Mrs. Carver. Mr. James Stone.

At Thetford, in his 60th year, Mr. James Palmer, landſurveyor and poſtmaſter.

At Caiſtor, near Yarmouth, Mr. William Clowes.

At Eaſt Walton, in her 91ſt year, Mrs. Frances Richardſon. Aged 89, Mrs. Elizabeth Capper, of St. George's Tombland.

At Holt, in his 78th year, Mr. Thomas Burcham.

At Wicklewood, aged 89, Mrs. Simpſon.

At Stockton, aged 20, Lieutenant Robert Bond, of the 1ſt regiment of royal dragoon guards.

At Brockford, Mr. Edwards, an opulent farmer.

Aged 80, Mr. Kingſbury, of Bungay.

In his 68th year, Mr. Samuel Stone, of Saxlingham.

At Hevingham Parſonage, in her 83d year, Mrs. Rodwell.

At Wood Norton, near Dereham, Mr. John Brookes.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. Braddock to Miſs Sier.

Mr. Thomas Cockſedge, of Ingham, to Miſs Stutter, of Great Barton.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Harriſon. Suddenly, whilſt working in a ſaw-pit, J. Brues, aged 77.

In his 47th year, Sir Thomas Gage, bart.

of Hengrave and Coldham Halls, both in this county, and captain of the Bury Volunteers.

At Soham, Mr. Pearson.

At Glemsford, aged 71, Mrs. Bull.

At Eye, at the advanced age of 95, Thomas White. He officiated as clerk of the parish nearly sixty years, and as an apparitor of the deanery of Hartismere upwards of fifty; and till within the last two years of his life regularly attended the duties of both offices.

At the same place, aged 67, Mr. Catterwell.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Elisha, Sydenham Maltus, esq. of Manley Bridge, Hants, to Mrs. Symes.

At Stevenage, R. Whittington, esq. to Miss Catherine Amelia Hinde, daughter of the late Robert Hinde, esq. of Prestan Castle, in this county.

Died.] At Totteridge, the Rev. William Pagett, rector of North Wingfield, in the county of Derby.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. Jacob Cohen, to Miss Elizabeth Hart.

At the same place, Mr. Patmore to Mrs. Dalby, of Ipswich.

Mr. William York, of Springfield, to Miss Rolfe, of Woodham Walter.

Mr. Eagle, farmer, of Little Bromley, to Miss Sarah Clay, of Colchester.

Mr. Isaac Gepp, of Stratford, to Miss Middleton, of the same place.

Died.] At Colchester, Mr. James Leyzell.

At Chelmsford, Miss Lucretia Menish. Mrs. Wiffen.

At Lee House, Romford, in her 83d year, Mrs. Caune.

Mrs. Ann Marsh, wife of the Rev. Mr. Marsh, rector of Mount Bures, in this county.

At Boreham, Mrs. Catherine Oliver.

At Heybridge, Mr. Robert Barnard, jun. in his 85th year, Mr. Wood, of Danbury.

Miss Ann Tabrum, of Rettendon.

KENT.

A bill is intended to be shortly brought into parliament by the members for the counties of Kent and Worcester, which promises to put an effectual stop to the use of deleterious drugs and woods in the brewing of malt liquor. Certainly no bill was ever more wanted, for what is called malt liquor is really composed of any thing besides malt and hops.

Married.] At Maidstone, Mr. James Rixon to Miss Bishop.

At Canterbury, Mr. John Bucknell, printer, to Miss Barbara Igguldan. Mr. Clark to Miss White. Mr. Strouts to Miss Page.

At Rochester, Mr. Joseph Baldock to Miss Frances.

At Chatham, Pierce Edgcumbe, esq. of the Dockyard, to Miss Eleanor York.

At Lydds, Mr. William Breger, of Lympne, near Hythe, to Miss S. Goodwin, of the former place.

At Strood, Mr. Robert Cole to Miss Letchford, of Yalding.

At Ditton, Mr. John Golding, jun. to Miss Manwell.

At Charing, Mr. John Usmar to Miss Elizabeth Simmonds, of the Swan Inn.

Died.] At Maidstone, Mr. W. Wimble, a member of the common council. Mrs. Moore.

At Rochester, Mr. Robert Alexander.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Rooke. Aged 63, Mr. C. Delmar. In her 63d year, Mrs. Winifred Shindler. Mr. H. Spratt. Mrs. Hayward. Mrs. Salmon. Aged 81, Mr. Spencer.

At Bridges, Mr. Goodwin, schoolmaster of that place.

At Bromley, Wm. Lavender, schoolmaster.

At Boughton under Blean, Mr. T. Bunce, sen.

Mr. Hunt, of Swalecliffe, near Canterbury.

Miss Pine, of Othan Mill.

Mrs. Igglesden, of Headcora.

At his seat, at Bifrons, near Canterbury, the Rev. Edward Taylor, patron and vicar of Patrickbourn with Bridge annexed.

At Folkstone, aged 85, Mrs. Lake.

At Lydd, Mr. Wm. Hardiman.

At Tenterden, aged 61, Mr. T. Taylor, bricklayer.

Suddenly, Mrs. Stoad, of Brookland.

Mr. Walter Mond, of Sturry.

At Eden-farm, near Bromley, the Hon. George Charles William Eden, 3d son of Lord Auckland.

At Nonington, aged 64, Mrs. Wells.

Suddenly, whilst sitting in his chair, after returning from a ride, Sir Edward Dering, bart. of Surrenden Dering, in this county. He represented the town and port of New Romney in several parliaments. By his first wife Selina, daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Furnere, bart. he had a son, Edward Dering, esq. of Walton upon Thames, who succeeds him in title and estates, and who married Anne, fourth daughter of William Hall, esq. of King's Walden, in Hertfordshire: and a daughter Selina. He married, secondly, Deborah, daughter of John Wincheſter, esq. of Netherſoles, by whom he has several children. This is one of the oldest baronetages in this country, the title having been granted Feb. 1, 1626.

At Chatham, suddenly, Mrs. Hatch. Mr. Jacob Cazeneuve Troy, wine and brandy merchant. Willis Brook, a ship-wright in the Dock-yard. Mr. Benjamin Jenning, master-ropemaker. Mrs. Mary Watson. Mr. John Cottrell, contract-painter to the Dock-yard. Aged 90, Mrs. Gardener.

SURREY.

Married.] At Isleworth, Mr. G. Daking to Miss Sarah Campbell.

At Wimbledon, James Strange, esq. M. P. for East Grinstead, to Mrs. Drummond, daughter of Mr. Dundas.

Died.] At Peckham, Mrs. Shank.

Mrs. Dalbiac, of Dulwich Common.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Lewes, Miss Mariane Chatfield, Mr. Thomas Baker.

At

At Rye, Mrs. Kennet.

At Thakenham, ſuddenly, whilſt repairing a hedge, a poor labouring man of the name of Wilſon.

Mr. William Martin, of Hailſham.

At Chicheſter, Mrs. Gerge.

At Henfield, ſuddenly, Mrs. Paine.

At Horſham in her 28th year, Mrs. Shrapnall, wife of Mr. Shrapnall, ſurgeon of the South Glouceſter Militia. Aged 65, Mrs. Champiot.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Hurſt, Mr. Wells, of Aldbourn, Wilts, to Miſs Siddon, daughter of Richard Siddon, eſq. of Homerton, Middleſex.

W. H. Price, eſq. of Charlton-Houſe, Wantage, to Miſs Ruſhbrook.

At Oakingham, Mr. Arthur Gilbird Peppin, ſurgeon, to Mrs. Dowla.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Robert Collis. Mr. Remond, organiſt of St. Lawrence. Aged 76, Mrs. Elizabeth Jackſon.

At Windſor, Mr. James Panton, one of the aldermen of that corporation.

At Stanlake, Francis Jalabert, eſq brother-in-law to Lord Braybrooke.

At Woolley Park, in his 65th year, B. Tiffing, eſq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Martyr Worthy, near Winchester, the Rev. Joon Wool, of Eaſton, to Miſs Shorland.

Mr. Richard Wilkes, of Portſmouth, to Miſs Hyde.

Mr. John Lywood, of Eaſtentown Farm, near Andover, to Miſs Bennett, of Froyle, near Acton.

At Newport, Iſle of Wight, Mr. John Harvey, of Banjiſter, near Pembroke, to Miſs Sharp.

Died.] At Southampton, Mr. Richard Smith.

At Winchester, Mr. Greenwood. In his 94th year, Mr. Jacob Weſtlake.

At Portſmouth, Enſign Cariſbrook, of the North Glouceſter Militia, in conſequence of a wound received in a duel with Lieutenant Butt, of the ſame regiment.

At Arlesford, the Rev. Michael Terry, rector of Ovington.

At Bramden, aged 80, Mr. Charles Richards.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Saliſbury, Mr. Perkins to Miſs Sturrny. Mr. Aquila Farr, to Miſs Feander, of Winterſtow.

Mr. John Eve, of Great Withford, aged 70, to Miſs Brown, aged 25.

Mr. Parſons, of Stowell, to Miſs Newton, of Milborne Port.

Mr. James Blatch, of Winterborne, to Miſs E. Deveniſt.

Died.] At Saliſbury, Miſs Kerby, ſchoolmiſtreſs.

At Chriſt Church, Miſs Bullock.

At Uphaven, aged 74, Mrs. Sarah Newman.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Sherborne, Mr. Henry Sellwood to Miſs Mary Spooner, of the Half Moon Inn. Mr. John Fiſher, ſurgeon of the Dictator, to Miſs Wilmott.

At Whitechurch, Mr. John Wakley to Miſs Fookes. The Rev. R. Hughes, vicar of Walkhampton, to Miſs Sarah Sleeman.

Died.] At Dorcheſter, Mrs. Allen.

At the barracks, in that town, Quartermaſter Tomkins, of the 11th light dragoons.

At Blandford, Mr. John Page.

At Poole, Samuel Waterhouſe, eſq. late of Boſton, in America.

At Oborne, near Sherborne, Miſs Johanna Pittman.

At Sherborne, ſuddenly, Mr. William Jeffery.

At the Parſonage at Great Cranford, the Rev. Robert Henning, one of the juſtices of the peace for this county.

At Stalbridge, Mr. Martin.

At Beminſter, Mr. Wm. Frowd.

At Furzedown, near Weymouth, ſuddenly, Mr. Payne, farmer.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The members of the Bath Agricultural Society have petitioned parliament for a general incloſure bill.

The anniverſary meeting of the Bath Agricultural Society, held on the 11th inſt. was attended by a greater concourſe of gentlemen-farmers and breeders of fine ſtock, than on any former occaſion. John Billingſley, eſq. V. A. author of "*The Survey of Somerſetſhire*," was in the chair. A letter from the Right Hon. the Earl of Aileſbury was read, wherein his lordſhip, in the moſt polite manner, declined the honour of holding the office of preſident. The Duke of Bedford, the Marquis of Lanſdown, and Lord Somerville, were then ſeverally propoſed for the vacant chair. Upon a ſhew of hands, the majority being in favour of Lord Somerville, that nobleman was declared duly elected. The ſhow of live and dead ſheep highly gratified the judges: and a remarkably large ox, the property of the Earl of Peterborough, meaſuring ſix feet in length, and nine in length and girt, claimed univerſal admiration, as did ſeveral other curious ſpecimens of improved ſtock. Mr. Lazarus Cohen, of Exeter, preſented a curious machine for reaping and mowing, by the uſe of which, one man with great facility can do the work of three. This was eſteemed a very ingenious and practicably uſeful invention; but not being finally completed, was not entitled to a premium. Lor Stratford was elected a vice-preſident, in the room of Sir W. Watſon, who reſigned.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. J. Terry to Miſs Story. John Horton, eſq. one of the aldermen of that city, to Miſs Eliza Thompſon of Louth, Lincolnſhire. Mr. Well to Miſs Noah. Mr. Eaſt to Mrs. Lloyd. Mr. Henry Poole, attorney, to Miſs Parſloe.

At

At Bridgewater, Mr. A. Huggens to Miſs Mines.

At Horſington, Mr. H. Poddle to Miſs E. Michell.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Elliſton, mother of the actor of that name. Alſo, Mrs. Mainwaring, aged 90. In her 62d year, Mrs. Mary Avarne, ſiſter to major-general Avarne, of the marines. Mr. Cartwright. Mrs. S. Stephens. Captain Mark Magrath, of the 80th regiment of foot. Mr. Caleb Jones. Mr. Smith. Mr. Snaylem. Aged 89, Mrs. Morres.

At Wells, Mr. Wm. Croſs.

At Widcomb, aged 77, Mr. J. Smith, formerly a jeweller of Bath.

At Minchin Hampton, Mrs. Shepherd.

At Queen Camel, Mrs. Jey.

At Taunton, Mr. Benjamin Spiller, upwards of 43 years clerk to the pariſh church of St. Mary Magdalen.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, the Rev. E. Chave, to Miſs H. P. Summers, of Dartington.

At Topſham, Captain Joſhua Bowley Watſon, of the royal navy, to Miſs Mary Manley.

At Plymouth, John Dougan, eſq. to Miſs Clariſſa Squire.

At Tamworth, Mr. Richard Lea, to Miſs Martha Babington,

Mr. John Silcock, of Walcot, to Miſs Titcomb, of Caſtle Cary.

At Colyton, Mr. Wyn and Vink, of London, to Miſs Martha Lorani, of Alderney.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. Richard Rice. Mr. Radford, apothecary. Miſs Burnet. Mr. Holman, jun. Mr. Croſs, of the Exeter volunteers.

At Littleham, near Bideford, the Rev. A. Stevenſon.

At Netherex, near Thorverton, Mr. Hill.

At Great Torrington, at the extraordinary age of 107 years, John Oyl.

CORNWALL.

The ladies of Truro, have for ſome time paſt directed the employment of their leiſure hours to a repoſitory for the relief of their neighbouring poor. Their performances, conſiſting of fancy-work of every deſcription, were lately diſpoſed of at the card-room in Truro, where a numerous and genteel company aſſembled, and teſtified their approbation of the laudable plan, by purchaſing to the ſum of between forty and fifty pounds, which was ſubſcribed in leſs than two hours. This method of providing for the relief of the poor, by exerciſing the taſte, ingenuity, and leiſure of the affluent, deſerves the higheſt encouragement.

Married.] At the pariſh church of Mavagiſſey, Edward Angove, eſq. of Falmouth, to Miſs Mary Collier, of the former place.

SCOTLAND.

On the 23d of November, the following gentlemen were elected preſidents of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, for the enſuing year, viz. George Birkbeck, of Settle, Yorkſhire; (ſecond appointment to that office.) George Bell, ſurgeon, Edinburgh. Thomas Emerſon Headlem, of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne. Charles Skeene, of Aberdeen.

Married.] At Edinburgh, John Dalſes, of Lingo, eſq. to Miſs Melville, 2d daughter of the late major John Melville, of Caerny. James Bruce, eſq. lieutenant governor of Dominica, to Miſs Margaret Thompſon.

At Glaſgow, Mr. Alexander Black, to Miſs Catherine Campbell.

At Falkirk, captain Borthwick, brigade major of the 71ſt regiment of foot, to Mrs. D'Allen, a native of France, and formerly one of the firſt families in that nation.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Archibald Robertſon, eſq. advocate. The Rev. Thomas Hardy, D.D. one of the miniſters of that city, and regius profeſſor of church hiſtory and divinity in the Univerſity. The right hon. lady Mary Carnagie, daughter of David, earl of Northeſk.

At Leith, Mrs. Anna Carolina Campbell, widow of John Campbell, eſq. caſhier of the royal bank of Scotland.

At Dundee, Miſs Scott, daughter of the late Lieutenant General James Scott.

At Mount Charles, in the vicinity of Ayr, in conſequence of being ſeverely burnt by her handkerchief catching fire, Mrs. Frances Ferguſon, widow of John Ferguſon, eſq. of Granvale, and ſiſter to the Counteſs of Crawford.

IRELAND.

Died.] At Sun Lodge, Cork, the Right Hon. Silver Oliver.

At Aughnacloy, county of Tyrone, on his way to Dublin, the Right Hon. John Earl of Portarlington, colonel of the royal regiment of Queen's County militia. His Lordſhip was raiſed to this title from that of viſcount Carlow, in 1785.

At Nenagh, Mrs. Morres, only child of the preſent Baroneſs D'Helmſtadt, in Germany.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Died.] At Copenhagen, the 7th of September, the celebrated Daniſh hiſtoriographer and chamberlain, Peter Frederic Suhm, in the ſixty ninth year of his age.

At Paris, aged 82 years, the ci-devant Duc de Nivernois, formerly member of the French academy, and of that of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres, and for ſome time ambaſſador in England. He had publiſhed an Eſſay upon Horace; and another on the Art of Gardening. An Eſſay publiſhed in 1795, on the life of J. J. Barthelemy, Author of the Voyage of Anacharſis, has been attributed to him, but he is principally known by his Fables, which he recited with all the graces of elocution, in the public ſittings of the French Academy, and which were collected and publiſhed about two years ago. Through his whole life, he was a lover, and protector of Literature and the fine Arts.

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MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

EARLY in the month, the Merchants, who have for several years past had in contemplation a plan for removing the present inconveniencies of the Port of London, by the formation of Wet Docks at *Wapping*, petitioned parliament for leave to bring in a bill for this purpose; and a few days after, a petition was presented by the corporation, with a view to the same object, by making a navigable canal or passage across the *Isle of Dogs*, from Blackwall to Limehouse, purchasing the mooring-chains in the river, which are mostly private property, and appointing harbour-masters to regulate the navigating and mooring of vessels in the port; they also propose to make Wet Docks in some part of the Isle of Dogs, for the reception and discharge of the West India shipping. The latter part of the plan has, however, been taken up by a number of West India merchants and planters, distinct from those first mentioned, and they propose carrying it into execution, either alone, or in conjunction with the other improvements projected by the corporation, conceiving that no spot so eligible as the Isle of Dogs can be found within the same distance from the Custom-house, and where the whole of the West India trade can, at a moderate expence, be so completely concentered, and so securely accommodated. As it is possible that a union of interests may lead to the adoption of this plan, to which many may accede, not so much from a conviction that it is free from objections, as from the increasing necessity of relief of some kind being attempted, we shall state the mode in which it is proposed to be carried into execution.—The plan comprises two docks: the large dock, with the quays, wharfs, and warehouses attached thereto, to be surrounded and effectually enclosed with a high wall; this is intended for the reception of loaded ships in the West India trade, and as a depôt for West-India produce; and a smaller dock, to receive all the light ships in that trade. The close dock to be capable of containing near 200 loaded ships, and to admit 46 of the largest of those ships to discharge their cargoes upon the quays or wharfs at one time. The warehouses to be sufficiently extensive to hold 46,000 hhds. of sugar, 16,000 puncheons of rum, 35,000 hhds. of Coffee, and all other West India produce usually put into warehouses. For defraying the expences of the undertaking, a subscription has been opened for 500,000l. of which 50,000l. is reserved, with a view that the corporation may subscribe to that amount, and 200,000l. for the accommodation of the subscribers to the plan for forming Wet Docks at Wapping. It must, however, be observed, that the proposers of the docks in the Isle of Dogs, apprehend that the numerous advantages which they have in view by the removal of the West India trade from the river, which it now so much encumbers, may be all defeated, unless the legislature shall render it obligatory, on the ships trading to or from the West Indies, to confine themselves to the use of the docks and warehouses set apart for their reception, and calculated for their accommodation; at the same time they declare their resolution to oppose any tonnage rate, or other tax which may affect the West India trade, under any other plan for improving the port, conceiving that under no plan but their own this branch of trade will receive an adequate benefit.

A petition has also been presented to parliament from the town of Liverpool, for the purpose of accommodating the increasing trade of that port with two additional Wet Docks.

Raw Sugars, upon the discontinuance of the Drawback, fell very considerably; they have however since got up again, the average price for the week, ending the 19th, was 68s. 6½d. exclusive of duty.

The *Nottingham*, or Stocking manufactory, which also embraces Leicestershire and Derbyshire, has risen of late to considerable importance, in comparison with its state 30 years back, which may be attributed chiefly to Sir Richard Arkwright's improvements in the spinning of cotton-wool, co-operating with the spur which ingenuity feels when unshackled with duties and left to its free exertion. It is thought a moderate supposition, that at the present time its increase has not been less than ten times what it was at the period just mentioned. On the breaking out of the American war it declined very much, but revived at the general treaty of peace, and has since continued with increasing vigor. The present war entails hardships on the manufacturers, by totally stopping remittances from Spain and Italy, and likewise partially from the Americans, who are too justly accused of want of faith and punctuality in their commercial engagements; but the effect of these impediments is in some measure compensated, by the East India trade requiring a greater supply of silk, and fine cotton and thread goods; likewise by the increase of the Portugal trade, and a further demand for Russia for course goods; to which may be added the establishment of the Patent Lace trade, an article which was introduced at Nottingham only a few years since, but is now in considerable demand, and claims the attention of most of the manufacturers, the public encouraging it much in wide and narrow laces, in cloaks, and in veils; the first and the last of these articles are beginning to be worn abroad, which gives a fair prospect of an increasing demand. There is supposed to be at present about 16,000 stocking and lace frames in Nottingham and the shire, 12,000 stocking-frames in Hinckley, Leicester, and

shire,

ſhire, and 2,000 in Derbyſhire, making togeteer 30,000 ſtocking makers, each of whom is ſuppoſed to give employment to three more perſons, either men, women, or children, in the clipping of the ſheep, the growing of the cotton and flax, the raiſing of the ſilk, and the employment of the ſeller, making together 120,000 perſons employed by this manufacture. The returns of the trade may be eſtimated at about 2,000,000l. per annum, and it is now the briſkeſt manufacture in England.

The *Silk* manufactory, during the preſent year, has exceeded expectation, and may, perhaps, be ſaid to be in a more flouriſhing ſtate than for ſeveral years paſt. The material being entirely of foreign growth, muſt be liable to frequent fluctuations in price, but ſince we laſt noticed this article, there has been little variation, except in the following inſtances: the Bengal raw ſilk, which after the company's ſale was in great demand, in conſequence of the ſcarcity of Italian raw, and bore a premium upon the extravagant price at which it was ſold, has, from an importation ſince of about 290 bales of Italian raw, with the expectation of a great quantity more, and of the fleet from Bengal, decreaſed conſiderably in value, and is likely to continue ſo for the preſent; from the ſame cauſes, the article of China raw is rather lower, as ſome of the Italian raws have been ſubſtituted in its place; therefore, as the trade may be conſidered as well ſupplied with raw ſilks at preſent, there is no appearance of an advance upon that article. With reſpect to Thrown Silk, the quantity that has been imported ſince October is about 265 bales, which in a full market has continued the article with little or no variation, except Bergam, which is ſomewhat lower; there are various opinions upon the future price of thrown ſilk, ſome expect an advance from a greater demand in the beginning of the year, with which the merchants generally flatter themſelves at this ſeaſon, others from a detention of the ſilks deſtined for this country by ſevere weather, or a conſiderable diminution of the quantity in conſequence of the war between the French and the King of Sardinia, but theſe are evidently mere conjectures: the prices at preſent are as follows.

RAW.		THROWN.	
Feſſombrone	from 39s. to 41s. gr. lb.	Piedmont	from 28s. to 39s.
Pozero -	35 to 37	Italian Organ	33 to 35
Roverado -	33 to 35	Bergam -	28 to 33
Milan -	23 to 24 ſm. lb.	Milan -	29 to 32
French -	21 to 24	Modena -	27 to 31
China -	29 to 30	Bengal Organ	28

The import of ſilk, during the preſent year, has been ſuch as to keep the market well ſupplied. The total quantity up to the laſt week has been 2225 bales of Thrown, and 1128 bales of Raw: total 3353 bales.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE alternations of froſt and thaw, in the beginning of the month, did not much impede the general buſineſs of the huſbandman; but the ſeverity of the latter part has put a ſtop to ſome of his operations. The wheats that have been ſown this year, not having, till the preſent period, met with any very material check, look remarkably well. *Turnips*, we believe, have not yet received any very ſerious injury. In ſome places, however, they have been nearly fed off, and in others they are much employed in fattening neat cattle and ſheep. They are advancing much in price, and the ſeverity of the weather at this time, muſt, we apprehend, raiſe them ſtill higher, as well as do them much damage in other reſpects.

The late ſharpneſs of the ſeaſon has alſo rendered the application of the flail pretty general, and we are pleaſed to find that all the different ſorts of grain, in general, turn out fine, ſound, and well.

In the northern diſtricts, as well as ſome of the more ſouthern ones, we find there is plenty of fat ſtock, and that butcher's meat is reaſonable in price. Lean cattle do not ſeem to advance much, though the demand for them is ſomewhat increaſed.

FLOWER averages 40s. 9¾d. WHEAT 48s. 4d. BARLEY 29s. 8d. OATS 19s. 7d.

IN SMITHFIELD MARKET, BEEF fetches from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 6d. MUTTON 3s. to 4s. VEAL 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. and PORK 2s. 8d. to 3s. 4d.

HORSES. Thoſe employed in farming buſineſs are ſtill low.

HOPS. BAGS 9l. to 9l. 10s. POCKETS 10l. to 11l. 10s.

HAY, in ST. JAMES's MARKET, ſells from 2l. 6s. to 3l. 3s. and STRAW from 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s.

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER

TO THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XL.—Vol. VI.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Half-yearly Retrospect of Domestic Literature.

EVERY man of observation and patriotic feeling must have remarked with sorrow, the silent but fatal operation of two celebrated bills *, which passed in a late session of parliament, for the purpose—the *professed* purpose, and so far as the framers of them had no other object in view, the *laudable* purpose of repressing treasonable and seditious practices. Till this period, ever since the revolution of 1688, and indeed for some time antecedent to that memorable era, an unfettered and free spirit of enquiry had been cherished amongst us, and by common consent had, as it were, become naturalized to the soil; genius and talent were called forth, and literature flourished under its influence. This free spirit is now banished from our shore, and in its room

Black melancholy sits, and round her throws
A death-like silence, and a dread repose:
Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green!

As we have commonly introduced our retrospect with a short eulogy on the state of domestic literature, this comfortless reflection will doubtless seem to militate against our former opinion; but the present observation is chiefly referable to works of a political and theological nature, for "a man is allowed sufficient freedom of thought, provided he knows how to choose his subject; you may criticise freely upon the Chinese constitution, and observe with as much severity as you please, upon the absurd tricks and destructive bigotry of the Bonzees. But," continues Mr. Burke, "the scene is changed as you come homewards, and atheism or treason may be the name given in Britain, to what would be reason and truth if asserted of China †."

We should scarcely, perhaps, have thought it necessary to notice, in this place, the restraint which is imposed on political investigation, did we not anticipate its injurious effects on literature in general, and feel anxious to warn our countrymen before warning comes too late. If timidity once enters into our literary speculations, the flights of genius will be languid, and philosophy must crawl with a slow and tottering step: we shall soon shrink from the deductions of our own reasoning, shall "dwell in perpetual alarms, and startle like Prospero, at the spectres of our own creation." But let us not give way to these dispiriting impressions in any immoderate and unnecessary measure: the mischief, so far as general literature is concerned, is at present in apprehension merely, as will be obvious when we conduct our readers into the National Library, and point out to them the valuable accession which have been made to it in different departments of science, within the last six months.

HISTORY.

The work which has first claim to notice, as from its subject of peculiar interest to our countrymen, is Mr. Belsham's "*History of Great Britain, from the Revolution to the Session of Parliament, ending A.D.* 1793." Mr. B. has obtained some celebrity for his memoirs of the Brunswic family, and is indeed the only writer of any respectability, with the exception perhaps of Mr. Macfarlane, who has brought down the history of England to our own times. The period which Mr. B. has chosen for the exercise of his talents is a very eventful one, and could not possibly lead him into that unbecoming and dangerous latitude of expression, or rather virulence of invective, which stained the pages of

* Commonly known by the names, Lord Grenville's and Mr. Pitt's bills; but, perhaps, still more commonly by the vulgar, yet significant appellation of "The gagging bills."

† See the "*Vindication of Natural Society.*"

his "*George the Third**," He appears, however, even yet not to have acquired sufficient command over his temper for an historian; his characters are often overloaded either with censure or encomium. William, prince of Orange, is so great a favourite, that even the massacre at Glencoe is not suffered to disturb his repose; and the noble energetic resolution of the Commons relative to the dismission of his Dutch guards is treated as an ungracious refusal of a "natural and reasonable request," and as favoring "much more of faction than of patriotism." The accusation which Mr. Coxe, in his Life of Sir Robert Walpole, brought against Mr. Belsham, of extreme negligence and want of candour, is repelled with some degree of success. From the west of Europe, with magic velocity, we now fly to its most eastern corner. In our last retrospect we noticed Mr. Dallaway's "*View of Constantinople, Ancient and Modern*," &c. since which, Mr. Eton, many years resident in Turkey and in Russia, has published "*A Survey of the Turkish Empire*." As the immediate object of these two gentlemen's pursuit was different, so of course is in a great degree the nature of the information which they communicate. Mr. Dallaway travelled as a classical scholar, principally to investigate those mouldering ruins whose former magnificence was the pride of one of the most polished people of antiquity. Mr. Eton, "has been a consul: he has had indirect concerns in trade; as a traveller he has visited most parts of the Turkish empire; in Russia he was for several years in the confidence of the late prince Potemkin, and in a situation to know more of the secrets of the cabinet than most foreigners." Where our two travellers have had occasion to touch on the same topics, we have observed a coincidence of remark which imparts credibility to both; on the whole, however, we are compelled to form a much worse opinion of the Turkish character from Mr. Eton's narrative than from that of Mr. Dallaway. They accord in representing ignorance and haughtiness as united in these Mohammedan conquerors, but we gain more adequate idea from Mr. Dallaway's performance of their ferocious temper, their insulting and barbarian treatment of the humbled and the subjugated Christians. "Every raja (that is, every subject who is not of the Mohammedan religion) is allowed only the cruel alternative of death or tribute; and even this is arbitrary in the breast of the conqueror. The very words of the formulary given to their christian subjects on paying the capitation tax, import that the sum of money received is taken as a compensation for being permitted *to wear their heads a year*." Population is daily decreasing in the empire; a circumstance, which under such a government will not be deemed very wonderful. Mr. Dallaway and Mr. Eton both mention the relaxation of military discipline. From this circumstance, added to the degeneracy of the Sultans and of the people, the latter gentleman considers the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and the re-establishment of the Greek empire, not merely as a feasible project, but as an event likely to take place in the first campaign of the first war in which the Turks shall be engaged. Surely this is too sanguine a supposition. An advertisement prefixed to the first volume of Mr. Pennant's "*View of Hindoostan*," states it to be part of a most comprehensive work, which that veteran naturalist announced some few years ago, to be published after the death of its ingenious author, under the title "*Outlines of the Globe*;" the present are to form the 14th or 15th volumes of that undertaking. It is impossible to mention the name of Pennant in connection with a literary work, without exciting the highest expectations; the very extended nature of the present, however, forbids us to anticipate minute investigation, whilst the well-earned and established celebrity of the author's character, and the specimen afforded by the present portion, justify us in looking forward to a valuable legacy. The natural history of Hindoostan, and of the marine animals peculiar to its adjoining ocean, as a matter of course, occupies much of Mr. Pennant's attention: he often enters, moreover, into topographical and geographical details, and respecting the island of Ceylon, particularly, corrects the inaccurate accounts of the ancient geographers. The descriptive portion of this work is lively and energetic; the sketch of 'Cashmere,' the region of eternal spring, the paradise of Hindoostan, and the description of the 'Ghaut mountains,' the Apennines of India, are peculiarly picturesque.

* We allude to Mr Belsham's decisive hostility against Mr. Hastings *at the time when that gentleman was under trial.* Our opinion concerning the delinquency of Mr. Hastings is perfectly coincident with the opinion of Mr. Belsham, but nothing should have extorted it from us, till a jury of peers, *then sitting in judgment on the prisoner*, had pronounced their verdict of acquittal or condemnation.

picturesque. The charts and engravings which adorn these interesting volumes are executed with elegance, and no doubt with accuracy. "*A Sketch* has been published *of the War in Vendée, extracted from manuscript Memoirs, written by General Beauvais.*" This sketch is the outline of a larger manuscript history of the same war, intended as a corrective of the account given in Turreau's memoirs. From the table of contents we anticipate much curious information from the publication of the whole. A history of the revival of letters is yet a desideratum in English literature: to the discredit, even of our best historians, they devote whole volumes to the circuitous disclosure of political intrigues, and to the minute narrative of military exploits, while a few pages only are left to record the vicissitudes of science, and to investigate those curious and important causes whose fostering influence has, in different soils, and in different suns, assisted the luxuriant and vigorous growth of literature, or whose deleterious agency has blighted its blossoms, and destroyed its fruit. We are indebted to an anonymous writer for an "*Introduction to the literary History of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries*;" in the first part of his tract he has given a short historical and critical sketch of the decline of learning in the Roman empire down to the tenth century, where its very existence is questionable: in the second part he has attempted to discover and illustrate the principal causes to which, in his opinion, its re-appearance may be properly attributed, "its dawn in the eleventh, and an encreasing radiance in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries." These causes, he conceives, will admit of a commodious division. 1. The Arabian settlements in Europe, and their literary and scientific communications. 2. The Crusades, in their effects on the manners, learning, romance, and poetry. 3. The introduction of the Roman civil law, together with the canon law, into our universities, schools, and tribunals. The third and last part of this excellent tract, exhibits a view of the progress of learning during the 12th and 13th centuries, and particularly of its actual state in different branches and divisions, during the close of the latter period. We know not to whom we are indebted for this ingenious and learned publication, but we flatter ourselves that the author will lay us under still greater obligation by completing the work to which he has given so masterly an introduction. Mr. Walker's "*Analysis of Researches into the Origin and Progress of Historical Time, from the Creation to the Accession of C. Caligula,*" evinces much industry and much learning: but he treats many theologians, many chronologers and critics of the highest respectability, both as to character and talents, with an insufferable degree of pertness and presumption. In announcing a republication of the late Lord Hardwicke's "*Athenian Letters,*" we communicate to the public a very valuable piece of information: the map which accompanies them, as well as the engravings, are excellent.

From the scarcity, and, we may add, the poverty of publications which have appeared on

FINANCE,

we are forced to conjecture that the politicians of both parties unite in opinion, that the less that is said on this ominous subject the better: we presume not to differ from them. Mr. CHARNOCK'S "*Letter on Finance, and on National Defence,*" is addressed to those short-sighted and timid people "who are inclined," truly, "to despond at the present posture of public affairs!" We cannot compliment his calculations so far as to say that they have much elevated our spirits. An anonymous financier has offered to the public some "*Observations upon the Act for the Redemption of the Land-tax,*" in which he has shewn "the benefits likely to arise from the measure both to the public and to individuals:" the author of this short tract has supported his panegyric of the measure with some ingenuity. A few other pamphlets have been written on this subject: Sir JOHN SINCLAIR'S "*Alarm to Landholders*" is the speech which he delivered against the measure in the House of Commons. Mr. SIMEON POPE has published some "*Interesting Suggestions,*" &c. respecting the land-tax sale and redemption act. His object is to exhibit the advantageous situation in which landholders are placed by it: the pamphlet is well worth attention. The same may be said of "*A Plan for reducing Two Hundred and Thirty Millions of the Three per Cent. Funds,*" &c. &c; also of "*A Plan for raising the Supplies during the War.*" A banker, who has published "*Thoughts on a New Coinage of Silver,*" &c. has evinced much meritorious research and financial knowledge. "*The Theory of the National Debt*" is elucidated with as much minuteness and perspicuity as could be expected from a *sixpenny* pamphlet on

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the subject! The author has added a few observations on the land-tax and the present situation of stockholders. The matter contained in "*The Reports of the select Committee of the House of Commons on Finance, as presented to that House,*" is multifarious and important: the reports themselves are drawn up with precision; and many useful hints are offered for diminishing the public expenditure. We know not where to arrange with more propriety than under the present head, Mr. ALLARDYCE'S "*Address to the Proprietors of the Bank of England.*" Mr. ALLARDYCE it seems, moved at a general court of the proprietors, "that there be laid before this court an account of the charge of managing the business of the governor and company of the bank of England: an account of the expence of building: and an account of all other expences incurred by the governor and the company from the 10th of October 1787 to the 10th of October 1797, distinguishing the different years and the particulars under their respective heads." This motion was contemptuously gotten rid of by moving the previous question! In the appendix to this work is much curious information, drawn from documents of unquestionable authority, relative to the stoppage of the bank; such as conversations and correspondence with the minister: accounts of exports and imports; money coined; monies advanced by the bank; amount of treasury bills; amount of the bank-notes in circulation; charter of the bank, &c. &c. &c. a short and animated postscript is added to this very valuable work, in which, with a becoming spirit of independence, Mr. ALLARDYCE reprobates the connection between government and the bank, as disadvantageous to both parties, as prejudicial to the mercantile and manufacturing interests in particular, and in consequence to the public in general.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Mr. WALLACE'S "*Essay on the Manufactures of Ireland,*" was written with a view to obtain the premium of fifty pounds, which the Royal Irish Academy offered for the best dissertation on the subject. This essay, and another by WILLIAM PRESTON, esq. were the two of many others which principally challenged the approbation of the academicians: a committee of three persons was selected to decide on the superiority of one: and *it so happened* that Mr. PRESTON was nominated a member of this very committee which was appointed to decide on the merits of his own performance. With infinite modesty he accepted the nomination! the committee sat; the committee decided; and garlanded the bashful brows of Mr. PRESTON! Mr. WALLACE now makes his appeal to the public. He opens his essay with an examination of the comparative value of manufactures and agriculture in a national view, and opposes the opinion of Dr. Adam Smith, that the capital employed in the latter adds a greater value to the annual produce of the country than an equal capital employed in the former. Mr. WALLACE, after having discussed the relative advantages of a home and foreign market, decides in favour of the former: in reasoning on this subject, and on many others in the course of his work, he closely follows the footsteps of Adam Smith*. On the whole, Mr. WALLACE'S *unlaurelled* essay merits much attention. "*Porto-Bello: or a Plan for the Improvement of the Port and City of London,*" is the production of a gentleman to whom we are already indebted for a most valuable work on the "*State of the Poor,*" Sir FREDERICK MORTON EDEN. After having stated the evils resulting from the present state of the port, and the objections which lie against the various plans which have already been submitted to the House of Commons for its improvement, the baronet offers for public discussion his own plan, which he has illustrated by plates. He proposes that a dock should be excavated in Wapping, capable of containing 440 ships: in order to provide the coal and timber trade with a commodious station near the heart of the metropolis: he also proposes that London bridge should be taken down and rebuilt about 200 yards above its present situation; that government should purchase such buildings as may be necessary for warehouses: that new quays be constructed from Tower-Hill to Fish-street-Hill, and that the custom-house be rebuilt in the centre between the two. We are incompetent to offer an opinion on the eligi-

* We are happy in this and every other opportunity of calling the public attention to Dr. GRAY'S admirable illustration of "*The Essential Principles of the Wealth of Nations, in Opposition to some False Doctrines of Dr. Adam Smith, and others.*" Many of the Scotch philosophers' arguments are, in our opinion, unsophistically confuted; and it is seldom that we have seen so much sound sense compressed within so small a compass. See "*Monthly Magazine,*" vol. iv. p. 505, and vol. v. p. 485.

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bility of this plan. The anonymous author of "*An Essay on the Principles of Population, as it affects the future Improvement of Society*," has interwoven remarks on the speculations of Messrs. Godwin, Condorcet, &c. &c. In our last retrospect, we mentioned that Mr. Godwin's huge misshapen monster of philosophy had been deeply pierced by the pigmy lilliputian lance of two separate pamphleteers: the giant is now completely slain,

Vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.

The impossibility of that perfect and equal happiness among men which the visionary author of "*Political Justice*" so idly anticipates, is argued from the inability of the earth, if not to find room* for that immense population which would result from the removal of every slightest obstruction to its increase, at least to supply the food which would be necessary for its existence. The author of this work gives his opponent every possible advantage, and refutes his hypothesis by deductions drawn from indisputable data. Mr. Good's "*Dissertation on the best Means of Maintaining and Employing the Poor in Parish Workhouses*†," well merits the honour of being "published at the request of the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce," the sixteenth volume of whose "Transactions" has lately been published. "*The Repertory of Arts and Manufactures*," preserves its character.

POLITICS.

The fretful Peter Porcupine has again bristled his quills: in his "*Republican Judge*;" he complains most bitterly against the American judicatory in which his own cause was tried. Mr. Cobbet, it seems, is the publisher of a newspaper in Philadelphia, called "*Porcupine's Gazette*," in which he lately inserted such strictures on the king of Spain and his minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America, the Chevalier Charles Martinez de Yrujo, that orders were issued by the federal district court, in consequence of application from his most catholic majesty, for prosecuting the libellist. Peter Porcupine complains of partiality from the chief justice, M'Kean; and certainly, his address to the grand jury, *if Mr. Cobbet's report of it be accurate*, merits the severest reprehension. The comparison which Mr. Cobbet institutes between the prosecution for a libel in this country and the prosecution in America, betrays utter ignorance of the proceedings of an English tribunal. We really feel but little disposed to sympathize with Mr. Cobbet in his misfortunes: we profess to be warm and zealous advocates for the liberty of the press, and *therefore* are we eager to restrain its licentiousness. The appeal which Peter Porcupine has now made to the people of England, is so gross, so insulting, so libellous in its language, that we should have felt but little regret to have heard that the federal court had once more taken him under its cognizance. Mr. Anthony Robinson has given us "*A View of the Causes and Consequences of English Wars, from the Invasion of this Country by Julius Cæsar to the Present Time:*" one would almost flatter oneself, that a view of this sort would suffice to show the people how little advantage they in general derive from wars; here the conqueror is stript of the gaudy trappings, which hide his ferocious features and his blood-stained limbs: the plumage is torn from his brows, and the monster is exposed with all his deformity. We have often been disposed to regret that the challenge to single combat, which the fiery Francis sent to his rival Charles the fifth, was refused by the cold-blooded emperor: his acceptance of it might have introduced a fashion which had saved the massacre of millions. But if nations will quarrel, and emperors decline to fight, why not stake the fate of Alba and of Rome on the swords of selected champions, on the prowess of Horatii and Curatii, once more? Dr. R. Watson, of unfortunate publicity, has edited the "Political Works" of one of the greatest men of his age, Andrew Fletcher, of Salton: he has prefixed to this edition a sketch of his life, with moral, philosophical and political observations. Sir John Dalrymple has published a ridiculous work, "*Consequences of the French Invasion*:" it consists of a number of caricature engravings, representing in succession the consequence "which would naturally, or rather inevitably follow a successful invasion of Britain by France." To excite the commiseration of Englishmen towards the anticipated sufferings of their countrymen, and to inspire them with horror and detestation at the ferocity of their invaders,

* It has been suggested by a fanciful speculator, that when the present surface of the earth is completely occupied, a second story may be erected for the accommodation of a larger company. See an ingenious essay on population in *The Cabinet*. Vol. i. p. 195.

† For some discussion relative to this work, see our Magazines for November and December last.

vaders, the patriotic baronet has, in one of the plates, represented the speaker of the house of commons as gagged with a drum-stick: Mr. PITT and Mr. DUNDAS are tied by the leg and neck with an iron chain! In another plate is a French major-general administering a clyster to a fat Englishman! Sir JOHN DALRYMPLE seriously supposes that such nonsense as this is to inspire his countrymen with spirit and unanimity to oppose an invasion! The "*Report of the Committee of the House of Commons relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War*," exculpates the national character from the charge which has been brought against it of harsh and uncivilized usage towards those unfortunate captives: we cannot but be of opinion, however, that the committee degrades its own dignity by a paltry unsubstantiated retaliation. From their own report, it appears that the French prisoners in this country have occasionally suffered by the rapacity or negligence of individual contractors: and from a letter of the English agent at Paris, Mr. SWINBURN, it appears, that although similar abuses have, in some instances, taken place in France, the English prisoners are plentifully provided and comfortably taken care of. In our last retrospect we noticed Mr. AUFRERE's "*Warning to Britons*," a pamphlet in which the outrages of the French towards the Suabian peasants were pictured, we hope, with an exaggerating pencil: a similar publication has lately appeared, exhibiting a view of the atrocities perpetrated by General Jourdain's army, when it over-ran Franconia. This pamphlet is entitled, "*Anecdotes and Characteristic Traits respecting the Incursion of the French Republicans into Franconia in the Year* 1796, *by an Eye-Witness*." A translation has appeared from the French of Mr. De Calonne's "*Letter to the Author of the Considerations upon the State of Public Affairs at the commencement of the Year* 1798." Mr. De Calonne, after passing some high, and, we think, ill-merited encomiums on the author, states it as his opinion, that in merely *proving* the continuance of the war with France, to be essential to the interests of England, he has only half accomplished what he ought to have had in view; namely, "to shew in what manner the war may be so continued as to produce advantages proportioned to the evils it inflicts, and how to manage, that this *necessary calamity may not become an insupportable calamity*." Mr. De Calonne considers, therefore, that it is the policy of England to hinder a continental peace, and to revive a new coalition, not indeed of all the European powers against France, for such a coalition he justly deems chimerical, as we do the probability of that triple alliance of Austria, Prussia, and England, which he seems to anticipate against the common enemy. In this pamphlet are many sensible and interesting observations. "*A Country Clergyman*" in his "*Letter to the Right Honourable William Pitt*," is so *vastly* facetious, his advice is so humourous and jocular, that we are at a loss to know what the author aims at. Mr. WAKEFIELD'S "*Letter to Sir John Scott, on the Subject of a late Trial*," is written with that forcible eloquence which ever distinguishes his political pamphlets. Bishop WATSON'S "*Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese of Landaff*," is intended as a supplement to his late "Address;" one would think it were unnecessary—it certainly is ungenerous—to exaggerate the immoralities of the French. What occasion can there be to *insinuate*, as the Bishop of LANDAFF has done, that the ceremony of marriage has ceased? that French equality signifies a community of property? that the French "strip the poorest of every thing they possess; plunder their cottages, and set them on fire when the plunder is exhausted; *torture* the owners to discover their wealth," &c. &c. The learned prelate should avoid these idle exaggerations, or he will lower himself to a level with the commonest pamphleteers of the day. A translation has appeared of a small tract, entitled "*Coup d'oeil sur le renversement de la Suisse*:" it is written with indignant eloquence by some one who appears to have suffered from the revolution. The author's account of the political situation of the Swiss peasantry, is very different from that which was given by Miss WILLIAMS (see our last Retrospect). M. LAVATER, in his "*Remonstrance*," to the French Directory, breathes the spirit of patriotism; that the answer which he received from REWBELL was unsatisfactory, will not appear wonderful, when it is known that his request was no less than that the power of France should be withdrawn from the Cantons, and the money repaid which the invaders had seized. Dean NICHOLLS'S "*Considerations on the Present Times*," &c. are animated, but occasionally intemperate. "*The British Mercury*" appears once a fortnight; it *professes* to give an account of the political state of Europe; M. MALLET DU PAN is the author of this work, which is

in its infancy. A very curious and interesting (if genuine) volume has been published, containing copies of the original letters from the army of General Buonaparte in Egypt to their friends in France. These letters are said to have been intercepted by us and the Turks. The editor has accompanied them with notes; but he possesses not sufficient dignity and elevation of soul to look on an enemy, though brave, with coolness and complacency: the notes therefore are, many of them, mean and abusive. Among the political squibs of inferior merit, the following, perhaps, may be said to rise above the level of their companions: "*A plain Englishman's Address of great Importance to the Natives of England*," &c. It recommends the oblivion of all political animosities, and the union of all parties in support of government against every effort of the enemy. "*Letters of the Ghost of Alfred*," &c. are addressed to Messrs. ERSKINE and FOX, concerning the state trials. These letters were published in "*The True Briton*," about four years ago: they are written in a strain of invective; though certainly not eloquent, they are animated; though severe, they have not the coarseness and scurrility which abound in publications of this sort. They are contemptible in point of argument; but the sophistry which supplies its place, though very easily detected, is not destitute of ingenuity. The earl of ABINGTON'S "*Letter to Lady Loughborough, in consequence of her presentation of the Colours to the Bloomsbury and Inns of Court Association*," is stamped with the excentricity of its author. Sir ROUSE BOUGHTON'S "*Address to a Parochial Meeting, held at Chiswick, to consider the propriety of a Voluntary Contribution for the Defence of the Country*," is spirited and appropriate.

IRISH POLITICS.

Although the reason yet remains which we before offered for declining to notice the few, and some of them intemperate pamphlets which have appeared on the affairs of Ireland, we cannot avoid recommending to such as are desirous of making themselves acquainted with the distant causes of the rebellion in that country, the perusal of "*A Letter, &c. addressed to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, upon the present State of Ireland.*"

The author takes a slight view, indeed, but sufficient for his purpose, of the history of Ireland from the commencement of the present reign, and throws much light upon the origin of those parties and principles, which have at various times prevailed in that country. He is a decided enemy to any farther emancipation of the Catholics, for which he offers reasons of various validity. Two important state papers have also been published, which throw considerable light on the Irish rebellion, namely, "*The Reports from the Committees of Secrecy of the House of Lords, and of the House of Commons in Ireland*;" the former is reported by the earl of Clare, and the latter by lord Castlereagh. Mr. Arthur O'Connor's work on the "*State of Ireland*" is so intemperate, that no bookseller or printer has affixed his name to it. An Irish emigrant has endeavoured to disclose "*The Causes of the Rebellion.*" He appears to be well versed in Irish politics, but in many parts of his statement, and particularly in his invectives, has rather the air of a declamatory advocate than of an impartial narrative. A natural son of lord Carhampton is the reputed author of "*Considerations on the Situation to which Ireland is reduced by the Government of Lord Camden*;" the pamphlet does credit to the literary talents of the author whoever he be, but inexpressible dishonour to his heart. In reply to this pamphlet has been published, "*A Letter to his Excellency the Marquis Cornwallis*," vindicating the conduct of lord Camden from the aspersions contained in it. To this list of publications on Irish affairs we shall add but one more, and that is "*An interesting Letter from Earl Moira, to Colonel M'Mahon, on a Change of his Majesty's Ministers, with Mr. Fox's Letter to the Colonel.*" His lordship's letter relates to a scheme which was last year formed by some members of the House of Commons for a new ministry, from which our present rulers were to be excepted, and some of the most obnoxious men of the opposition; among the latter Mr. Fox was ranked; they wished to have lord Moira for their leader. The sentiments of that nobleman prove his high sense of honor and propriety. From Irish, we proceed to

AMERICAN AND FRENCH POLITICS.

After the full account which was given in our diurnal papers of the mysterious transactions between the French government and the American commissioners, it is simply necessary for us to mention the titles of a few pamphlets which have appeared on the subject, as a reference for such as may be desirous of acquiring further information

formation concerning it. Our opinion of the business is, that the American envoys were very incompetent to cope with the agents of the French government; the former managed their part of the negociation with much clumsiness and incapacity, whilst there is every reason to believe that the latter managed theirs with much mean artifice and shuffling. The object of "*An Explanation of the Conduct of the French Government in their late Negociation with the American Commissioners*," is to disclaim on the part of the former the agency of W. X. Y. Z. Mr. Hauteval is the author of the pamphlet; he appears to have acted merely as an interpreter. The minister of foreign affairs himself, M. Talleyrand, has thought it necessary to exculpate, at least to attempt an exculpation of himself from the disgraceful charges which are brought against him in the business; with this view he has published, "*Strictures on the American State Papers, &c. including the official Correspondence with the American Envoys at Paris.*" It appears even from this very pamphlet, that two out of the four intriguers, namely Z. and Y. (M. Hauteval and Mr. Bellamy), were commissioned by the minister to negociate with the envoys. "*The whole of the official correspondence*" has also been published "*between the Envoys of the American States, and M. Talleyrand on the subject of the Dispute between the two Countries.*" "*The Speech*" which Mr. Goodloe Harper delivered in the house of Representatives of the United States, "*on the Foreign Intercourse Bill*," contains an animated defence of America in its late conduct with the French republic.

GENEALOGY.

ANDREW STUART, esq. a lineal descendant from the ancient kings of Scotland, has published "*A genealogical History of the Stewarts, from the earliest Period of their authentic History to the present Times*, &c. This most dry and laborious compilation is executed with great industry and judgment. It will be read with avidity, perhaps, by the wide-spread race of Stewarts; but to the literary world in general, it is surely a most uninteresting work: its utility, however, to the historian is unquestionable. This circumstance stamps a value on Mr. BETHAM's "*Genealogical Tables of the Sovereigns of the World, from the earliest to the present Period*," &c. The tables, which in general are given from the best authorities, and are drawn up with much accuracy, are so constructed as to form a series of chronology. "*The Baronage of Scotland*" is an incipient work, which, if judiciously executed, may certainly be of national utility; the first volume only is yet published, of which the greater part was long ago compiled and printed by Sir Robert Douglas: the completion of this extensive work has been reserved for editors who seem more capable of doing it than the baronet who begun it. The anonymous author of a pamphlet entitled "*Reflections on the Augmentation of the English Peerage*," &c. displays much historical and biographical learning. We proceed to the more useful and interesting subject of

GEOGRAPHY.

Few works have come before us on this science: Mr. ROBERT HERON's "*New and Complete System of Universal Geography*," &c. contains a great deal of matter on collateral subjects, history, astronomy, &c. which, although it reduces its value in the eyes of the professed student in geography, must certainly be acknowledged to give it an additional interest to the general reader. MORSE's American Geography, and GUTHRIE's Geographical Grammar, with the works of many other respectable writers have largely contributed to Mr. H's useful compilation; a philosophical view of universal history is added to it, which is the original production of Mr. HERON. The name of Mr. CRUTTWELL is already known to the world from the "*Gazetteers*" which he published some time ago, of France and of the Netherlands; he has now enlarged his plan, and published a "*New Universal Gazetteer or Geographical Dictionary*: This work in point of general accuracy far exceeds any similar publication: it contains twenty-six whole sheet maps, which have received such alterations and corrections as recent discoveries rendered necessary; and when Mr. CRUTTWELL states that "in every article, truth, accuracy, and impartiality have been considered as fundamental principles, and invariably pursued," he claims no merit to which he is not honestly entitled. Mr. PERKINS's "*Geographiæ Antiquæ Principia*" is a neat and useful introduction to the knowledge of Ancient Geography.

TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

Mr. JOHN NICHOLS has published the second part of the second volume of his "*History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester*:" this large volume contains a vast fund of matter, and, if possible, increases the reputation which its author has

has already acquired, for indefatigable diligence and persevering research; the subject of which it principally treats is a very interesting one, namely the religious foundations in Leicester. With much antiquarian and topographical information, Mr. Nichols has judiciously intermingled a variety of anecdotes and biographical sketches. A monument, discovered by the Count Pash of Krimen, in the island of Nios, anciently called Ios, was supposed to be the tomb of Homer, and under that idea it was carried into Russia. Mr. C. G. HEYNE has published with illustrations and notes, "*The Pretended Tomb of Homer*;" drawn by Dominic Fiorillo, from a sketch of M. le Chevalier. From the inequality of workmanship in the sarcophagus, and the mixture of Roman and Grecian style in the relievo, Mr. HEYNE plausibly conjectures, that "some Roman who lived in the island had employed different hands to execute this sarcophagus; or perhaps finding a Greek work in an imperfect state, he finished it. M. Le Chevalier mentions no inscription on the sarcophagus; so that in that particular we are very far from the tomb of Homer." Mr. Salmon's "*Description of the Works of Art of ancient and modern Rome, &c.*" is a compilation of inferior merit: one volume only is yet published. An anonymous writer who seems well qualified for this and more arduous undertakings has published "*A Brief Account of Stratford upon Avon, with a particular Description and Survey of the Collegiate Church, the Mausoleum of Shakspeare*, &c. a biographical sketch is added of three prelates who derive their surnames from Stratford, the place of their nativity.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS AND TOURS.

We are indebted to Mr. COLLINS for an interesting "*Account of the English Colony in New South Wales*: It does not appear that the terrible mortality among the convicts, and the multiplied hardships endured by those who remained alive, had any favourable effect on their contaminated morals: famine repeatedly stared them in the face, but intoxication was resorted to as the "sweet oblivious antidote" of all their sorrows! "Webb, the settler near Paramatta, having procured a still from England, found it more profitable to obtain an ardent diabolical spirit from his wheat, than to send it to the store and receive ten shillings per bushel from the commissary." To the credit of M'DONALD, he forewent the advantage arising from such pernicious traffic, and having a mill, he ground and dressed his wheat and sold it at four-pence a pound. Mr. COLLINS asserts that no trace whatever of religion is to be found among the natives: they worship no planet, no element, nothing animate or inanimate, natural or artificial. This appears to be the case among the natives of Caffraria. Captain STOUT who commanded the ship Hercules, has published a painful "*Narrative*" of her loss on that coast, on the 18th of June 1796; together with a detail of his travels through the southern coast of Africa and the colonies to the Cape of Good Hope. Notwithstanding these wandering children of nature who are scattered over the African world, these *savages* as they are called by those civilized barbarians, "those enlightened savages, who, under the appellation of *Christians* and *Dutchmen*, settled themselves by violence on the southern promontory:" notwithstanding these inhabitants of Caffraria have no faint idea of the superintendence of an omnipotent and universal providence, to their humanity and their open unsuspicious hospitality, was the shipwrecked crew of the Hercules indebted for its preservation, protection, and safe arrival at the Cape. Captain STOUT's narrative is drawn up with ability, it abounds with curious facts, and from its simplicity we can have no question of its truth. The reflections which occur are infinitely more creditable than those detestable, narrow-minded sentiments which disgrace Mr. COLLINS's work: we refer to the cursed policy which meets his eulogium, of enchaining the mind of man for the purpose of enslaving the body. Mr. BROOKE's "*Observations on the Manners and Customs of Italy*," if not very novel or profound, are not wholly destitute of useful information: Mr. BROOKE seems to be a good humoured traveller, and is certainly an entertaining writer; his volume abounds with lively anecdotes, many of which, though not absolutely indelicate, are tolerably spicy: the title page of his book is very trumpery—a hand-bill—the hand-bill of a mere quack. It is now upwards of half a century since the publication of "*Astley's Voyages and Travels*;" they have multiplied to such an amazing degree since that time that Dr. MAVOR's "*Historical Account of the most celebrated Voyages, Travels, and Discoveries from the time of Columbus to the present period*," will certainly be regarded as a very useful and seasonable compilation: it is published in twenty duodecimo volumes. While that most intelligent and intrepid traveller Mr.

MUNGO PARK is preparing for publication a detail of his progress among the Lybian deserts, the very respectable "*Association for promoting the Discovery of the interior parts of Africa*" has gratified the curiosity of its subscribers, by *printing* those of its "*Proceedings*" which contain an abstract of Mr. PARK's account*. This abstract is abridged from his own minutes by Mr. BRYAN EDWARDS, and the geographical illustrations, as well of North Africa at large as of Mr. PARK's journey in particular, are given by the learned and ingenious MAJOR RENNEL. Some of Mr. PARK's geographical discoveries we noticed in the account just referred to below; particularly the *eastward* course of the Niger, which is now first settled from ocular observation, and the probability of its junction, not with the waters of the Nile, but with the broad lake of Wangara. Mr. PARK explored the interior of Africa to the distance of 1100 miles in a direct line from Cape Verd: his tract in going was bounded by the 15th, and in returning by the 12th parallel of latitude: he found the country inhabited by three distinct races, the Mandingas, natives of Nigritia; the Foulahs, or white Ethiopians; and the Moors, natives of Arabia. The first, like their southern brethren, the Caffrarians, are remarkably hospitable and kind-hearted: the Moors, like their Arabian ancestors, are wandering shepherds who regard the Christians with such inconceivable abhorrence, that to avoid falling into their ferocious hands was a matter of indispensable necessity: The Foulahs have a sort of intermediate character: without the cruelty of the one or the cordiality of the other. The arrangement of Mr. PARK's materials must be a work of labour and of time, and the publication of his travels will be looked forward to with impatience. A translation has appeared of M. VAN BRAAM'S "*Authentic Narrative of the Journey of the Embassy of the Dutch East India Company to the Court of the Emperor of China, in the year 1794—5, (subsequent to that of the Earl of Macartney)*;" to this very interesting publication is added a neat and accurate chart of the route. "*The Journal*" is published of Mr. S. HOLMES, made during his attendance as one of the guards on Lord MACARTNEY's Embassy to China: it cannot be expected to contain *much* information which has not already been before the public. A great deal of very curious and interesting information will be obtained from the perusal of Mr. GEORGE FORSTER's "*Journey from Bengal to England through the northern part of India, Kashmire, Afghanistan, and Persia, and into Russia by the Caspian Sea:*" The character of Mr. FORSTER (who is in the service of the East India Company) has long since been made known to us by MAJOR RENNEL, and from this character we are authorised to place much confidence in the accuracy of his information. The late Captain George Vancouver's "*Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean and round the World*" is published, in three splendid quarto volumes; this voyage was undertaken by his majesty's command, principally with a view to ascertain the existence of any navigable communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic oceans; it was performed in the years 1790, 91, 92, 93, 94, and 95, in the Discovery sloop of war, and armed tender Chatham. The vessels passed Destruction Island, and at last entered the supposed strait of John De Fuca, about lat. 48° 20′. Nootka Sound is one part of a cluster of islands within which there is a navigable passage, but on the east of these, the continent is discovered with insurmountable impediments to the long-sought navigation! Nothing perhaps does more honour to the present reign than the spirit of navigation which it has encouraged, and the various voyages of discovery which it has patronised: this spirit was imbibed by our neighbours on the continent; scarcely was the last voyage of Cook made known by the tragical end of the illustrious chief of the expedition, than France projected the plan of a voyage of discovery, in order to concur in perfecting the knowledge of the globe. In the year 1785 an expedition sailed from Brest under the command of the Sieur de la Pérouse, who, like his precursor, Captain Cook, lost his life in the ardour of discovery. La Pérouse's "*Voyage round the World*" is published, in conformity to a decree of the National Assembly, and it is translated into English, in three volumes octavo, with plates. By order of the king, the Academy of Sciences drew up a memoir for the use and direction of the learned and scientific persons embarked under the orders of M. de la Pérouse. The observations made, and the enquiries recommended in this memoir are reduced to

* Our readers will doubtless recollect the interesting account which in a former volume we were enabled to give them of this society, by the favour and politeness of one of its subscribers. See Monthly Magazine, Vol. iv. p. 369, and Vol. v. p. 449. See also Monthly Review, Vol. ii. of the new series.

to the following heads: 1. Geometry, Astronomy, and Mechanics. 2. Physics. 3. Chemistry. 4. Anatomy. 5. Zoology. 6. Mineralogy. 7. Botany. 8. Examination of the nature of the air. 9. Examination of water. It is consolatory, that notwithstanding the proceedings and discoveries made in the course of the voyage were unfortunate to the lives of Péroufe and his companions, they were not so either to their fame, or the interests of science or society. (For a more particular account, see our last vol. p. 445.) Mr. FELTHAM'S "*Tour through the Island of Mann*" contains much interesting information, relative to its history, constitution, laws, commerce, agriculture, fishery, &c. Some of us recollect with pleasure the tour through this island which Mr. David Robinson published about half a dozen years ago. Dr. MAVOR'S "*British Tourists*" is an useful compilation.

BIOGRAPHY.

The work which principally excites attention in this department is Dr. BISSET'S "*Life of Edmund Burke.*" It is unfortunate for this great man that he has hitherto had no biographer of competent ability, judgment, and impartiality: Mr. M'CORMICK'S memoirs were meagre, and the comparison instituted between different passages in the works and speeches of this celebrated senator, in order to establish a charge of inconsistency, usurped a very immoderate portion of the volume. If, in his narrative, Mr. M'CORMICK, however, appeared somewhat in the character of a counsel for the prosecution, the pleadings of Dr. BISSET in behalf of his client equally remind us of the sophistry and circumlocution of a barrister. Dr. BISSET appears to have had in view two objects: first, to repel the charge which has been so powerfully urged against Mr. Burke, of political inconsistency; the Doctor works hard at this unprofitable task—this sisyphean labour. Indeed one consequence is obvious: if Mr. Burke remained through life a consistent senator, then *all* those friends, with whom in the early period of his career he acted in unison, and against whom in latter life he acted in opposition—nay, in decided and inveterate hostility, must take the disgrace of political obliquity on their own shoulders; Mr. Burke's biographer, without hesitation, throws this disgrace upon them! this is the first object; the last, perhaps not the least, appears to be the display of Dr. BISSET'S "variegated powers" and "ratiocinative" strength: how otherwise is to be accounted for, that multifarious and irrelevant matter with which this biography is burdened? so much criticism, so much metaphysics, so much disquisition, and such sesquipedalian periods! Dr. BISSET, however, is by no means without merit; his volume contains much interesting information relative to the private life of Mr. Burke, and throughout the whole, he has evinced a laudable and large share of industry. M. CLERY, the French king's valet de chambre, has published "*A Journal of what happened at the Tower of the Temple during the captivity of Lewis XVI.*" We scarcely remember that a more heart-rending narrative has come before us! It begins at the epocha of the 10th of August, when M. CLERY was in the service of the Dauphin. We should hope it is quite impossible for an Englishman to form a conception of the brutal and insulting treatment, the infamous outrages which this unfortunate man suffered during his confinement: but if the character of cowardly unfeeling ruffians attaches to the guards of Lewis, in what language are we to express our abhorrence of those meaner cowards, those more hardened and unfeeling ruffians who could employ them! who could expose an illustrious sufferer, a fallen, and now harmless monarch, unprotected, to the scoffs and cruel mockeries of a set of dirty municipal officers! M. CLERY'S journal is written with a mildness the most engaging, with a simplicity and artlessness the most touching! The BISHOP of LONDON has published a new edition (the fifth) of his "*Review of the Life and Character of the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Secker, late Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.*" Dr. SMITH'S "*Life of St. Columbia, the Apostle and Patron Saint of the ancient Scots and Picts,* &c." contains a great number of marvellous stories, some tending to the glory of God, and some to the glory of the saint; the greater part of which, it is evident, obtain credit from the *faithful* biographer. "*The Life of the Rev. James Coigley; Observations on his Trial; an Address to the People of Ireland; and several interesting letters*" are published, "*all written by himself, during his confinement in Maidstone Gaol.*" "*The Biographical Memoirs of Eighty living Public Characters of* 1798" are written with accuracy and impartiality; this publication is to be continued annually, and promises to enjoy a large share of popularity. A translation has appeared of Citizen CORANCEZ' "*Anecdotes of the twelve last Years of the Life of J. J. Rousseau,*" they are interesting in the highest

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degree; few of them being generally known, and all of them elucidating the character of that miserable man.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

The only work which we can find on this subject, is Professor PORSON's "ΕΥΡΙΠΙΔΟΥ ΟΡΕΣΤΗΣ." In a former Retrospect we noticed his valuable edition of "*The Hecuba of Euripides*:" it is with great pleasure we announce the continuance of Mr. PORSON's labours upon this tragedian. To those who are at all acquainted with the exquisite acuteness, the consummate judgment, and the profound erudition of Mr. PORSON, it is quite unnecessary to say how extremely valuable is this edition of Orestes, and how much illustration the play has derived from his masterly skill. It cannot but be considered as the severest censure on the temerity of vulgar commentators, that the learned Professor confines his conjectures to his notes, and with the utmost modesty and caution, never ventures to alter or add one letter to his text but upon the strongest grounds, and in cases of the most unequivocal necessity.

PHILOLOGY AND CRITICISM.

"*The Saxon and English Languages reciprocally illustrative of each*," &c. In this work Mr. HENSHALL professes to exemplify the impracticability of acquiring an accurate knowledge of Saxon literature through the medium of Latin phraseology, by the errors of Hickes, Wilkins, Gibson, and other scholars. The laborious efforts of these and other learned men, are reprehended with much arrogance, and from the specimen which Mr. HENSHALL has given of his own "radical translation," of a Saxon MS. it does not appear that his censure is to be justified by any superior accuracy or skill which himself possesses. Mr. MONCK MASON has long been known as a commentator on Shakspeare; he is now endeavouring to rescue, from unmerited neglect, the works of Beaumont and Fletcher, by publishing "*Comments*" on their plays. The honourable annotator displays considerable ingenuity in some of his conjectural criticisms; but he would have shewn more industry, and would have been a more valuable editor, had he rather examined the ancient copies than employed his time in fanciful emendations.

NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

A fellow of the Linnæan society, Mr. Frederick Kanmacher, has published with considerable additions and improvements, a new edition of the late Mr. Adams' "*Essays on the Microscope*. It may not be amiss to state in the author's words what these additions are: "Accounts of the latest improvements which have been made in the construction of microscopes, particularly the lucernal. A description of the glass, pearl, and micrometers, as made by Mr. Coventry, and others. An arrangement and description of minute and rare shells. A descriptive list of a variety of vegetable seeds. Instructions for collecting and preserving insects, together with directions for forming a cabinet. A copious list of objects for the microscope, and a list of Mr. Custance's fine vegetable cuttings. With respect to the plates, three new engravings are introduced, viz. Plate IV. exhibiting the most improved compound microscopes, with their apparatus. Plate XIV. microscopical figures, and minute and rare shells. Plate XV. a variety of vegetable seeds, p. xix. Mr. Stackhouse has published a second number of his "*Nereis Britannica*; *or, a Botanical Description of British Marine Plants*." In the preface to the former number were some ingenious physiological observations on the structure and fructification of *fuci*. In the preface to the present number the subject is continued, and the microscopical researches of Mr. STACKHOUSE have enabled him to accomplish what he before expressed a hope that his investigation might lead to, namely, the removal of that opprobium which rests on this part of the class *cryptogamia*, by substituting some more discriminative arrangement of the *fuci*. Mr. STACKHOUSE divides them into six genera, and assigns to each genus its subordinate species, according to the different modes of fructification. The present number contains the characters, synonyms, descriptions, and coloured figures of twenty species: ten of these are now figured for the first time, and four of them are entirely new. "*Stapeliæ Novæ*:" Mr. Mason has given in four fasciculi, a collection of forty new species of this rare genus of plants, discovered in the interior parts of Africa. The stapelia, from its wonderful continence of water amidst the severest drought, and on the most arid soils, has, by a very elegant and happy similitude, been called "the camel of the vegetable world:" naturalists yet hesitate concerning the source of its supply in those torrid regions where the air and the earth are equally destitute of moisture. Like the camel, it is supposed to imbibe occasionally vast quantities of fluid, and retain them to supply the deficiency of drier seasons: its roots, moreover, seem

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to absorb fluids with peculiar activity, and the leaves to perspire in a very small degree. The Linnæan Society has published a fourth volume of its "*Transactions*," containing, it is unnecessary to say, much curious matter. Mr. Symons' "*Synopsis plantarum, insulis Britannicis indigenarum*," is executed with much neatness and elegance: the priests of the Linnæan temple are not intolerant, or Mr. Symons would not have dared the profanation of its established doctrines, at least, he would not have found it to be a venial crime*; relying on their clemency, he has ventured to explode from his botanic system the three classes *monœcia*, *diœcia*, and *polygamia*, arranging the plants which belong to them under the classes characterized from number. Some other alterations too are risqued; among them are the removal of orches from *gynandria* to *diandria*; and of viola from *syngenesia* to *pentandria*. Dr. Sibthorpe's "*Flora Oxoniensis*" is executed with diligence and accuracy: the same may be said of Mr. Forsyth's "*Botanical Nomenclator*." "*Menthæ Britannicæ*," Mr. Sole's new botanical arrangement of the British mints, is illustrated with twenty-four copper plates, and as a work of elegance and taste, might, without any impropriety, have been arranged under the head of *Fine Arts*. Mr. Sole is of opinion, that good plates are injured by colouring; *his* plates would certainly; they are executed with the greatest delicacy and correctness. Linnæus left unnoticed many of Ray's mints: Mr. Sole has included in his arrangement all those which are enumerated both by Ray and Hudson, together with several new species hitherto unnoticed. The three first numbers are published of "*A Collection of Exotics from the Island of Antigua, by a Lady*," the drawings are very elegant; they are executed with freedom and spirit, and are well copied by the engraver. A third volume is published of Mr. Donovan's "*Natural History of British Birds*:" it contains twenty-four plates, but they are not regularly arranged, the consequence of which is, that the same, or similar observations are occasionally repeated. A translation has appeared of Professor Raff's "*System of Natural History, adapted for the Instruction of Youth, in the form of a Dialogue*." It some of Mr. Archer's "*Miscellaneous Observations on the Effects of Oxygen on the Animal and Vegetable Systems*," are trite, many of them are new and ingenious; the first part of this work only has yet appeared; in this, Mr. Archer has attempted to prove why some plants are evergreen and others deciduous; the latter, he says, yield good oxygen air in the summer clear weather only; the former yield it throughout the year. From this fact, he concludes that the elaboration of oxygen is the only cause of the green colour and peculiar odour of plants in general: if this be true, would it not follow that plants elaborate oxygen gas during the night, instead of azote? if our author allows that they emit azotic gas by night, the green should, at least in some measure, fade, and the odour become faint. Do the dark green plants elaborate more oxygen than those of paler hue? a short appendix, with some of the practical methods for producing fixed air, oxygen air, hydrogen gas, nitrous air, and hydrocarbonate, occupies the last four pages of this instructive and ingenious performance. Dr. Townson's "*Philosophy of Mineralogy*" is, in many respects, a very useful work: the Doctor first explains the laws by which he supposes the fossil kingdom to be governed; he then enumerates the different materials of which it is composed, and shows the manner in which they are placed; and lastly, considers the characters by which they are to be known. In Dr. Dickson's "*Essay on Chemical Nomenclature*," are comprised observations on the same subject by Dr. Kirwan. In consequence of the many new discoveries in chemistry, both of substances and compositions, some persons of eminence have aimed at the entire subversion of the ancient nomenclature; Drs. Kirwan and Dickson, however, have confined their schemes of reformation to those cases only in which the improprieties of denomination are prominent and notorious. These two learned and ingenious gentlemen, therefore, without using such violent and sweeping measures, have contented themselves with correcting whatever in the French nomenclature was inaccurate, and expunging from it whatever was redundant. Dr. Kirwan states in the introduction, that he is on the eve of publishing a treatise, in which many new terms must of course be introduced: he feels himself necessitated, therefore, to trace the outlines of the system of nomenclature which he has followed, not, says he, "with the presumptuous design of imposing it upon others, but merely from the view of rendering my own future communications

* Mr. S. is a fellow of the Linnæan Society.

munications more intelligible." The first part has appeared of the "*Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London for the Year* 1798," also the fourth volume of "*Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*;" both these volumes contain as usual, much curious and important matter. The first volume is finished of Mr. NICHOLSON's "*Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the Arts*;" some few and important papers in this work are new, but the greater number of them are extracted from other philosophical publications, either at full length, or under an abridged form; the abridgement, however, it is but justice to state, is generally clear and comprehensive.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. DAULBY's "*Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of Rembrandt, and of his Scholars Bol, Livens, and Van Vliet*," would have been a very dry uninteresting volume, had not the author enlivened it with critical observations, which at once display a delicacy of taste, a correctness of judgment, and an acquaintance with the principles of the art on which he writes. Mr. MALTON's "*Essay on British Cottage Architecture*," is a very elegant little work; and we are sanguine in the hope that it may contribute, together with the labours of Mr. PRICE and Mr. GILPIN, to the decoration of the country. All these gentlemen dwell on the necessity of adapting the style of architecture to the scenery; and reprobate with proper asperity the making no distinction between the cottage of a rustic and the shop of a citizen. Mr. MALTON's essay is illustrated with designs and plans, neatly executed in aquatinta. An anonymous North Briton has published an essay towards the improvement of the musical art; it is entitled "*Melody the Soul of Music*:" if melody be the soul of music, yet can we not by any means consent to banish the enrichment which harmony gives from our symphonies and concertos: but what shall we do with our choruses? Heavens, what profanation to rob of their full complicated harmony, the sublime anthems of Handel, in order to make his music more simple! his tomb in the abbey would open, and the indignant shade of the venerable and injured old man speak in a voice of thunder to the barbarian violator of his sacred strains! We recommend this pamphlet to perusal; it is elegantly written, and our objection is not against the author's love of simplicity but against the extreme into which he suffers himself to be carried by it.

In the present dearth of

ORIENTAL LITERATURE,

the information will be grateful, that an octavo edition of the "*Asiatic Researches*," is published in London from the press of Messrs. Vernor and Hood. The only additional work which we can class under this head, is Mr. CAMPBELL's edition of the "*Indian Observer*," by the late Hugh Boyd, esq. It is to this gentleman that the editor of "*Anecdotes, Biographical, Literary, and Political*," attributes with much confidence the letters of Junius; the present essays embrace a variety of topics relating to criticism and morals; they appeared at Madras in the year 1794, through the medium of a periodical publication, entitled "*The Hircarrah*."

ASTRONOMY AND MATHEMATICS.

It is with great pleasure that we announce the long-expected publication from the Clarendon Press, of the late Dr. Bradley's "*Astronomical Observations made at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, from the Year* 1750 *to* 1762." The first volume is magnificently published under the superintendence of Dr. HORNSBY; it is sold by ELMSLEY and BREMNER, at five guineas in sheets. The curious history which attends these valuable papers is well known. Mr. EWING's "*Practical Astronomy*" is not offered to the public, as a complete and scientific treatise, but as an easy introduction to the science, and as calculated to enable those students to solve its problems, who are acquainted merely with arithmetic, the circles of the sphere, and logarithms; the work is executed with judgment. Mr. JOHN WORSDALE's "*Genethliacal Astrology*," may one day, perhaps, procure him the honour of an aerial elevation: Dr. Katterfelto is said to have been more than once under obligations to his renowned black cat, for being tossed in a blanket: A second edition has appeared of Mr. WOOD's "*Principles of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy*;" this work is intended to comprise the substance of the lectures on those subjects which are usually read in the University of Cambridge. The very acute professor of mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, Mr. JOHN PLAYFAIR, has published the "*Elements of Geometry, containing the first six Books of Euclid, together with two Books on the Geometry of Solids; to which are added, Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry*." Mr. PLAYFAIR, in this most masterly work, has endeavoured to unite the exactness of the ancient geometricians

tricians with the brevity of the moderns; and in his own demonstrations, to avoid the superfluity of the former, and communicate the elegance of the latter. In many instances he has deviated from the edition of Euclid by Robert Simson, but his deviations are invariably defended, nor is it perhaps too much to say, that in most cases at least, they are demonstrated to be essential to that accuracy of solution which is the very soul of the science. FRANCIS MASERE, esq. cursitor baron to his majesty's court of Exchequer, has published an "*Appendix*" to Mr. FREND's Principles of Algebra: both these gentlemen agree in exploding from their system all negative quantities, and contend not merely for the inutility of them, but their absurdity. This appendix, which is larger than the work itself, displays much acute reasoning and mathematical learning.

TACTICS.

Lieutenant FOSTER, of the first dragoon guards, has translated from the French, the late King of Prussia's "*Military Instructions to his Generals.*" If the adage be true, 'that practice makes perfectness,' the art of slaughter must have already arrived at its acme. Mr. CLERK has published the 2d, 3d, and 4th parts, with explanatory plates, of his "*Essay on Naval Tactics,*" (the first of which was published about the year 1790); the *second* part explains the mode of attack from the leeward: in the *third* part Mr. CLERK has divided the history of naval tactics into different periods, and added some observations on the nature of sails, cannon-shot, signals, &c. in the *fourth* part he has given descriptions of sea engagements, which took place in the year 1782, and added remarks on each. It must not be omitted, that Mr. CLERK has rendered the science of naval tactics almost unnecessary, by giving the enemy's fleet no credit for exertion or for skill. Mr. NICHOLSON, in his "*Treatise on Practical Navigation and Seamanship,*" gives us the result of upwards of fifty years experience: his diction is not very polished, but his judgment is sound, his observations important, and his advice good. Mr. STEWART, in his "*Military Discipline,*" &c. inclines too much to severity: his treatise, however, is useful. Mr. WORKMAN has published the first part of the "*Elements of Military Tactics, conformable to the System established by his Majesty's Order.*" "*The Light Horse Drill*" is a useful publication, describing the various evolutions, from the first rudiments to the evolutions of the squadron. Lieutenant-General MONEY's little pamphlet "*On the Use of Chasseurs and Irregulars,*" &c. does great credit to his observation and military judgment. "*The Art of Defence on Foot with the Broad-Sword and Sabre,*" is an useful tract; the instructions are clear and comprehensive without being tiresome: the more difficult positions are illustrated by correct plates. Let us convert our swords into plough-shares, and from tactics proceed to

AGRICULTURE AND HUSBANDRY.

In Dr. ANDERSON's "*Practical Treatise on Peat Moss,*" are given directions for the conversion of that remarkable substance into mould, and for the cultivation of it as a soil: Dr. ANDERSON discusses at length the various theories which have been formed as to its production. He suggests the probability of its being a vegetable substance: according to KIRWAN, it consists of clay mixed with calcareous earth and pyrites. Dr. ANDERSON in his present treatise, has united the characters of a farmer and of a philosopher. Mr. MARSHALL's "*Introduction to the Knowledge and Practice of Gardening,*" is an useful manual: as the *principles* of horticulture, however, are very insufficiently explained, the practical gardener will be chiefly benefited by the work.

LAW.

"*The study and the practice of the law considered in their various relations to society*" is a work written in a series of letters by a member of Lincoln's Inn: these letters are addressed to a young man of talents and dissipation, offering persuasives to the cultivation of the one, and every possible discouragement to the indulgence of the other. They combine that energy and elegance which add to their usefulness by ensuring their popularity. Mr. HUTTON WOOD, has published the first volume (to be followed by three more) of a "*Collection of Decrees of the Court of Exchequer in Tythe Causes, from the Usurpation to the present Time.*" This collection is carefully extracted, by permission of the court, from the books of its decrees and orders: the decrees themselves are arranged in chronological order, with tables of the names of the cases and contents. The present volume carries the series of decisions from 2 Charles II. to the conclusion of queen Anne's reign; from the accuracy of the present specimen we anticipate a curious and useful work. Mr. BOSWELL, clerk to the lieutenancy of Dorset, has published a "*Digest*

"*Digest of the Acts of Parliament for raising a provisional Force of Cavalry, &c. to the end of the last Session, 37 Geo. III. with Notes and Observations.*" The usefulness of a work of this sort, depends entirely on its accuracy, and the present requires considerable correction. Mr. Orme's "*Practical Digest of the Election Laws,*" is drawn up with accuracy and conciseness, but there have been already so many labourers in this field, that Mr. O. might perhaps have employed his talents in some more necessary labour. Mr. Wilmot's "*Succinct View of the Law of Mortgages, &c.*" is too short and superficial. New editions have appeared of Gilbert's "*Treatise of Leases and Terms for Years;*" of Espinasse's "*Digest of the Law of Actions and Trials at Nisi Prius;*" of Tidd's "*Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions. Part I.*" and of "Crompton's *Practice of the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas.*" To Mr. Rigge's "*Observation on the Statutes for Registering Deeds*" are added a collection of cases upon the operation and intent of those statutes; instructions for carrying them into effect and a variety of memorial precedents, suited to the registers of Middlesex and York. Mr. Rigge states the object of his work to be a "fair and impartial representation of the arguments suggested, and decisions obtained, upon several points relative to registry; but more particularly on that of *notice*; thereby affording those of his readers who have not already investigated the cases upon which such arguments and decisions are founded, the power to calculate upon their efficiency or danger with very little trouble." Mr. Rigge's observations are generally pertinent and judicious. Mr. Gurney has published, with that accuracy and fidelity which for many years have justly distinguished him as a reporter, "*The Trials of James Coigly, Arthur O'Connor, &c. for High Treason, under a Special Commission at Maidstone.*" If our memory deceives us not, the Attorney-General pledged himself to prosecute the Rev. Arthur Young, for an attempt to poison the stream of justice, by influencing certain jurymen from the hundred of Blackburn, to hang the prisoners at all events, whatever might be the evidence: it is well known that in consequence of this attempt, all the jurors from that hundred were struck out. We have not the slightest reason to question, but, on the contrary, have every reason not to question the Attorney-General's intention of fulfilling his promise; to delay however, is to torture: and we are no advocates for torture, even of the vilest miscreant that crawls the earth. "*The Proceedings of a General Court Martial, held on Major General Maurice Wemyss, at the Marine Barracks,*" for disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, and unofficer and ungentlemanlike conduct are published: the prisoner was found guilty of the first and second charges, and part of the third; but, says major general Wemyss, it was the interest of a great majority of the court-martial to find me guilty, for "by my dismissal from my command, every member of the court-martial (excepting generals Souter and Innes) got a step; three of them immediate promotion, &c. This detail of promotion which in fact they voted to themselves, by voting me to be dismissed from the service, needs no comment." Mr. Williams's "*Abridgment of Cases Argued, &c. in the Courts of Law,*" during the present reign is an useless addition to the number of law books. Dr. De Lolme's "*General Observations, &c.* on testamentary dispositions were occasioned by the *Will,* which has excited so much disputation, of the late Mr. Peter Thellusson. The Doctor's observations have all the acuteness and pertinence for which he has long been distinguished.

Medicine, Physiology, and Anatomy.

Medicine. From the situation of Mr. Blair, as surgeon of the Lock Hospital, an establishment exclusively appropriated to the cure of *lues venerea,* much novel and important information will naturally be expected from his "*Essays on the venereal disease and its concomitant affections:*" thus situated, it was obviously his duty, and Mr. Blair considered it as such, to institute a fair and extensive trial of the new antivenereal remedies in every stage of this disease, and to lay the result of his observations before the public: the present work, however, is not very rich in remark: it is useful, nevertheless, as containing a variety of cases, and as it teaches us, what we ought long since to have learnt, the folly of implicit confidence in specifics. The antisyphilitic powers of oxygen have of late been very confidently asserted: and the successful application of oxygenated substances in particular cases had gone far to confirm the omnipotence of acids: in the present Essay, however, (one only is come before us) Mr. Blair has minutely detailed a great number of cases in which the nitric acid and the oxygenated muriate of potash were

were fairly and fully—and inefficaciously applied: some patients were relieved, and some few cured; but so precarious are the benefits with which the application of oxygen is attended, that it seems *not improbable that we shall soon return to mercury*. In the third volume of Dr. FERRIAR'S "*Medical Histories and Reflections*," the author says that he has made frequent trials with the nitric acid in syphilis, but without obtaining the advantage from it which he was taught to expect: like Mr. B. however, he is of opinion that it may be useful in certain stages of the disease, although neither the extent *or* (nor) permanency of its effects *are* (is) yet ascertained." The first paper of this volume contains some ingenious and novel observations on *rabies canina*. Dr. HAMILTON has published a second edition, with additions and corrections, of his "*Remarks on Hydrophobia*;" this work contains a great deal of most valuable matter: the Doctor has spared no pains in collecting facts and opinions, ancient as well as modern; but the style is so inaccurate, and the arrangement so very defective, as certainly in some degree to detract from the merit of the work. But Dr. HAMILTON has lost his sight: we ought rather to wonder, therefore, that his style is not more inaccurate, and his arrangement more defective. Dr. FORDYCE has published *A Second*," and the first part of his *Third Dissertation on Fever*." In these as in his former tracts, Dr. FORDYCE displays much ingenious reasoning and novel remark: his history of symptoms is minute, and evinces that he has marked their progress with much niceness and precision. Dr. Jenner's, "*Enquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ*" is extremely curious, and much benefit, it is probable, will result to the public from the prosecution, which he promises, of his investigations. This disease was discovered in some of the western counties of England, and is known by the name of the Cow-Pox: it bears a very striking resemblance in its symptoms, its appearance, and in the nature, though happily not in the degree, of its effects, to the small-pox: the principal difference consists in this, that the fluid of the cow-pox remains limpid nearly to the time of its total disappearance, and never becomes purulent, as in the direct small-pox, and that the former is local, while the latter is general. The disease appears on the nipples of cows, in livid irregular pustules, surrounded by inflammation; it is communicated to those employed in milking, and any person who has been once affected with it, will never afterwards take the small-pox, either by exposure to variolous effluvia or by the inoculation. From the establishment of this very important fact, Dr. JENNER purposes to substitute the inoculation of the cow-pox, for that of the small-pox; the following advantages are stated to result: 1st, It clearly appears that the former process would leave the constitution in a state of perfect security from the infection of the small-pox. 2dly, In the cow-pox no eruption of pustules takes place over the body. 3dly, The disease when received, cannot be communicated to other persons by effluvia; nor perhaps by simple contact unless there be some abrasion of the cuticle. 4thly, No fatal effects have ever been known to arise from the cow-pox, even when impressed in the most unfavourable manner. It is ardently to be hoped that this subject will meet with that minute attention which its extraordinary consequence demands. A second and corrected edition is published of Dr. Hamilton's very useful work, on "*The Duties of a Regimental Surgeon, &c.*" It will excite no surprise that a great deal of curious and valuable matter is to be found in the volume which has appeared of "*Medical Records and Researches*," when it is known that the principal contributors are Dr. HAIGHTON, Dr. BABINGTON, and Mr. ASTLEY COOPER. That metallic substances have some influence on the animal system is scarcely to be doubted, since the experiments of Galvani (see Monthly Mag. vol. iii. p. 348); Mr. BENJAMIN DOUGLAS PERKINS has published, what he calls, the discoveries of his father Dr. PERKINS of Connecticut, relative to "*The Influence of Metallic Tractors on the Human Body, &c.*" In the perusal of Mr. PERKINS'S pamphlet we cannot but say, that the numerous list of diseases which vanished at the magic of these tractors in some measure reminded us of Dr. Brodum's panaceas: we were particularly suspicious when we found that Mr. PERKINS had *taken out a patent* for selling his tractors in this kingdom, and that he offers them at five guineas a set; we were disposed, however, to a more favourable opinion, when *he says* concerning them, that "instead of being successful only among the lower classes of mankind who are most subject to credulity and imposition, they have hitherto been chiefly used among men of science and respectability, who have often been dis-

posed at first to treat them with ridicule and contempt, from a persuasion that the operations were all a fallacy." Dr. P. has met with a warm admirer in Mr. LANGWORTHY of Bath, who has published "*A View of the Perkinean Electricity*," &c. containing a variety of successful experiments on the efficacy of metallic tractors. Doctors DUNCAN sen. and jun. have published their "*Annals of Medicine for the Year* 1797." It is continued on the old plan of the "*Medical Commentaries*," and contains matter of very unequal merit: respecting the notices of foreign publications, Dr. DUNCAN promises that they shall be numerous and interesting *when* the free uninterrupted communication with the Continent shall have been restored. Dr. MILLER has published some "*Observations on the Conduct of the War*," &c. and on the state of medicine in England, and of military medical arrangements in the army and navy. Dr. MILLER, it seems, communicated some years ago to his majesty's ministers, some plans for arrangements in the medical departments of the army and the navy: they were rejected, and he submitted them to the ministers of France, at they time we were at peace with that country. The Doctor has the modesty to attribute the advantages which the French armies have had over all the rest of the soldiers in Europe to the regulations contained in his plan! Mr. BLAIR's, "*Soldier's Friend*," is an useful little work, addressed to the officers of the British army on the means of preserving the health of military men. Mr. WISE's "*One Hour's Advice Respecting their Health to Persons going out to the Island of Jamaica*," is well worth acceptance. Dr. JACKSON's "*Cautions to Women respecting the State of Pregnancy*," &c. &c. merit attention; this little work instructs women in what manner to manage themselves during and after the process of parturition, and gives very useful and salutary maxims for the management and nurture of infants. The "*Experiments*," which Mr. CRUIKSHANK originally published in the year 1779, "*on the Insensible Perspiration of the Human Body, shewing its Affinity to Respiration*," are now republished with additions and corrections. A new and improved edition is also published, of Dr. UNDERWOOD's very valuable "*Treatise on the Disorders of Childhood*."

Physiology. Dr. CRICHTON's "*Enquiry into the Nature and Origin of Mental Derangement*," is a valuable and very ingenious work: it comprehends a concise system of the physiology and pathology of the human mind, and a history of the passions and their effects: Dr. CRICHTON classes the causes of insanity under four heads: 1st. physical or corporeal causes: 2dly, over-exertion of the mental faculties: 3dly, a disproportionate activity of some of the said faculties: and 4thly, the passions, or their influence. We are sorry to be prohibited by the limits of our retrospect from entering somewhat fully on the merits of this performance. "*Observations on Insanity*" have been published by a gentleman whose situation has unquestionably afforded ample scope for making them, Mr. HASLAM, apothecary to Bethlem Hospital; Mr. HASLAM supposes the sound mind to consist in a harmonized association of its different powers, and to be constituted in such a way, that a defect in any one produces irregularity, and most commonly derangement, of the whole; he thinks, therefore, that the different forms under which the disease is observed might be arranged according to the powers which are principally affected. "As some very erroneous notions have been entertained," says Mr. HASLAM, concerning the state of the brain, and more especially respecting its consistence in maniacal disorders, I have been induced to examine that viscus in those who have died insane, and have endeavoured with accuracy to report the appearances." A history is given of these appearances in seventy nine cases, and this forms a very valuable part of the work; as in almost every one of them the brain presented some morbid phenomenon: but, says Mr. HASLAM, it may yet be a matter affording much diversity of opinion, whether these morbid appearances of the brain be the cause or the effect of madness; they have been found in all states of the disease. He believes mania and melancholy to be produced by the same disease: they frequently alternate in the same patient, and dissection can detect no difference in appearance. Many judicious observations are introduced relative to the plan of managing maniacal patients, so as to produce beneficial changes; and Mr. HASLAM's work, will unquestionably be considered as a valuable acquisition. Dr. WILSON's "*Experimental Essay on the manner in which Opium operates on the Living Animal Body*," is ingenious; we are not disposed to say so much concerning the "*Essays Physiological and Philosophical, on the Distortion of the Spine, the Motive Power*

Power of Animals, the Fallacy of the Senses, and the Properties of Matter, by C. H. Wilkinson, Surgeon." Mr. COLEMAN, professor in the Veterinary College, has published the first volume of his "*Observations on the Structure, Economy, and Diseases of the Foot of the Horse, and on the Principles and Practice of Shoeing.*" Mr. COLEMAN disgraces himself by his intemperate and arrogant invective against the former practitiers of the art of shoeing: supposing the professor's opinions to be invariably right, and that he has discovered the precise use of every part of the horse's foot, it would have been no derogation of his dignity to have offered those opinions and that discovery with diffidence. The professor, however, asserts with very unbecoming positiveness, and seems to make no distinction between his theories and well-established facts. There is every reason to believe that his reasoning is not always correct, and that his physiological remarks are not always sound. Mr. COLEMAN may fill the professor's chair with much credit, but his honours do not authorize him to arrogate an exclusive possession of veterinary knowledge.

Anatomy. Mr. CHARLES BELL has published two parts of "*A System of Dissections,*" &c. illustrated with plates. Mr. BELL, after having lamented that many a young man who begins anatomical labours with a true conviction of the importance of the subject, and a determined resolution to combat the difficulties which oppose him, soon feels himself bewildered, and is obliged to give up the pursuit in despair, for want of a proper plan and system of proceeding, states his own work to be an attempt to remedy this evil. The object of it, therefore, is to assist the student in acquiring a knowledge of practical anatomy, in gaining a local memory of the parts, in learning to trace them upon the dead subject, and represent them to his own mind upon the living body. Dr. BAILEY has published "*An Appendix*" to the first edition of his "*Morbid Anatomy,*" &c. a second edition having been published of this useful work, to which the author had made considerable additions and improvements; this appendix, in order that the purchasers of the first might be accommodated, is given separately.

THEOLOGY AND MORALS.

Three volumes of "*Sermons on Practical Subjects,*" by the late Dr. Enfield, are just published, for the benefit of his widow; they were prepared for the press by himself, and are now introduced with a biographical account of the author, by his old and intimate friend, Dr. AIKIN. We have read, and profited by the reading of these Sermons: they display the soundness of the author's intellect, and the goodness of his heart: the style of them is easy, yet dignified familiar, yet impressive; the sentiments are unexceptionably generous, liberal, and manly; the theology is rational, and free from every mysterious, or unintelligible proposition: a full unruffled stream flows through them, of the purest piety, and every page inculcates active and unlimited philanthropy. "A man's writings have often proved very inadequate tests of his dispositions. Those of Dr. Enfield, however," says his biographer, "are not. They breathe the very spirit of his gentle and generous soul. He loved mankind, and wished nothing so much as to render them the worthy objects of love. This is the leading character of the discourses here selected for publication; as it is indeed of all he composed. May their effect equal the most sanguine wishes of their author!" How different—how diametrically different in point of style, sentiment, and doctrine, are the "*Sermons on various Subjects,*" which a Mr. GLASSE has published! Mr. GLASSE is well known as an orthodox divine; and he seems to consider that it would derogate from that strict orthodoxy in which he prides himself, were he to hold fellowship with a heretic, or tolerate an unbeliever. Mr. GLASSE endeavours to shew, "that to believe in God, without believing in Christ, is vain and fruitless—*nay, that it is impossible.*" What miraculous powers must the followers of Mahomet and Moses have, to perform impossibilities! "Nor shall I scruple the assertion," "continues this accurate logician, "harsh as it may sound, that he who is not a christian, is virtually thought, not nominally, an atheist—and that to believe in God and Christ, is one inseparable act of faith; is indeed only one operation of the mind." The preacher throughout is impatient of contradiction; his assertions are positive; he is often disgustingly dogmatical, and often ridiculously intemperate. A posthumous volume of Mr. SOWDEN'S "*Sermons on various Subjects,*" have lately been published; they were not prepared by the author to meet the public eye; notwithstanding which, they will not shrink from the test of candid examination: they are plain, affectionate, and practical. Mr. CLARE has published a volume

a volume of posthumous "*Sermons*," by the Rev. Samuel Bishop, some of whose poetical compositions are well known: these sermons are chiefly upon practical subjects; they are pious and intelligent. Mr. HUTTON, to his "*Appeal to the Nation on the Subject of Mr. Gilbert Wakefield's Letter to W. Wilberforce, Esq.*" has subjoined "*Four Sermons on important Subjects, connected with the Appeal:*" Mr. HUTTON is a man of strong understanding, but he has not imbibed sufficiently the spirit of christianity, or he would have been more decent and temperate in his controversial writings: Mr. WAKEFIELD's irritable temper ought not to disturb the tranquillity of his antagonist. Mr. CLARKE's "*Naval Sermons, preached on Board his Majesty's Ship the Impetueux, in the Western Squadron, during its services off Brest,*" &c. are plain and appropriate. The single sermons of the last six months are, as usual, very numerous; it will be sufficient to specify a few of the best and a few of the worst. Among the former is to be noticed as a discourse of pre-eminent merit, "*Rome is fallen!*" by FRANCIS WRANGHAM, M. A. Mr. WRANGHAM is a member of the Church of England, and a member who does honour to the establishment; his sermon on the Fall of Rome, breathes the spirit of christianity; and it is written in a strain of eloquence, bold and impressive. The notes, with which it is illustrated, evince the author to have enriched his mind with the treasures of ancient and modern literature; and the appositeness of the subject having induced him to assert an extract from his own unpublished poem "*On the Destruction of Babylon,*" we are treated with a favourable specimen of Mr. WRANGHAM's poetical abilities. The Rev. CHARLES DAUBENY has most unluckily selected the "*Fall of Papal Rome*" for the subject of one of his sermons: nothing could possibly be more unfortunate! The Lord Bishop of Bristol's "*Sermon, preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, on Wednesday, March 7th, 1798, being the Day appointed for a General Fast,*" is a fine specimen of military eloquence; it would have been very appropriate had their lordships been on the eve of a desperate engagement with the enemy. Mr. WICKES's sermon on the same day and on the same occasion, is an adulatory and most obsequious composition. Mr. NISBETT's "*View of the Nature and Design of Public Fasts,*" was occasioned by Peter Pindar's Satire on Fasts. This sermon contains many judicious observations; but surely the preacher adopts a very Hibernian method of justifying fasts on christian principles, when he takes all his scriptural quotations from the Old Testament. Does no one of the four Evangelists say any thing on the subject? Dr. WILLIS's "*Sermon on the Consecration of the Colours,*" &c. is published for the benefit of the Foundling Hospital; like Mr. GLASSE's "*Association Sermon,*" it contains an animated exhortation to war. The sentiments of Mr. GREGOR's "*Sermon*" are liberal, and the language is eloquent. Mr. PARTRIDGE's explanation and vidication of the 109th Psalm, do him credit: it seems now to be fully ascertained, that the imprecations are only recited by David, as uttered by his enemies against him. In Mr. ANMER's "*Consideration on the Doctrines of a Future State and the Resurrection, as revealed, or supposed to be so, in the Scriptures,*" &c. we discover much solidity of judgment, much candour, modesty, and unaffected piety. Sir RICHARD HILL's "*Apology for Brotherly Love,*" is addressed, in a series of letters, to the Rev. C. DAUBENY: the former of these polemics is a zealous advocate for the calvinistic scheme of divine grace, and combats with much care Mr. DAUBENY's arminian arguments. It is poor praise—and yet it is all the praise he merits—to say of Sir R. HILL that he is less dogmatical and intolerant than his opponent: in point of ability he has a more evident advantage. "*Vetus Testamentum Græcum, cum variis Lectionibus:*" Mr. HOLMES has published the first volume of this work, which displays much industry and learning; the text which he has followed, is that of the Vatican folio, printed in 1587. "*A Translation of the New Testament from the Original Greek,*" has been humbly attempted, to use his own modest and becoming words, "*by Nathaniel Scarlett, assisted by Men of Piety and Literature.*" Generally speaking, this is a considerable improvement of the vulgar version, which, however, is properly made the basis of the present; the great alteration is in single words, and this alteration has, in most instances, made the sense more clear and intelligible to common readers. This work is moreover published in a better mode than the common translation: the testament is not disfigured by the use of verses, which continually mar the sense and destroy the emphasis; the numbers, however, are retained in the margin. Another very judicious change is made: the subject is put

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at the head of each paragraph, and the different speakers in the dialogue are mentioned at the head of their respective speeches. The gospel was originally proclaimed to the poor; every thing which facilitates the understanding of that gospel is desirable; and every attempt to make it thoroughly intelligible is highly praise-worthy. "*The lawfulness of defensive War upon Christian Principles, impartially considered, by a Clergyman of the Church of England,*" is a pamphlet which may be read with pleasure and with profit. The object of Mr. GLASSE's "*Essay on the Character of the Apostles and Evangelists,*" is to distinguish between enthusiasm and inspiration, and then to apply his principles of test to such as have laid claim to the latter: this work reflects credit on the abilities and piety of the writer, and therefore will be read with pleasure. In "*The Layman's Address to the Clergy of England,*" are discovered, with much candour and sound argument, many important subjects relative to the interests of the established religion of this country: we agree with the author in considering as extremely detrimental to those interests, the small stipends paid to curates, pluralities, non-residence, &c. &c. Respecting the first-mentioned grievance, we are favoured with the statement of eleven livings, the annual value of which is 4130l. the whole duty is performed for 407l. 17s. 6d. "Now it will be asked by the man of independency," says the author of this little tract, "Does the payment of the overplus 3724l. 2s. 6d. for ease (I had almost said for indolence) assist the cause of religion? Consider this well." A pamphlet of very similar nature are, "*Reflections on the Clergy of the Established Church.*" A country incumbent has addressed some very pertinent "*Considerations to the Clergy on the Propriety of their bearing Arms, and appearing in a military capacity:*" he expresses his disapprobation of uniting the ecclesiastic and military characters. The bull issued from Lambeth, has rendered these 'Considerations' now unnecessary. An anonymous writer has given us some "*Arguments illustrative of the ground and credibility of the Christian Religion;*" but they are too meagre to be very serviceable. Mr. MEYER, from whose pamphlet we conjecture him to be a methodist, has published "*A Defence of Sunday Schools,*" in a series of letters addressed to the Rev. M. OLERANSHAW, who, in a sermon had attacked the modern mode of conducting them. Mr. O. in conformity to the Levitical law, considers the sabbath to be a day *exclusively* appropriate to religion: apparently forgetting the christian maxim, which says, it is lawful to do good on the sabbath-day; it appears to us, that if one of Mr. OLERENSHAW's neighbour's sheep were to fall into a pit, there it might lie for assistance till some unconsecrated hour should arrive. With these ideas, Mr. O. considers the teaching of poor children at Sunday schools, either writing, accounts, or reading any thing but what is sacred, as a profanation of the Lord's Day! It does not appear that he has any objection to their learning to sing psalms, or to their learning to make a bow when the parson approaches, or when any body else approaches with a tight coat upon his back. Mr. MEYER has replied to the dogmatical reflections of his antagonist, with spirit, with candour, and with sound argument: he contends, and we contend with him, that the utility of Sunday schools is proportionate to the extensiveness and liberality of the plan on which they are conducted. Mr. FELLOWES's "*Picture of Christian Philosophy,*" is executed with the skill of an artist: the outlines are bold and expressive, but here and there the colouring is defective. A layman's "*Letter to a Merchant, Member of the House of Commons, on his public Declaration that he sees no business Bishops have in Parliament,*" is written with vivacity and humour. A Roman Catholic Bishop, Citizen Gregoire, bishop of Blois, has written "*A Letter*" to Don Raymond Joseph D'Arce, archbishop of Burgos, chief judge of the INQUISITION in Spain, upon the necessity and advantage of suppressing that most odious and detestable of all odious and detestable tribunals. This little tract, which is translated into our own language, does great honour to the understanding and feelings of the reverend Frenchman; it is written with the spirit of a christian, and in the language of a gentleman. The arguments which it adduces, must to an unprejudiced, an uninterested, and humane mind, carry irresistible conviction: that they may carry conviction to him to whom they are immediately addressed, and that the conviction may ultimately and speedily produce the utter annihilation of the inquisitorial tribunal, is our most hearty wish, and our most fervent prayer! A second edition has appeared of a contemptible work entitled "*The Deportment of a Married Life,*" &c. Mr. Bowan's "*Thoughts on the*

the Necessity of Moral Discipline in Prisons, as preliminary to the Religious Instruction of Offenders," &c. do great honour to his heart.

POETRY.

We consider it as highly creditable to the taste of the public, that of late three several editions should have been demanded of the "*Poems,*" of Mr. COWPER, whose exquisite fancy, whose chaste and delicate taste, whose refined feeling, and cultivated understanding, place him foremost in the choir of poetic spirits: of the moral effusions of Mr. COOPER, and all his effusions are moral, it may be said, that as their object is, so also is their effect,

To wake the soul by *tender* strokes of art,
To raise the genius, and to mend the heart.

The Rev J. H. TODD has published, *cum notis variorum,* a new edition of Comus: it contains much new matter, though perhaps of a nature not generally interesting: a very minute account is given of the early and recondite annals of Ludlow Castle, in which Comus was performed; and several particulars concerning the Bridgewater family, three of whom acted parts in the masque, together with a copious biographical memoir of Henry Lawes, who performed the part of the *Spirit,* and set the songs to music. By permission of his grace, Mr. TODD has gratified the public with a complete copy of Comus, taken from an original MS. belonging to the duke of Bridgewater's library at Ashridge. This must be considered as a valuable curiosity. We cannot say that Mr. BUDWORTH'S "*Windermere*" contributed much to revive in our memories the scenery round that charming lake, among which we have rambled many a careless, many a happy hour: it is beyond the powers of Mr. BUDWORTH, to make the herbage, the hills, and the vallies,

Live in description, and look green in song.

We have read Mr. MAURICE'S "*Crisis*" with feelings rather of pity than of indignation, that he should suffer himself to be so hurried away by the intemperance of his passions, as to forfeit the character which becomes him as a man and as a christian. The Rev. Mr. MAURICE here sounds the trumpet for eternal war with France: he is the open advocate for "unextinguishable animosity!" To prove that we do not slander this preacher of Christ's holy and forgiving gospel, we shall transcribe the following lines; they are addressed to Britons; but, Britons will shudder at such horrible impiety:

"True to the charge which God and Nature gave,
View, as a wall of brass, that rampire wave:
Still lift the warding shield, the hostile lance,
Concord with all the world, but war with France.
Her threats despise, her proffer'd friendship spurn:
Immortal let your rooted hatred burn!"

For shame—in what page did Thomas Paine ever offer a more gross insult to christianity than this is? Mrs. MONTELIEU has translated, (though anonymously) "*The Gardens,*" from the French of the Abbé de Lille, with a degree of spirit, elegance, and fidelity, that does credit to her taste and poetic talents: this volume is embellished with vignettes from the exquisite graver of BARTOLOZZI. The author of an "*Epistle in Rhyme to M. G. Lewis, Esq.*" &c. is a man of some fancy and genius: his lines are many of them "deep, majestic, smooth, and strong:" we differ from him, widely as the east is from the west, concerning the merits of Mr. LEWIS'S productions. "*Extracts from the Works of the most celebrated Italian Poets: with translations by admired English Authors:*" the selection is good, and the volume entertaining. "*Coome Ellen,*" is a romantic spot in Radnorshire; its beauties have lately been celebrated by Mr. BOWLES, a gentleman of high poetic talents; it is Mr. BOWLES'S first Essay in blank verse, and does him great credit. Mr. BOWLES, aware of the insipid monotony of mere description, has intermingled with the happiest effect, many moral effusions and religious sentiments; by this means he has imparted a solemnity to his poem which adorns and dignifies it. "*Elegy on a much-loved Niece; with a Hymn from the Ethiopic, by Eusebius;*" these are elegant and pathetic. After a long silence, our old friend PETER PINDAR has once again enlivened us with his muse: the "*Tales of the Hoy*" have that strange mixture of sentiment and humour, which distinguishes the productions of this writer. The author of "*Lyrical Ballads,*" has attempted to imitate the style of our old English versifiers, with unusual success; "*The Auncient Mariners,*" however, on which he particularly prides himself, is in our opinion, a particular exception; some of his pieces are beautiful, but others are stiff and laboured. Mr. COTTLE'S "*Malvern Hills*" is a poem which does not by any means discredit the translator of the Edda. (see our last retrospect) Mr. ANSTIE has published a Latin

a Latin version of eighteen of the most popular of GAY's Fables; they are written with much ease and elegance in hexameters and pentameters. Mr. GILBERT's "*Hurricane*," is called a "*Theosophical and Western Eclogue*;" in the poem itself some beauties occur, and many faults; in the notes, which constitute the major part of his work, Mr. Gibert is as unintelligible as Martin Van Butchell. "*Julia; or, Last Follies*;" this is a small collection of poems, which evinces much taste, fancy, and affection. THE HERO OF THE NILE has been celebrated by several poets; Mr. "IRWIN's" muse is animated; nor are the strains of "*Harmodius*" by any means displeasing. "*A Congratulatory Ode*," has also been published on the escape of Sir SIDNEY SMITH. Among the minor productions are to be enumerated, "*Mary the Ofter Peeler*;" Miss CHANTRELL's "*Poems*;" "*The Warning*;" "*The Villain's Death-bed.*" "*Retribution*;" "*Defence of the Stage*;" Mr. GOODWIN's "*Rising Castle*;" &c. &c. &c.

THE DRAMA.

We have somewhere seen it hinted, that our dramatic pieces grow worse, as our dramatic performers grow better: there is truth in the remark: our actors are many of them so excellent, and our machinery is so splendid, that the Poet has little occasion to rely on his own powers, provided he secures the influence of these two assistants. Few plays have made more noise among us, to use a vulgar expression, than the "*Castle Spectre*:" a play in every respect utterly contemptible: it is needless to say that Mr. LEWIS, a British senator, who acquired some celebrity from an ingenious and licentious romance, is the author of it. In consideration of the popularity which this tragedy-pantomime* acquired, and in some measure to oppose its pernicious influence on the public taste, the Analytical Reviewers very properly took pains to strip it of its finery, and expose the deformity of this drama: they succeeded admirably, and we refer our readers for an excellent critique on the *Castle Spectre* to Anal. Rev. Vol. XXVIII. p. 179. It is paying but little compliment to the German theatre, that we are pleased to see so many of its productions translated in English; they tend to divert our attention from the trumpery which disgraces our own stage. Three translations have appeared, one by Mr. PAPENDICK, a second, anonymously, and a third by Mr. THOMPSON, from the German of KOTZEBUE'S "*Stranger*:" a drama which as it presents an interesting picture of human life, and is destitute of puns and buffoonery, was rejected by the managers both of Drury Lane, and Covent Garden, as unsuitable to the public taste; the managers of the former, however, altered their opinion, and brought forward the Stranger, after a long interval of time, without the translator's knowlege. It is to be hoped they will condescend to explain this dark and suspicious transaction; appearances at present are very much against them. Two translations have also appeared of KOTZEBUE's "*Natural Son; or, Lovers Vows*:" one ably and faithfully performed by Miss ANNE PLUMPTRE: to these must be added, a mutilation of the same interesting play by Mrs. INCHBALD: this last, being without any qualification the worst of the three, is performed at Covent Garden with great applause! A third tragedy has been translated from KOTZEBUE, by Mr. THOMPSON, entitled "*Adelaide of Wulfingen*." "*Count Benyowski*," translated by Mr. Render, is moreover, attributed to the pen of KOTZEBUE: very opposite opinions are entertained concerning its merit; we cannot think it by any means equal to the others which have come before us. From the German of Goëthe, "*Clavidgo*" have been translated, and "*Stella*:" "The Sorrows of Werter" have long since given a popularity to this writer: in the tragedies we have now announced, are some exquisite specimens of pathos. *Stella* is not without its extravagance. Two translations have appeared of Schiller's Historic play, "*Don Carlos*:" we have read them both with unabated interest. The incidents of this drama, though not confused, are certainly in some degree perplexed: but this perplexity awakens attention, and an indolent reader neither can, nor deserves

* Most of us surely remember the prophetic lines of Dr. Johnson; he thus anticipates the prostitution of the stage, in his prologue, at the opening of Drury Lane theatre, in the year 1747:

"But who the coming changes can presage,
And mark the future periods of the stage?
Perhaps if skill could distant times explore,
New Behns, new Durfeys, yet remain in store.
Perhaps where Lear has rav'd, and Hamlet dy'd,
On flying cars new sorcerers may ride.
Perhaps (for who can guess th' effects of chance?)
Here Hunt may box, or Mahomet may dance."

serves to relish Schiller. "*The Inquisitor*" is a tragedy translated also from the German by the late James Petit Andrews, and Mr. Pye the poet-laureat; it will naturally be expected to contain considerable merit. Another translation has appeared of this play as it was performed at the Hay-market. Mr. MURPHY, the learned translator of Tacitus, has written a tragedy which will not discredit, though it certainly does not add to the reputation of its author. "*Arminius*" was the Hero of Germany: "he had not like the kings and generals of a former day, the infancy of Rome to cope with; he had to struggle with a great and flourishing empire; he attacked the Romans in the meridian of their glory; he stood at bay for a number of years with equivocal success, sometimes victorious, often defeated, but in the issue of the war, still unconquered." This tragedy appeared at the time we were threatened with a foreign invasion, and its laudable object was to encourage unanimity. We could mention the titles of many plays and farces which have lately appeared; but it would be an uninteresting catalogue; a few therefore will suffice. Mr. MORTON fancies that his "*Secrets*" are "*worth knowing*;" we do not think so. Mr. BAYLEY's "*Forester*" is astonishingly dull; and Mr. BOADEN's historical play, "*Cambro-Britons*" is very little better. "*Reformed in Time*" has been performed at Covent-Garden with some success. It is time we should proceed to

NOVELS AND ROMANCES,

of which many have appeared within the last six months. Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH's "*Young Philosopher*" is a novel which will not impair the reputation which that lady has already earned: the story is interesting, the incidents are well managed, and the characters are drawn with spirit. We are sorry to add, that her attack upon lawyers is vulgar and illiberal: we have more than once observed that Mrs. SMITH brings her private quarrels—or we will rather say her private sufferings, before the public in her writings. She unquestionably feels consolation in thus giving vent to her feelings, and the public for a time would sympathize in her sorrows; but such reiterated mournings and complaints are tiresome and repulsive; where the language of complaint too degenerates into that of resentment, its appeal is totally and deservedly inefficacious. Mrs. SMITH has suffered by professional chicanery—be it so; is it logical to draw a general inference from particular premises? is it liberal to utter abuse against a profession—a learned and scientific profession—because there are some members in it of disreputable character and profligate principles! The second volume of the "*Young Philosopher*" (there are four) is almost wholly filled with the history of Glenmonis; occasional and short digressions keep alive the attention, but a digression so unmercifully long as this is, interrupts the narrative so much as to weaken our interest in it. Notwithstanding these faults, however, the "*Young Philosopher*" is a novel, which as we before observed, will not lessen the reputation which Mrs. SMITH has deservedly acquired in this style of composition. "*Arthur Fitz Albani*" is not the production of a vulgar pen; the author's object is to plead the cause of birth against fortune, and represent loftiness of sentiment and disinterestedness of character as almost exclusively allotted to the highborn: this novel is evidently the effusion of a discontented mind and a gloomy imagination. Not so Miss PORTER's "*Octavia*" which is interesting and vivacious. "*The Mountain Cottager*" is a fanciful and ingenious tale, translated from the German of M. SPEISS, by Miss ANNE PLUMPTRE. A translation has appeared from the German of that original and very interesting novel of Augustus Lafontaine, "*Clara Duplessis, and Clairant; the History of a Family of French Emigrants.*" The translation is in three volumes; it is elegant and sufficiently correct. Mr. DUTTON has published a third volume of Nicolai's "*Life and Opinions of Sebaldus Nothanker.*" "*The History of my Father*" is translated from KOTZEBUE: it is written in imitation of Sterne. The young author of "*Henry Willoughby*" displays himself to be a man of observation and of thought. The novel contains a great deal of good sense, but as there is no ghost in it, and very little about love and murder, it is not likely to gratify a very numerous class of readers. We are not by any means pleased, however, with the author's propensity to look on the world with a discontented—not to say misanthropic eye: that vice and misery are engendered in civil society, is most true; but to civil society—notwithstanding Mr. Burke's semi-serious attack on it—are we indebted for a large, a very large portion of our felicity and comforts; for all the treasures of literature and science. With a very few exceptions, the hero of this novel meets with no character but what is odious

and

and detestable. Such a picture of mankind is unfair, and in our opinion it is not very creditable to the author; it is a reflection on his Creator. Mr. Lloyd's "*Edmund Oliver*" has considerable merit: it is levelled at the Godwinean philosophy; with a simplicity of story, and no uncommon coincidence of events, it is rendered interesting from the *sentiment* which pervades it: and what is of infinitely more difficulty than *plot-making*, the delineation of character. "*Derwent Priory*" will amuse a leisure hour, and the same may be said of Mr. Parsons' "*Anecdotes of two well-known Families.*" "*Ianthe*" is the production of Miss Emily Clark, grand-daughter of the late Colonel Frederick, son of Theodore, king of Corsica: such is the sympathy of monarchs and great men, that the descendant of the unfortunate Theodore is now impelled to exercise her talents in support of herself, her sister, and her mother! May this honourable employment meet the reward it merits! Whatever be the faults of Ianthe as a composition, it will interest every man of feeling, from the proofs which it displays of the amiable uncorrupted mind of its young author. But Ianthe is rather above than below the ordinary run of novels. "*More Ghosts.*" Fair readers, be not frightened: these Ghosts are conjured up by one of your own sex, for objects of instruction and amusement, not of terror; they are intended to dissipate the horrors which some of their hideous, iron-clanking brethren have excited in the palpitating bosoms of young females at their boarding-schools; and the adventures of *these* Ghosts lead to many just reflections on the errors of education, and the irregularity of the passions. This novel is written by the wife of an officer, who labours with her pen for the support of herself and her young offspring. "*Dusseldorf*" is a romance by Anna Maria Mackenzie, who is a very sorry imitator of Mrs. Radcliffe. "*The Step-mother*" is a tale of some merit. Miss King's "*Waldorf*" evinces genius; it is far from being a novel of high merit; the errors are numerous, but it affords good ground for suspecting that the author has talents, has taste, and has feeling, which, if properly cultivated, may enable her to produce something of a very superior kind. Miss Tomlins' "*Rosalind de Tracy*," Mr. Bellancy's "*Sadinski*," "*Geraldina*," "*Statira*," &c. complete the catalogue. We ought to specify that "*The Castle of the Rock*" is not ill written, and that Mrs. Hugil's "*Isidora of Gallicia*," displays consider-

able invention. It is time that we should proceed to

EDUCATION.

Mrs. Landen has published "*The Plan of Education*" which she professes to pursue in her academy in Sloane-street; it is a very extensive one; the subjects of her instruction are numerous, nor do ornamental improvement and external decoration usurp an undue proportion of her care. Moral and intellectual attainments, the graces of the mind, and the affections of the heart, are attended to with a becoming preference. If the plan which is chalked out with so liberal a hand be fairly and fully adopted—we certainly have no reason to suspect that it is not so—then Mrs. Landen's academy is very much superior to the ordinary boarding-schools of the metropolis and its environs. Miss Jones has published an "*Analysis of Education, and Plan of a Seminary for Young Ladies; with the form of morning and evening prayers used at Sutton-house.*" These sort of publications are extremely useful to parents, who, before they submit a child to the care and education of a governess, are thus enabled to obtain information relative to the sort of care, and the sort of education she is likely to receive. Miss Jones shews herself to be a woman of good understanding, and it seems to us, that her mode of education in general, and the means, in particular, which she adopts for the government of children, are very proper. The course of instruction which Mr. Evans sketches in his "*Essay on the Education of Youth*" is liberal and judicious; the same encomium may be passed on Mr. Catlow's "*Outlines of a Plan of Instruction adapted to the varied purposes of active Life.*" Mrs. Godwin's "*Lessons for Children*" are part of a series which that unfortunate woman intended to have written for the instruction of her daughter: it were superfluous to enlarge on their excellence. The Abbé Gaultier has long since obtained celebrity for his attempts to facilitate the process of education; his "*Lectures graduées pour les Enfans,*" (progressive Lessons for Children) will augment his fame: we cannot help thinking, however, that his scheme of instruction is somewhat too artificial—by which we mean to be understood that it has too much artifice and contrivance in it:—we like his fundamental principle, however, of endeavouring to render instruction a pleasure, and not a task to children. Under the head of education we may rank the Rev. Mr. Gilpin's "*Moral Contrasts:*" Mr. Gilpin has long been known, and long

been respected in the literary world: in the present little work, the power of religion is exemplified under different characters; Mr. Willoughby and Sir James Leigh are both represented as young men of rank and fortune: their education is opposite, and the consequence of each system is happily illustrated; impiety, profusion, immorality, and ruin attend Sir James, while integrity, benevolence, and virtue adorn the life of Willoughby, and accompany him with satisfaction and enjoyment to the end of his days. To these fictitious characters are added two others taken from real life, in which the power of religion is still farther exemplified; one of them is that of the Earl of Rochester, and the other is that of Niambanna, an African prince who was brought over to England by the Sierra Leone company. The "*Youth's Miscellany*" is compiled by the author of the "*Juvenile Olio*:" it consists of tales, fables, reflections, &c. which are intended by the author, and in general they are well calculated to answer the purpose of his intention, "to promote a love of virtue and learning, to correct the judgment, to improve the taste, and to humanize the mind." Dr. Morse's "*Elements of Geography*" were principally written for the improvement of his countrymen; the Doctor is particularly diffuse, therefore, in his description of America. This work will be considered as a very useful school-book. Mrs. Charlotte Smith has again devoted her talents to the instruction of children: she has lately published two volumes of "*Minor Morals*:" the work consists of dialogues, and occasional narratives; it is interspersed with sketches of natural history, historical anecdotes, and original stories; morality is impressively recommended, and the prose is occasionally varied with poetical pieces. It will not be impertinent to announce an abridgement "*A l'Usage de la Jeunesse*," of the Abbe Barthelemy's "*Voyage du Jeune Anacharsis en Grece*," &c. to this abridgement is annexed "*La Vie de l'Auteur par M. le Duc de Nivernois*." The work is well printed, correct, and cheap. Mr. Hemet has abridged and translated from the German of G. C. Sturm, "*Reflections for every Day in the Year, on the works of God and his providence throughout Nature.*" This abridgement is excellently adapted for the use of schools. Miss Stockdale's "*Family Book, or Children's Journal*," is a translation from the French of M. Berquin; some poetical pieces are interspersed, written by the translator. "*Delectus Græcarum Sententiarum*," &c. to these select Greek sentences are added grammatical and philological notes for the use of schools: this is a very useful work. Mr. Salmon, whose accuracy and ingenuity have often been displayed in philological and grammatical investigation, has published "*The first Principles of English Grammar, methodically exhibited and explained upon a Plan entirely new, intending to render the Knowledge of them useful in the study of other Languages.*" Mr. Carpenter's "*Scholar's Spelling Assistant*," may be adopted with profit by masters. We are happy to announce, that the admirable "*French Grammar*" of the Abbé de Levizac, has been abridged by himself. Mr. Chardon's "*Exercises upon the French Grammar*," may be safely recommended. Mrs. Pilkington's "*Scripture Histories*," is a work of merit; we cannot, however, but think that her attempt to familiarize the language of the scripture history, shews a want of taste; what can exceed the dignified simplicity of the original? Mrs. Pilkington's pen is often employed in the instruction of young persons; her "*Mirror for the Female Sex*," is intended to lead the female mind to the love and practice of moral goodness. The idea of the present little work was suggested by Dodd's Beauties of History, and its object is to introduce young ladies to an "early acquaintance with such extraordinary characters in their own sex as have either adorned or disgraced the page of biography." "*Tales of the Cottage*," are written on the plan of Madame de Genlis's work, 'Les Veillées du Château;' they are interesting and appropriate. The "*Tales of the Hermitage*," are adapted to instruct and amuse the rising generation. Mr. Charles Allen's "*New and improved History of England*," &c. and his "*New and improved Roman History*," are both of them to be considered as judicious and useful school-books. Mrs. Holme's "*Instructive Rambles*," unite instruction with entertainment; it is a work of great simplicity and morality. With Mrs. Wakefield's "*Reflections on the present Condition of the Female Sex*," are interwoven suggestions for its improvement. Keeper's "*Travels in search of his Master*," are amusing and instructive.

Considering the importance of a good education in early years, we have endeavoured to notice all the publications of any merit which treat on the subject; it is highly grateful to us, that in our search we have discovered so many, and some of them of so great excellence.

We

We are now come to the last division,

MISCELLANIES,

Which will be found to embrace a number of works of great merit and importance. We know not where to arrange with more propriety than under this head, "*The Works of Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford*;" this splendid publication consists of five ponderous quarto volumes, the contents of which are in general, what the author himself had selected; in a measure also they are new; for though all the tracts of Horace Walpole, which had before been published, are embodied in this work, they are enriched with so many valuable observations, which suggested themselves to the noble author in his maturer years, that to their intrinsic excellence is added the charm of novelty: the fourth and fifth volumes, with inconsiderable exceptions, are composed of matter which had never been before the public. Mr. Walpole devoted almost the whole of his long life to literary pursuits; he cultivated with equal success his taste, his talents, and his temper; his acquirements were various, but not superficial; his excursive genius, after exploring the dark and intricate labyrinths of antiquity, rested not, but as a relief from labour, would ramble through the delightful regions of fancy, and cull some of the choicest flowers that blow. The public is under great obligations to Mr. Berry and his fair associate for the care, the accuracy, and elegance with which they have edited these interesting volumes. Mr. Browne, of Trinity college, Dublin, has published two volumes of "*Miscellaneous Sketches; or, Hints for Essays*;" they display much good sense and acute observation, and are obviously the effusions of a mind well stored with the treasures of literature. Mr. Browne is one of these gloomy philosophers who consider civilization to move, as it were, in the periphery of a circle; even in its progress, always returning to the point of barbarism from which it started; "my own opinion always has been," says he, "that the present state of illumination and refinement will be succeeded by second darkness and cimmerian night, equally gloomy with the cloud raised by the crush of the Roman empire;" far from considering the art of printing as an adequate guarantee against this melancholy retrogression of the mind, he says the art of printing may itself become exclusively the engine of wickedness, of vice, of folly, and of irreligion. Mr. Brown adduces the example of France in support of his arguments. We are not of that number who consider the cause of France as inseparably connected with the cause of freedom, and who therefore think it necessary to defend the former in all her infamous enormities. Far from it—very far from it indeed. We cannot, however, think it fair to attribute the enormities of France to the art of printing. That in the phrenzy of revolution, the art of printing was unable to counteract them is most true, and that when the press, under the reign of Robespierre, *was an engine which at his peril no one but the tyrant dare employ*, it for the moment contributed to the enormities is true; but that the art of printing, *where the freedom of the press is unrestricted*, should permanently and steadily operate to rebarbarize mankind, is a position, in our opinion, totally repugnant to common sense and common reason. The muses are bitter bad judges of philosophy, says Mr. Horne Tooke; but the soundness of the poet's judgment, who said, "*Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes*," &c. has never been disputed; and Mr. Browne, if he had attended to the proceedings of the national institute, and other literary and scientific societies in France, would have paused before he spoke in so peremptory a tone; he would have been compelled to anticipate the time, no distant time we hope, when those ferocious frowns which have disgraced the infant republic shall soften into smiles, into smiles of benevolence and peace. It is grateful to have men of literary eminence coincide with us in opinion, and that such a coincidence should be accidentally made known is doubly so. How highly gratified then must Mr. Browne be, could he but know that Dr. Trusler, *the Rev. Dr. Trusler*, has given his formidable interdict to the art of printing, in "*An Essay on literary Property, containing a Commentary on the Statute of Queen Anne* (8 *Q. An.* c. 19. *and Animadversions on that Statute, with a dedicatory Preface*," in bad English, "*to the Lord Chancellor*." Doctor Trusler asserts that the art of printing, if not the first, is at any rate the secondary cause of all the troubles which France has experienced. The Doctor, however, goes a little farther; he says, that *the art of reading* also has had something to do with it. As we are not quarrelsome people, we shall give up the point. We dare not indulge ourselves in quotation; but it would really have been a great treat to us to have given a specimen of this reverend author's essay. The Doctor acknowledges, "that printing has certainly had its good uses;" this is very true, for we remember

remember to have seen it stated somewhere, that Dr. Trusler's Chronology has gone through fourteen large editions; his Almanacks, Abridgements, Dictionary of reputed Synonyms, &c. have no doubt convinced him feelingly, that the art of printing has had its uses. But we have dwelt too long on this vile nonsense; it may not be amiss, however, to state that the Doctor wrote this *essay* against the free circulation of books, in order to be revenged on his foes the booksellers, against whom he is highly indignant. He forgets that his principles would recoil on himself.

Perhaps, we might with more propriety have introduced under "Irish Politics," than under the present head, "*A Narrative of the Sufferings and Escape of Charles Jackson, late resident at Wexford, in Ireland, including an Account by way of Journal, of several barbarous atrocities committed in June* 1798, *by the Irish Rebels in that Town, while it was in their Possession, to the greater part of which he was an eye-witness.*" The number of insurgents who attacked the town of Wexford, is computed to be 15,000; their outrages were indeed most barbarous. Dr. Vincent has published, "*An Enquiry into the form and constitution of the Legion of the Consul Manlius**," in illustration of the 8th, 9th, and 10th, chapters of the eighth book of Livy. He supposes, not merely that the *Rorarii* were heavy armed soldiers, but that the *Accensi* were so too; with regard to the legion itself, he enters into a copious discussion of particulars, and introduces a plan of it. Mr. Gilpin's "*Observations on the Western Parts of England, relative chiefly to picturesque Beauty*," have lain in his port-folio these twenty years, and we are now indebted for their publication, to the humane and charitable disposition which has ever distinguished this elegant author. We have good reasons for believing that the benefits of this ingenious and entertaining work are intended to lay the foundation of a fund for the support of a school for the instruction of poor children. Mr. Gilpin's ideas on the picturesque, it is obvious, even from the title-page, differ from those of Mr. Price, the second volume of whose essays on that subject are noticed in our last retrospect. Mr. JOHN IRELAND† has published the third and last volume of his "*Hogarth illustrated*;" it is to be considered as a supplement to the two former. Mr. IRELAND having obtained from the executrix of Hogarth's widow a number of his MSS. and conceiving that they would be a highly interesting present to the public, has arranged and printed them. He thinks they may admit of the following division: 1. "Hogarth's Life, comprehending his course of study, correspondence, political quarrels, &c. 2. A MS. vol. in folio, containing the autographs of the subscribers to his *Election*, and intended print of Sigismunda; and letters to and from Lord Grosvenor, relative to that picture. 3. The MS. of the Analysis of Beauty, with the original sketches, and many remarks omitted in the printed copy. 4. A supplement to the Analysis, never published; comprising a succinct history of the arts in his own time, his account of the institution of the Royal Academy, &c. 5. Sundry *memoranda*, relative to the subject of his satire on several of his prints." Dr. Yeates, in his "*Observations on the claims of the Moderns to some Discoveries in Chemistry and Physiology*," brings forward the works of Dr. Mayow, a physician of the last century, as not having met with that justice which is due to their merit: to estimate and manifest the full value of Dr. Mayow's experiments and discoveries, seems indeed to have been a principal object of this ingenious publication. "*An Appeal to the Men of Great Britain in Behalf of Women*," is the production of a female pen; it has not the fire, the animation, and the originality of Mrs. WOLLSTONECRAFT's work on the same subject, but the author will not have the fewer admirers on that account. We have read the work with pleasure, because the subject ought not to sink into oblivion: the author appears to be an amiable, diffident, and sensible woman. Mr. BEATSON'S "*Essay on the Comparative Advantage of Vertical and Horizontal Windmills*," &c. is very ingenious: the principles on which Mr. BEATSON, constructs the horizontal mill, is simple, and the method of getting the sails back seems ingenious and practicable. Mr. BLACK, one of the surviving officers of the ship, has published "*An Authentic Narrative*," and a very melancholy one, of the mutiny on board the Lady Jane Shore, with particulars of a journey through part of Brazil: it is written in a letter dated, "Rio Janeiro. Jan. 18th 1798." The third volume is published, of *The Lounger's Common Place Boook*;" this is a compilation of anecdotes, biographical, political, literary, and

* "*De Legione Manliana quæstio ex Livio desumpta, et rei Militaris Romanæ studiosis proposita.*"

† Not the Shakspearean *Samuelle*.

and satirical: it is a very entertaining miscellany, and seems to be the production of a man of reading and observation: it continues to be conducted with the same spirit, humour, and originality, which first made it popular. "*Dr. Johnson's Table Talk:*" this is a selection of anecdotes, &c. from Mr. Boswell's circumstantial biography. As the descent of BUONAPARTE in Egypt has long since been known, it is sufficient now to state, that previous to his arrival there, Mr. IRWIN, questioning the destination of the general's army to that quarter, from the difficulty which would oppose its progress, published "*An Enquiry into the Feasibility of the Supposed Expedition of Buonaparte to the East;*" this little pamphlet displays much local knowlege; as does another by the Editor of the history of Peter III. and Catherine the II. of Russia, entitled "*Observations on the Expedition of General Buonaparte,*" &c. A second volume is published of "*Biographical Anecdotes, of the Founders of the French Republic:*" it yields not to the first in any respect. The Editor of the Varieties of Literature, has been induced from the success of that work to publish another, exactly on the same plan, but unnecessarily, we think, under a different title, "*Selections from Foreign Literary Journals.*" The "*Annual Registers*" proceed as usual. Mr. CARY'S "*New Itinerary,*" we have on more than one occasion found accurate and useful. Dr. NATHAN DRAKE'S "*Literary Hours,*" is a miscellaneous work of much merit; it is written somewhat after the manner of a periodical publication, and consists of essays, critical, philosophical, and historical, poetry, and tales. We remember to have seen some of these essays in the Speculator, an ingenious work, the first and only volume of which appeared some years ago. It appears that Dr. DRAKE'S signature in the Speculator was N. The essays, which are reprinted in the present work, are all of them very much altered for the better.

We have now conducted our reader through all the various apartments of the great National Library, and pointed out to them the valuable acquisitions which it has received within the last six months; we are obliged to the company for their attendance, and take our leave of them, with an invitation to repeat their visit at the end of another half-year, and to bring with them as many of their acquaintance as they choose. *Valete Amici.*

STATE OF LITERATURE AND THE SCIENCES IN PORTUGAL.

WITHIN the last twenty years the Portuguese have made some successful efforts to shake off the gross ignorance and shameful sloth with which they so often have been reproached. The present queen, if she have not founded, has at least suffered a *Royal Academy of Sciences* to be founded under her auspices. Its object is far less futile than those ridiculous bodies which had before usurped the title of academy; and it has already published several volumes of its transactions; all of them containing papers which prove at once the abilities and the patriotic zeal of their authors.

The first volume of these Transactions appeared in 1789. Several matters of public utility are there treated of; such as a comparison of the salt of Setubal with that of Cadiz; the means of improving the culture of cotton, the most valuable production furnished by the Brasils to Portugal, and through Portugal to the rest of Europe; the agriculture and population of several provinces of the kingdom; the means of naturalising in the mother country several productions of the colonies; the mischief resulting to the Portuguese from luxury, &c. This volume is rendered particularly interesting by a short but luminous dissertation on that great question which still divides the opinion of men versed in political economy: *The true influence of mines of the precious metals, upon the industry of the nations that possess them, particularly of the Portuguese.* The author, *Don Rodrigo de Souza-Coutinho*, nephew of the last ambassador from the court of Lisbon to France, attempts to prove by arguments, specious at least, that it is not to the possession of gold and silver mines, but to much more active causes, that the decline of industry, both in Spain and Portugal, must be ascribed. In Spain, according to him, that decline is accounted for by the expulsion of the Moors; by that of the Jews; by the distant and expensive wars of Philip II. and by the detestable administration of his three successors. He affirms, that in Portugal the influence of the mines is not chargeable with the ruin of commerce and industry; that both of them had been very flourishing from the time of Emmanuel; but that the mad and unfortunate expedition of the youthful king Sebastian, the intestine commotions that followed it, the destructive sway exercised by the kings of Spain for sixty years (from

(from 1580 to 1640), and the ruinous wars which followed the accession of the house of Braganza to the throne, suffice alone to explain the degeneracy of Portugal till the reign of Peter II. in whose time the mines of Brazil were discovered. "That discovery," he says, "would have been a source of prosperity to the kingdom, rather than of poverty and depopulation, but for the fatal treaty of 1703*, which, by destroying all its manufactures, and throwing its commerce into the hands of a powerful ally, produced a balance of trade so disadvantageous to the Portuguese, that the whole produce of their mines scarcely suffices to pay it." The same author asserts, "that the mines delayed for some time the fatal effects of that treaty; but that they afterwards became responsible for all the evil, when the ruin of the national industry began to be perceived; and that under the reign of John V. they produced that apparent opulence, which, not having its foundation in industry, and being constantly diminished by the effects of an unfavourable balance, in the end entirely disappeared.

"In our time," concludes the author of this paper, "we have seen the dawn of a fairer day, and posterity will, no doubt, celebrate the reign of a sovereign†, who resuscitated a flourishing city from its ashes. He restored public credit, and destroyed the prejudices that subjected us to a nation very clear-sighted in regard to its own interest, which under the seductive veil of protection, reduced us to a state little better than that of a colony."

A young Portuguese nobleman, surrounded by the inveterate enemies of the marquis of Pombal, could not be expected to pronounce a more direct panegyric on his administration. But the adoption of his ideas by the literary society, of which he is a member, proves at once the disposition of that society towards England, and the policy of the present government. If Don Rodrigo had been less restrained by courtly considerations, and by the fear of drawing upon himself the animosity of fanaticism, he certainly would not have failed to number among the causes of the decline of Portugal, and among the obstacles to its regeneration, the establishment of the Inquisition, which took place in the reign of John III. that is to say, at the very epoch, since which his country has been in a regular state of decay.

The second volume of the Transactions of the Academy of Lisbon, contains papers on a variety of subjects, interesting to Portugal. Among them, are long details concerning the culture of the vine, and the means of bringing it to perfection. In this treatise, the violent measures employed in 1766, by the marquis of Pombal, to prevent the increase of vineyards at the expence of tillage, are in some respects justified. The abuse which that minister wished to destroy, has in a great degree survived his administration. It is still prevalent in the three northern provinces, especially in those of Tra-los-Montes and Beira, where grounds highly suitable to corn and vegetables are planted with vines. In the fertile and beautiful province of Entre-Minho-y-Douro, that culture ought more particularly to give place to other kinds, the wine it produces being much weaker than the produce of the other provinces. A proof of this is afforded by a vineyard near Alafoens, between the Vonga and the Mondego, the wine of which is so defective in spirits, that from ten measures only one of brandy is obtained.

The second volume also contains some curious papers concerning the cochineal of Brazil, the overflowing of the Tagus, the ravages it makes, and the means of preventing them; as also concerning sea-coal; the trees that it would be advantageous to propagate; iron manufactories; the whale-fishery; the cultivation of waste-land, &c.

The succeeding volumes contain several treatises equally useful, and which may be found interesting, even out of Portugal; such are those relative to agricultural matters, particularly the vine and olive-tree. One of these papers, the author of which, Vincenzio Coatha de Scabra, appears to be an observer well versed in botanical studies, recommends the culture of the *palma christi*, the fruit of which contains a seed that yields oil in abundance. This tree, which grows in great plenty about the Brazils, furnishes all the miners with sufficient oil for their consumption. If planted in Portugal, where its cultivation has been attempted with success in several places, it would supply the want of oil of olives in many cases; but the author acknowledges that the oil of the *palmi christi*, commonly called castor oil, cannot be used as an aliment, on account of its nauseous taste, and purgative quality.

Another treatise, written by *Manuel Dias Baptista*, and entitled "*Physical and Economical*

* The treaty between England and Portugal, commonly called *Methuen's* treaty.

† Joseph I.

Economical Description of Coimbra and its Environs," proves that the science of botany is better known in Portugal than is generally supposed. Since 1789, the academy of Lisbon has printed several works relative to that science, among which are "*Viridarium Lusitanicum Linnæanis nominibus illustratum,*" by Domingo Vandelli; and "*Flora Cochinchinensis,*" by Joan. de Loureiro. There are, moreover, at Lisbon, several botanical gardens, which are worthy of the attention of travellers, as are the different museums of natural history in that capital, Coimbra, Evora, Mafra, &c.

One of the most interesting papers to be found among the transactions of the academy at Lisbon, relates to the fisheries, particularly that of the whale, which the Portuguese might carry on to great advantage on the coasts of Brazil, and for the produce of which they now pay to England 700,000,000 rez annually (about 180,000l.)

The academy of Lisbon proves also that the Portuguese are not strangers to chemistry and attronomy. It has lately printed an "*Essay on the new Theory of Fire,*" by Magelhaens; and an excellent "*Dissertation on Heat,*" by Coalho de Scabra. We also find among its transactions of the year 1791, "*A Treatise on the Utility of Chemical Knowledge, as applied to the Construction of Edifices,*" by Alex. Anton. das Neves.

For some years past, the academy has published an annual volume of "*Nautical Ephemerides; or an Astronomical Journal,*" calculated for the meridian of Lisbon; and it was also under its auspices, that the "*Perpetual Astronomical Tables for the Use of the Portuguese Navigation,*" were printed in 1790.

The academicians of Lisbon have also published some curious researches concerning the population of their country. One of them, *Jos. Joaq. Soares de Barros,* printed at Paris, a few years back, a small tract, in which he endeavoured to prove that Portugal contained at least three millions of inhabitants. In a new work, included in the "*Transactions of the Academy,*" he goes still farther; and maintains, that the population of that kingdom ought to be rated at upwards of three millions and a half. He supports his assertion by the results of several enquiries, particularly by the account that was taken in 1776, of all the cities, towns, and villages, and of the number of houses contained in each. As it appears that the total number of houses was 744,980, and as each house is generally supposed to contain five persons upon an average, he concludes that the population of Portugal must amount to about 3,724,900 souls. He proves afterwards, by an exact account taken in some particular places, that the estimate of five persons to a house, very little exceeds the truth, and that it is therefore incontestible that Portugal, according to what he has asserted, contains at least three millions and a half of inhabitants.

Independently of its own "*Transactions,*" the academy has also undertaken the printing of a great many books, consisting either of original works, or of translations from the French, English, and Spanish. The list we are about to give of the principal publications which appeared in this manner, between the years 1787 and 1794, will serve, in some measure, to acquit the Portuguese of the charge brought against them of neglecting all the sciences. For it will be readily believed, that it was not for its members alone that the academy published these different works; and that it would not have incurred the expence if it had not reckoned upon a certain number of purchasers. It is to its care, that the publication of the following books is due:

"*Historia juris civilis Lusitani;*" "*Institutiones juris civilis Lusitani,*" both by Pascal-Joseph Mello Freire.

"*The Life of the Infant Don Edward,*" by Andreas de Rezende.

"*Memoirs of Agriculture,*" which gained the academical prize in 1787 and 1788.

Vestiges of the Arabian Tongue in Portugal, or, *Etymological Dictionary of the Portuguese word, which have an Arabic origin.* By Francis Joad. de Sousa.

Arabian Documents of the Portuguese History, in Arabic and Portuguese.

A Collection of Works never before printed, Containing: The History of the Reigns of John I. Edward, Alphonso V. and John II. Kings of Portugal.

A Treatise on the Means of Improving the Manufacture of Oil in Portugal; A treatise on the Cultivation of the Olive-tree in Portugal; both by Joad Emton Della-Bella.

A Treatise on Physical Education, addressed to the Portuguese Nation. By Francis de Mello-Franco.

Another Treatise bearing the same Title. By Francis Joseph de Almeida.

Observations on the Principal Causes of the Decline of the Portuguese Power in Asia. By Anthony Caetano de Amoral.

Memoirs illustrative of the History of Transmarine Nations.

A Dictionary

A Dictionary of the Portuguese Language, &c. &c.

We pass over in silence several others relating merely to Portuguese Literature, which is not perhaps deserving of great celebrity, but to which the academy of Lisbon calls the attention of its countrymen, either with a view of pointing out to them the models (few in number) after which they ought to form themselves, or the errors which they should be studious to avoid.

Besides this, the academy offers prizes as an encouragement to study, and to the progress of useful knowledge. An idea may be formed of its view by the following list of the principal subjects which it has proposed, since the year 1783.

The physical and economical description of some district, or considerable division of Portugal, or some of its foreign possessions, accompanied by observations useful to the agriculture and industry of the nation.

What is the best manner of cultivating, improving, and preserving vines, and what is the most efficacious means of increasing the reputation, and the produce of that important branch of the trade of Portugal?

The academy desires that those who may discuss this matter, will indicate the different kinds of vines, with their respective names, characterized by the quality of their fruit, according to the manner of the Abbé Rozier, Duhamel, and other agricultural naturalists; the different methods of making wine, both in and out of the country; the means of preserving, fining, and preparing it for conveyance, as also of distinguishing when it is adulterated, &c.

To examine the instruments of agriculture used in Portugal, and to compare them with those of other countries, shewing at the same time how the latter may be adapted to the situation of the Portuguese, and to the nature of their soil.

To give the best drawing of a vessel, calculated to sail with the greatest possible degree of velocity, accompanying the drawing with plans, sections, and views of its principal parts.

To determine by the most speedy, and certain method, the course and distance sailed by a ship in a given time.

What are the physical defects in our method of salting fish, which render it less nourishing, and more difficult to preserve, and by what means this important branch of our subsistence, and of our commerce, may be improved.

To determine the artificial means calculated to produce the greatest quantity of nitre.

To indicate the manner of finding the equations of planets by observation, and of employing it, particularly in determining the phases of the moon.

To give the best Portuguese translation of the *Georgics of Virgil*, either in verse, or prose, adding thereto, what as yet has been done by no translator, notes and explanations concerning the Portuguese in particular, and presenting nothing but things applicable to their country, or which have already been attempted with success.

To give a medico-topographical description of Lisbon, indicating the properties of its climate and situation; analysing its atmosphere, the variations of the same, the food of its inhabitants, and their general manner of living; and collecting authentic facts, which may lead to a knowledge of the diseases of that city, either endemic, or epidemical.

To compose the best essay on nervous and hysterical affections. To indicate the influence that may be exercised over that disease, by the usual education, manners, food, and dress of children, and the changes which ought to be made, in order to render them more robust and healthy; the whole proved by experiments.

To enquire into the causes of the disease, common at Rio Janeiro, and which begins to manifest itself at the Bay of *Todos y Santos*; being a farinaceous tetter which does not seem to be endemic. To indicate the means of cure and prevention, &c.

To give an account of the present state of Portuguese Literature, pointing out what are the characteristics of good taste, either in speaking or writing, &c.

To devise a mode of speech applicable to the nature of the Portuguese language, elucidating each precept, by examples drawn from ancient and modern writers.

To compose a philosophical dictionary of the Portuguese language.

To guide those who may undertake this task, the academy advises them to study the work of Locke upon the Human Understanding; the Works of Condillac; the Physical Explanation of the Senses by Hartley; the *Grammaire Universelle* of Beauzeé; the Works of Dumarsais; the *Lettres de Diderot sur les Sourds et Muets*; the articles in the *Encyclopedia* concerning grammar, and all the other works that have any relation to the philosophy of language.

To

To give a circumstantial account of the typographical history, from its introduction into Portugal to the present time.

To present a view of the Portuguese military establishment at different periods, mentioning the number of which it was composed, the different kinds of troops, the arms of which each kind made use, the manner in which each was organized and commanded, and in which it performed its military service, from the beginning of the monarchy till the invasion of Philip II.

To determine the era at which the code of Justinian was introduced into Portugal, and the degree of authority it obtained in that kingdom.

To write a panegyric on some of the eminent persons who have added lustre to the Portuguese name, and whose actions merit celebration.

Besides this, the academy proposes an annual prize to the author of a Portuguese tragedy, as also to the author of a comedy, either in verse or prose, representing Portuguese characters; and lastly, it offers silver medals to each of the authors of the four best poetical compositions, being neither epic nor dramatic.

This abstract will serve to convince foreigners that the academy of Lisbon, which is far less known than it deserves to be, does not neglect any means of enlightening its countrymen, and of awakening them from their torpid state. Physicks, political œconomy, agriculture in particular, navigation, astronomy, medicine, national literature, history, the art of war, typography, jurisprudence, all the speculative and practical sciences, are the objects of its solicitude and encouragement. The chairs of its academicians are by no means soporific, as those of certain other literary bodies have been. Its members join example to precept. Their country is indebted to them for several valuable papers on a variety of subjects. *Alex. Anton das Neres Portugal, Domingos Vandelli, Estevaon Cabral, Joan. de Loureiro, Jos. Joaq. de Barros, Anton. Ribeiro dos Santos*, and, above all, the perpetual secretary of the academy, *Correa*, distinguish themselves among the most laborious, and most enlightened. The duke of Alafoens, who travelled a long time in Europe, and with great profit, may be considered as the real founder of this literary body; and his intimate connection with the court assure to the academy of Lisbon the particular protection of the sovereign. It must, however, be confessed, that these paid establishments, the publication of these papers, and the awarding of these prizes, will go but a little way toward the deliverance of the Portuguese nation from its prejudices and its ignorance. More active means are required for its regeneration. The light as yet only shines upon privileged heads, which nature has favoured, or education has taken care to cultivate, as the rising sun only gilds the tops of the highest mountains. The rest of the nation is still enveloped in darkness, like the deep vallies, that wait a long while for the rays of the lamp of day.

Portugal has, however, since 1778, produced several agreeable and useful works, to the printing of which the academy has not directly contributed.

In 1785, a second edition appeared of the "*Description of Portugal*," containing an account of its productions, plants, minerals, fruits, &c. To this was added a brief notice of the heroes of Portugal, and of other estimable personages, among whom, as may be naturally supposed, the Portuguese saints are not forgotten.

About 1782, Captain Manuel de Souza published a "*French and Portuguese Dictionary*;" and Antonio Viera, an "*English and Portuguese Dictionary*;" Jos. de Cardoso the "*Elements of the Art of War*;" and M. La Croix, the "*Elements of the Rights of Nature and of Nations.*" Manoe de Faria y Sousa had published in 1779, an "*Abridgment of the History of Portugal*;" and ten years after there appeared a Portuguese translation of an English work in three volumes, bearing the same title.

Among the good modern works that have appeared in Portugal ought also to be included that of *Vellozo*, who has given a very good description of the plants of Brasil; and the essay concerning the commerce of Portugal and its colonies, by J. Joaq. de Cunha, bishop of Fernambouc.

Among the recent translations of foreign works, both ancient and modern, are, *Longinus on the Sublime*; the *Manner of Writing History*, by Lucian; the *Four first Comedies* of Terence; the *Paradise Lost* of Milton; the *Pastorals* of Gesner; and several of the best French tragedies, &c. &c.

We might extend this list a great way further without proving, that the literature of the Portuguese deserves to hold a distinguished place in the European republic of letters. When we have named first Camoens, and then in the second line Joaõ de Barros, author of the *Decades of*

Asia, who treats of the glorious atchievements of the Portuguese in the discovery and conquest of their eastern possessions; Osorio, who has written a history of the reign of king Emmanuel, and Father Vieira, known by his sermons still more whimsical than eloquent, we have nothing left to mention but a few writers esteemed by the Portuguese alone, and a multitude of modern productions, mostly relative to religion, or rather to the most ridiculous superstition; productions which are disclaimed alike by reason and by taste, and which, being much more numerous, and much more in request among the common herd of readers than rational and useful books, spread the gloom of ignorance faster than it is dispelled by the united efforts of the Lisbon academicians. In such a scarcity of claims to literary reputation, the Portuguese do well to attach great importance to their celebrated Camoens, and accordingly they publish as many editions of the Lusiad as possible. They have long lamented the loss of the original manuscript of that poem; and have lately conceived hopes of obtaining what will be nearly an equivalent. It appears that a sister of M. Turgot was in possession of a copy of the Lusiad, which had been authentically collated with the original. The Chevalier d'Aranjo, as much attached to the glory of his country, as he is calculated to contribute to it by his knowledge and talents, was engaged in a search after this manuscript, and intended to avail himself of it in giving a new edition of Camoens with notes, when a variety of incidents obstructed his literary enterprise. It is not, however, abandoned, and ere long more auspicious circumstances will favour its success.

Retrospect of French Literature in 1798.

HISTORY.

"*TABLEAUX de la Revolution Française*," &c. Pictures of the French Revolution, or a collection of prints, representing the principal events, which have happened in France, from the transformation of the States-General into a National Assembly, the 20th June, 1789, large folio. This interesting work has reached the 53d number. Each print is accompanied by a description in letter-press, well drawn up. A number appears every month, containing two plates, and about eight printed pages. The 53d number represents the attack on the town-hall of Paris, 27th July, 1794, and the shutting up of the hall of the Jacobins, on the following day.

"*Histoire de l'assassinat*," &c. History of the assassination of Gustavus III. king of Sweden, by a Polish officer, an ocular witness, 8vo.

"*Histoire de France*," &c. The History of France from the election of Pharamond to the reign of Louis XVI. represented in prints engraved by David, with an historical abstract, volume 5. 4to. This volume completes the work; and contains the reigns of Henry III. and IV. Louis XIII. XIV. and XV. It is an elegant publication, on vellum paper.

"*Histoire de Russie*," &c. History of Russia, in prints, by David, 2 vols. 4to. This work extends from the year 862 to the present time.

"*Histoire des premiers Peuples*," &c. History of the ancient free nations, who have inhabited France, by Laveaux, 3 vols. 8vo.

"*Abregé chronologique*," &c. A chronological abridgment of the French Revolution, containing the causes and principal details of that great event, by Richer, and continued by Brument, 3 vols. 18mo. This abstract extends to the signing of the preliminaries of peace with the Emperor.

Several pamphlets have appeared at Paris, containing accounts of the various descents, which have taken place on the British Islands.

"*Histoire du Siege de Lyons*," &c. History of the Siege of Lyons, of the events which preceded, and the disasters that followed, and of their causes, secret, general, and particular, from 1789 to 1796, accompanied with a plan, 2 vols. 8vo.

"*Histoire des Prisons*," &c. History of the prisons of Paris, and the departments; containing valuable memoirs for the history of the French Revolution, by Nougant, 4 vols. 12mo. with prints.

"*Campagnes des François*," &c. The campaigns of the French during the Revolution, vol. 1, containing those of the summer and winter 1792, by A. Liger, 8vo. This production of a French officer is well authenticated, and digested. The whole work is proposed to extend to seven volumes, comprising the campaigns of La Vendée in a separate volume.

"*Memoires historiques*," &c. Historical and geographical memoires, concerning the countries situated between the Black Sea and the Caspian; with new details concerning the inhabitants, and observations on the ancient and modern topography,

phy, a vocabulary of the dialect of Caucasus, &c. 4to. with maps. This interesting publication has been somewhat foretalled in this country by Mr. Ellis's elegant memoir on the same subject. It is divided into three parts: 1. An exact description of the countries mentioned in the title, translated we believe from Mr. Ellis's work. 2. A memoir on the course of the rivers Araxes and Cyrus, illustrated by a map. 3. An extract of the journal of a traveller in the south of Russia, in spring 1784.

POLITICS.

"*Deux lettres d'un Français*," &c. Two letters from a Frenchman to Mr. Pitt, or an Examination of the system followed by the British government towards France, during the last years of the monarchy, and since the establishment of the republic, 8vo. The first of these letters accuses the English minister of opposing an alliance between England and France, a connexion much wished for by philanthropists of both countries. The second relates to the treaty of Pilnitz.

"*Œuvres posthumes de Mably*," &c. Posthumous works of Mably, 3 vols. 8vo. The fame of Mably may only be considered as a proof of the low condition of political science in France, before the revolution; an unhappy circumstance, proceeding from the severity of the old government, and which led to many of the mistakes and horrors that followed. A more idle declaimer, or a more shallow politician than Mably, never attracted public notice.

"*Esprit de Mirabeau*," &c. The essence of Mirabeau's works, 2 large volumes, 8vo. The works of this great orator fill about fifty volumes, so that an extract of the most brilliant and interesting passages must form an acceptable present to the public.

"*La Philosophie*," &c. The philosophy of politics, or general principles relative to social institutions, 2 vols. large 8vo. "Equality," says this author, "is destructive of liberty, because it can only have a short existence, and it is better that it should be infringed by the laws than by force; and because that a legal inequality protects liberty, when an inequality obtained by violence overturns liberty.—We ought to shew equal indulgence to those who believe religious systems, and to those who do not believe."

"*La Politique d'Aristotle*," &c. The Politics of Aristole, or the Knowledge of Governments, translated by C. Champagne 2 vols. 8vo. This is a good translation, and the author has prefixed an able analysis of the work.

"*Recherches*," &c. Historical researches concerning Ostracism, 8vo. This singular institution was known, under various forms and names, to many of the Grecian republics; at Syracuse it was termed *Petalism*. In a monarchy a man may be eminently distinguished without danger; his most ardent admirers form no views of raising him to the throne: but in a republic,

Curse on his virtues, they've undone his country,

may become a popular cry; and a man of eminent talents becomes in some sort an usurper.

"*La Liberté des Pers*," &c. The liberty of the seas, or the English government unmasked, by B. Barrere, 2 vols. 8vo. with a map.

"*Considerations Politiques*," &c. Political and moral considerations, relative to France as constituted a republic, by E. Lefebvre, large 8vo. This work is ably written, and displays extensive views of the subject. The author points out the ascendency of the women in France as dangerous to republican principles, as they have begun to ridicule both republicanism and patriotism.

"*Code Français*," &c. The French Code, or a collection, in the order of affairs, of the Laws of the Republic; formed in consequence of the labours of the Committee for the classification of the Laws, accompanied by chronological and alphabetical tables: published under the superintendance of the representatives of the people, Cambaceres, and Oudat. This civil code, with the constitution and organic laws, forms three volumes in 12mo. These three volumes are to be followed by the code of civil procedure, and by the penal code.

ANTIQUITIES.

"*Antiquités Nationales*," &c. It is with pleasure we announce the progress of this collection of the national antiquities of France. Four volumes have already appeared, and the fifth is in the press.

"*Galerie Antique*," &c. The Ancient Gallery, or a collection of the chief ancient works of architecture, sculpture, and painting, folio. Each number is to contain eight prints, without any letter-press. The first presents the Parthenon, or temple of Minerva at Athens.

"*Museum de Florence*," &c. The Museum at Florence, or a Collection of gems, statues, and medals, in the gallery of the grand duke of Tuscany, drawn and engraved by V. A. David, with explanations

tions by Mulot, vol. iv. 4to. This fourth volume has been long expected; volumes v. and vi. having preceeded it in publication.

"*Musée des monumens Français,*" &c. The Museum of French monuments, or a chronological collection of carvings, statues in marble and in bronze, basso-relievos, and tombs, of celebrated men and women, which may serve the history of France; by A. Lecroix. This first part contains Egyptian and Grecian monuments, chiefly brought to France in the reign of Francis I. The second is to present the Gaulic monuments, and those of the ancient Franks: the third will embrace the remainder. The work will consist of about 36 numbers, each containing four plates, and six pages of text.

The tenth volume of the Antiquities of Herculaneum, by David, has appeared in 4to.

"*Dictionaire des Antiquités,*" &c. A Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, or an abridgment of the great dictionary of Pittiscus, by P. Barral, two thick volumes, 8vo.

"*Origines Gauloises,*" &c. Gallic origins, or those of the ancient nations of Europe, derived from their real source; being researches on the tongue, origin, and antiquities of the Celto-Britons of Armorica, by Latour d'Auvergne, 8vo.

VOYAGES.

"*Voyage Pittoresque,*" &c. A picturesque journey through Istria and Dalmatia, containing a historical description of monuments, views, products, costumes, manners and customs of the inhabitants, folio. This magnificent work appears in numbers. The drawings are by Cassas: and the execution corresponds with the picturesque travels of St. Nou, and Choiseul.

BIOGRAPHY.

"*Vie de Voltaire,*" &c. The life of Voltaire, followed by anecdotes which compose his private life, 8vo. This work by Duverney is more general and amusing, than the former lives by Deluchet and Condorcet.

"*Memoires Historiques,*" &c. Historical Memoirs of Stephania Louisa de Bourbon-Conti, written by herself, 2vols. large 8vo. sold by the authoress, Rue Cassette, No. 914: all the copies are signed with her hand. This unfortunate lady is the natural daughter of the late prince of Conti. Favoured by her father, and Louis XV. she was destined to a brilliant situation in life; but by infamous intrigues, and artifices, she was withdrawn at the age of ten years. A forged certificate of her burial imposed even on her father, who died in a full conviction of her fate, and in course without making any provision for her. For fifteen years she remained in the power of her gaoler, who retained her under the false pretext of marriage. She at length made her escape from a cavern, in which she had been confined.

This book, written with every appearance of veracity, is as full of extraordinary incident as a novel. The name of the authoress, the times, and her own character, have enjoined great circumspection with regard to public events; but some very interesting anecdotes may be found concerning the French revolution. Some details also appear of the practical education used by Rousseau; for it was he who, in gratitude to the prince of Conti his benefactor, endeavoured to form the mind of his daughter, and produce a great character. In these memoirs may be discovered the theory of Emilius reduced to practice.

BELLES LETTRES.

"*Œuvres de Diderot.*" The works of Diderot, published according to his manuscripts, by J. A Naigeon of the National Institute, 15 large volumes, 8vo. with portrait and other prints. This is the first complete edition of the works of this eminent philosopher. They are so well known that we need not enumerate their titles. The editor promises historical and philosophical memoirs on the life and works of Diderot.

"*Etrennes de Cadmus.*" Cadmus's gift, or an amusing manner of teaching to read, without knowing the letters or spelling. This consists of single words, written on slips of paper or card.

"*Soirées literaires.*" Literary evenings, vols. vii. and viii. 8vo. This amusing and instructive collection, presents specimens, and anecdotes, of ancient and modern literature, joined with that of the middle ages.

"*Œuvres de Mancini Nivernois,*" vols. vi. vii. and viii. large 8vo. This collection of the works of the ci-devant Duke of Nivernois forms a pleasing accession to modern French literature. Vols. vii. and viii. contain the translation of the spirited poem Richardetto, by Fortinguerra.

"*L'Expedition des Argonautes.*" The expedition of the Argonauts, or the conquest of the golden fleece, a poem by Apollonius of Rhodes, now first translated into French by Coussin.

"*Œuvres completes de Helvetius.*" The complete

complete works of Helvetius, 14 vols. 18mo. Half a volume of thoughts and reflections now appears for the first time.

"*Œuvres completes de Florian.*" The complete works of Florian, 14 vols. 18mo. with 74 plates.

"*Œuvres de Felix Nogaret,*" 2 vols. 12mo. The other volumes are in the press. Some of the tales here given, are far from being remarkable for their delicacy.

"*Les Matinées du Printemps.*" Spring Mornings, or diverse works of Mercier of Compeigne, 2 vols. 18mo. This is a continuation of the Autumn Evenings, by the same author; and consists of tales in prose and verse, impromptus, portraits, &c.

"*De mes rapports,*" &c. An account of my connexions with John James Rousseau, and of our correspondence, followed by a most important information, by J. Dusaulx, 8vo. The author vindicates himself against some insinuations contained in Rousseau's letters.

"*Poesies de Gray,*" &c. Gray's Poems, translated into French, with the English text on the opposite page, and notes in French and English; a work useful to facilitate the learning of the English tongue, especially in the higher kinds of poetry. This is a literal translation; and is said to be well executed. It is with pleasure we see the works of this exquisite poet adorned with fresh laurels.

POETRY.

"*Almanach des Muses,*" &c. Almanack of the Muses for the year vi. (1798.) This work is published annually; and contains the best small poetical pieces that are written in the course of the year.

"*Les Plantes,*" &c. The Plants, a Poem, by R. R. Castell, 8vo. This botanical poem is in four cantos. This first treats of the labours of spring, and the attention then due to the young plants, the extirpation of weeds that injure them, and the destruction of insects and animals which ravage the garden. Then follow the loves of plants, and the charms of rural herborization. The second discusses the labours of summer; the third, the treasures of autumn: and the fourth, proceeds to the winter cares of the green-house and stove.

"*Œuvres Agréeables,*" &c. The pleasing and moral works of the Marquis of Pezai; to which is prefixed a discourse on his life and writings; 2 vols. 12mo. with plates. This poet was the friend of Dorat, and his pieces are remarkable for neatness and brilliancy.

NOVELS.

"*Victor, ou l'enfant du la foret.*" Victor or the child of the forest, by Dumenil, 4 vols. 12mo. The moral of this novel is, that virtue is superior to all events, and can equally brave the strokes of fortune and the wickedness of men.

"*Aventures de Milord Johnson,* &c. The adventures of Lord Johnson, or the Pleasures of Paris, 2 vols. 12mo. This novel, by the author of the *Quinzaine Anglaise,* is full of wit and pleasantry.

"*Les Dangers de l'intrigue.*" The Dangers of Intrigue, a new romance, by Lavallier, 4 vols. 12mo. French manners are well described in this work, and the interest is supported to the termination.

GEOGRAPHY.

"*Geographie consigné,*" &c. Geography taught in a new manner, for the use of the children of the primary schools, with nine coloured maps; by C. Mentelle, 12mo. This new manner consists in first describing the native country, and then travelling in idea to the adjacent states.

Mentelle has also recently published several atlasses, general and particular.

BOTANY.

"*Principes de Botanique,*" or Principles of Botany, by Ventenat, 8vo. 14 plates. A clear and precise introduction.

"*Histoire des Champignons,*" &c. The history of the mushrooms of France, 12 vols. folio, with 515 plates. This vast work seems to leave nothing to add concerning the various forms, structure, and fructifications of fungi, their uses in diet and medicine, &c.

"*Histoire des plantes venimeuses,*" &c. The history of the poisonous and suspected plants of France, 2 vols. with 85 coloured prints. One of the most complete publications of the kind. The author points out the remedies to be used in cases of vegetable poisons.

"*L'Herbier de la France,*" &c. The French Herbal, by Bulliard, containing the history of the poisonous and medicinal plants, &c. 15 vols. small folio, with 614 prints. The figures are printed in colour, in imitation of drawings. Below each print is given an anatomical description of the plant, with its uses in diet and medicine: the botanical and vulgar names in Latin and French; with references to preceding botanical works.

"*Histoire des Plantes de l'Europe,*" &c. The history of European plants, or elements of practical botany, containing the precise designation of indigenous plants according to the method and principles of Linné, some of the most useful of the foreign

foreign plants, with several recent observations, by Gilibert, 2 vol. 8vo. with many plates.

NATURAL HISTORY.

"*Histoire Naturelle*," &c. The natural history of the birds of Africa, by F. Le Vaillant, No. IV. with six plates.

"*Entretiens*," &c. Dialogues between a father and his children on natural history, 4 vols. and 1 of plates, containing 400 figures, by J. C. Debroca.

"*Nouveaux principes de Geologie*," &c. New principles of Geology, compared and opposed to those of the ancient and modern philosophers, and particularly to those of Lamettrerie, by Bertrand, 8vo.

"*Histoire Naturelle des Singes*," &c. The natural history of apes, by J. B. Audebert. The first number of this work has appeared: the whole will comprise about 50 plates, printed in colours. The letter press will describe the manners and habitudes of these animals, with an exact description, &c.

"*Nouvelle mecanique*," &c. A new mechanism of the motions of man and animals, by Barthey, 8vo. The author proves man to be naturally a biped; and proceeds to several ingenious remarks on the subjects indicated in the title page.

MEDICINE.

"*Memoire chimique*," &c. A chymical memoir on the Tetanus of the wounded, by C. Laurent, 8vo. On opening fifteen bodies of those who died through this disorder, they were all found to have worms in the intestines. Seven patients, who took sweet mercury, and other vermifuges, recovered, most of them after passing worms. The author concludes that worms alone are the cause of Tetanus, and that the long-entertained opinion that it is caused by the wounds is erroneous.

"*Recueil periodique de la societé de medecine de Paris*." This journal appears every month, being a continuation of the "*Journal de Medecine*," suspended at the end of 1793.

"*De l'Epilepsie*," &c. On the epilepsy in general, and particularly of that produced by moral causes; by Dousain Dubreuil, 8vo. That sort of epilepsy produced by cares or passions is here treated with considerable skill.

"*Systeme methodique*," &c. A methodical system of the nomenclature and classification of the muscles of the human body, by C. L. Dumas, 4to. Montpelier.

"*Traite du regime*," &c. A treatise on the regimen of diet, in the cure of maladies, by J. Tissot. 8vo.

"*Exposition d'un systeme*," The exposition of a more simple system of medicine, or an illustration and confirmation of the medical doctrine of Brown, translated from the Italian, with notes, by Léveillé. 8vo.

"*Du degré de la certitude*," &c. Of the degrees of certainty in medicine, by J. G. Cabanis, 8vo. The author considers medicine as not only proper to relieve bodily complaints, but to rectify the mind, and deliver it from many errors; thence he connects it with politics, and social order.

"*Recherches*," &c. Researches and experiments on the vital principle, by J. J. Sue, physician, 8vo. with plates. The author shews that sensation exists not solely in the brain, but in other parts of the system, without any common focus.

"*De la Medecine Operative*," &c. Of Medical operations, or those in surgery which are of most frequent occurrence, by C. Sabatier, 3 vols. 8vo. The reputation of Sabatier ensures success to this work. Surgical operations naturally fall into two classes, those performed on the bones; and those on the flesh, and other soft parts of the human body. The present work only comprises the latter: those on bones being reserved for a future publication.

"*Œuvres Medico-Chirurgicales*," &c. Medico-Surgical works, containing observations and dissertations on various departments of physic and surgery, by Collomb, large 8vo. The editors of this collection are entitled to the thanks of medical students. It presents dissertations on several interesting topics; for example, the carnification of the bones, on lymph, on cancer, on the gout, &c.

"*Essai sur les Fievres*," &c. An Essay on intermittent Fevers, and the use and effects of febrifuges, particularly of quinquina, by Bouffey, 8vo. The character of fevers is here considered under different aspects, and unfolded with clearness and precision. The various febrifuges are reduced to their just estimation; particularly the bark, which the author regards as being often used too empirically. Practical rules are given in order to render its use more easy, and its success more certain. This author has attempted to treat the effects of this medicine on the human frame, in analogy with its chymical principles.

"*Observations*," &c. Observations on the nature and treatment of rickets, by Portal, 8vo.

"*Actes*," &c. Transactions of the medical society of Brussels, vol. i. part 1. 8vo.

"*Re-*

"*Recueil*," &c. A collection of the transactions of the society of health of Lyons, from the first to the fifth year of the Republic; or memoirs and observations on various subjects of surgery, medicine, and natural history, an 8vo. volume. This work contains many interesting remarks on the art of healing diseases, and new phænomena in animal œconomy and natural history. There are added two posthumous productions of the celebrated Lecat, and chirurgical observations by David of Rouen.

Half-yearly Retrospect of German Literature for 1798.

IN our first account of the progress of literature in Germany, we were obliged to compress into a very limited compass many useful and important publications, and to offer only a cursory and unconnected view of the principal works which have lately issued from the German press.

Within the last six months, or rather since the first attempt made in this country, to introduce the British reader to a more general acquaintance with foreign literature, we have gratefully observed the satisfaction expressed by a discerning public, on this occasion, we have redoubled our efforts, multiplied our resources, and are thus enabled to give a more comprehensive and systematic view of German literature, than has hitherto been offered in this country.

It is a gratification of a superior kind, when amidst the turbulence of war, or at least the constant apprehension of new hostilities, we observe the German muse proceeding undismayed, and with a firm step, in her literary pursuits. To afford our readers henceforth a regular and systematic view of the ample and diversified stores with which that country incessantly supplies the lovers of literature, we have, after mature deliberation, adopted the following *new* division of the different branches of science. As the attempt is equally arduous and novel, we claim much indulgence, together with a candid appreciation of its merit, as well as of its practical utility.

We now proceed to lay our arrangement before the reader.

I. Elementary Sciences.

Education.
Natural History.
Geography.
History.
Politics.
Belles Lettres—The Drama.

II. The abstract Sciences.

Philology.
Logic and Metaphysics.
Moral Philosophy.

III. Practical Sciences.

Mathematics.
Natural philosophy.
Chemistry.
Œconomy, rural and domestic.
The Arts and Manufactures.
Commerce.

IV. Professional Sciences.

Theology.
Jurisprudence.
Medicine and Surgery.

Miscellanies.

In conformity with this general arrangement, we propose to furnish the reader with succinct and accurate accounts of every new and interesting publication which has lately appeared in Germany, and which deserves to be recorded in our *semestrial* Retrospect. Under the head of

Education.

We cannot, consistently with our limits, mention any other but the following important work: "K. Weiller's Essay on the immediate purpose of Education, consistently with the principles of Kant: 8vo. 216 pp. 1798." In this valuable treatise, the author has laid down the ideas and principles of education now established by the *critical* philosophers of Germany in the most perspicuous and convincing manner. The whole of this truly classical performance is interspersed with the most appolite, and frequently entertaining illustrations. To characterize in some degree, the philosophic spirit of the author, we cannot resist the temptation of translating the following passages: "Had mankind always found as much amusement among useful members of society, as with well-trained dogs and horses: had they discovered as much taste for talents and virtues, as for fruit reared at an improper season; as much satisfaction in rational actions, as they show in admiring useless vaulting and rope-dancing; the method of forming the minds of men, would long have arrived at a similar degree of perfection to that of training animals, our seminaries of education would be adapted to purposes more certain and established than the hot-houses of the garden. Let our academic institutions become as interesting as our places of amusements, and our schools as important as our riding-houses and stables! If you will no longer stupify the heads of children, by premature exertions to make them learned, they will spontaneously acquire wisdom; if you will not provoke their obstinacy

obstinacy by your untimely zeal of converting them into angels, they will become pious and good without your interference: and if you will cease to render them unhappy by your unlimited desire of procuring happiness, they will soon learn how to be happy without you. Instead of your multiplied arts contrived for their apparent advantage, teach them the only and much greater art, namely that of avoiding disadvantages and dangers, and you may expect with confidence, that nature, almost without a guide will accomplish the rest."

NATURAL HISTORY.

As a counterpart to Mr. Stackhouse's late work on the marine plants growing on the British coasts, intitled "*Nereis Britannica*," &c. with 12 coloured plates, folio, we are happy to announce the following curious publication, which has lately appeared at Nürnberg: "*Icones fucorum cum characteribus systematicis, synonymis auctorum et descriptionibus novarum specierum.*" (Latin and German) By E. J. C. ESPER, Doctor and Professor of Philosophy at Erlang. No. I. 54 pp. quarto, with 24 plates. Both authors appear to have been unacquainted with each other's undertaking, when they devoted their time and labour to the investigation of the very complicated family of cryptogamic plants; the principal share of merit, however, is due to Mr. Stackhouse, who has furnished us not only with elegant and accurate plates coloured from nature, but likewise given the most satisfactory descriptions of the plants themselves; while the German editor has collected a number of synonyms, without any further analysis or critical examination of the subjects before him. GUSTAVI PAYKULL, "*Fauna Suecica. Insecta.*" tom. I. 1798. 358 pp. 8vo. is a work of uncommon merit, as the author has for many years past devoted himself with great zeal to entomological inquiries. It is to be regretted only that he has too implicitly and sometimes at the expence of his own judgment, followed the system of Fabricius. This volume in its alphabetical arrangement extends as far as *Heterocerus*. Mr. P. has reduced the species of every prolific genus to families; each species is minutely described, and even the varieties have been carefully noted; the place of abode is also marked in every species, and we find many ingenious hints and doubts relative to the accurate determination of the genus throughout this volume. The principal authors quoted as authorities are, Fabricius, Linnæus, Herbst; and occasionally others of less note.—Another production, but of a much inferior value, in this department is "*Faunæ Ingriæ Prodromus, exhibens methodicam descriptionem insectorum agri Petropolensis præmissa mammalium, avium, amphibiorum et piscium enumeratione. Auctore* JOHANNE CEDERHIELM." Cum tab. III. pictis, 1798, xviii. and 348 pp. 8vo. All the new species of insects described in this volume might have been easily comprised in *one* page, instead of filling 350 with a useless catalogue of names, and even these often inaccurately described! — A more valuable and useful work, though of very slow progress, is the "*Flora Europæa, inchoata a* J. J. ROMER." Fasciculus I. iii. 1797, 1798, 8vo. The plates are well executed and the descriptions accurate; the author intends to give annually 32 plates only, so that there are no hopes of seeing this undertaking concluded in less than half a century, upon the most moderate calculation of the objects which it is intended to comprehend.—With a view to facilitate the acquisition of botanical knowledge, we meet with a very excellent work, intitled: "*Botanical Epitome for the use of German amateurs of Botany in general, and Horticulturists, Apothecaries, and Economists in particular:* by J. F. W. KOCH," in three parts, with plates, 1798. We consider this as a more systematic and easy introduction to botany, than either that by Prof. Martin, or Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield, published in this country.—Of that splendid work, mentioned in our last retrospect "*Sertum Hannoveranum, seu plantæ variores quæ in hortis regiis Hanoveræ vicinis coluntur;*" *Auctore* J. C. WENDLAND, the 4th number of Vol. I. has very lately appeared with six coloured plates, folio, which represent the following rare plants, viz. tab. XIX. *Zerumbet speciosum.* Tab. XX. *Protea scolymus. (Scolyma cephala Linn.)* Tab. XXI. *Protea nectarina.* Tab. XXII. *Allamanda cathartica.* Tab. XXIII. *Gnaphalium ferrugineum.* Tab. XXIV. *Aster tomentosus.*—The same industrious author has likewise published in the present year his "*Botanical Observations,*" together with some new genera and species of plants; 16 sheets, small folio, and four plates. This excellent small work consists of three sections, in which Mr. WENDLAND has comprised 73 original observations, 5 new genera, and 43 new species of plants: the author holds out the agreeable promise that he will continue this useful publication, as soon as he has collected a sufficient number of interesting facts.

facts.—Another excellent work in the same department is, "*The Botanical Magazine* (Archiv)", of which we observe the third number of Vol. I. with 7 plates and 816 pp. quarto, edited by the author of the *Flora Europæa*, Dr. ROMER, whose merits in botanical researches are universally acknowledged.—An important and beautiful work, in which many new species of mosses, together with all those described by Dillen, Linnæus, Necker, Weiss, Weber, Hedwig, Ehrhart, Dickson, &c. are systematically arranged, and wherein every thing on this subject is diligently collected that could be discovered on the Alps and mountains of Switzerland, as well as in the national Phytophylacium at Paris, is the following, of which the second volume has just appeared at Gotha and Paris: "*Muscologia recentiorum, s. analysis, historia et descriptio methodica omnium muscorum frondosorum hucusque cognitorum, ad norman Hedwigii, a* S. E. BRIDEL. *Cum Tabulis æneis.*" The author warmly expresses the gratitude he owes to Jussieu, Desfontaines, Billardiere and other members of the national institute at Paris, where the famous herbarium of Haller is now deposited, and where he was permitted to inspect and copy both public and private collections. He is further assisted by Mr. Abraham Thomas, the botanical amanuensis to the late Baron Haller; and a third volume will soon conclude this laborious and valuable performance.—We cannot omit to mention another interesting publication in this department, which promises to throw light on the ancient names of many vegetable bodies, now either totally misunderstood or confounded with others: *Antiquitatum botanicarum Specimen primum, auctore* CURTIO SPRENGELIO, M. D. &c. *Accedunt Tabulæ æneæ*, 1798, 15 sheets, small quarto. As the descriptions of plants given by the ancients, on account of their unacquaintance with the true and permanent characters of vegetable productions, are frequently so obscure, that even the most complete knowledge of the Greek and Arabic languages is insufficient to discover, "*quid sonent nomina plantarum Græca aut Arabica, aut quæ res his vocibus designentur*," the learned author has undertaken the arduous task of decyphering many old and obscure names of plants, particularly those occasioned by the *Pinax* of the unwary *Bauhin*, whose hasty assertions the subsequent compilers of dictionaries have blindly copied. Prof. Sprengel acknowledges the great merit in this branch of science due to *Olaus Celsius* whom he considers nearly equal in point of erudition and sound disquisition to the learned *Saumaise*.

GEOGRAPHY.

In order to contrast the prevailing manners and customs of Paris with those of London, and to point out every striking occurrence relative to the morals and politics of both capitals, a periodical work has been commenced in the present year at Weimar, intitled "*London and Paris*, with coloured and plain caricatures, drawings, plans, and songs set to music;" by two anonymous authors who reside in these capitals, and furnish the German editor with the latest and most interesting accounts of the moral and physical changes taking place in the constitution of France and England.—Among the topographical descriptions lately published, we shall mention: "*Dr. J. Reinegg's General topographico-historical description of the country called Caucasus; edited from his posthumous papers*, by F. E. SCHROEDER, in two volumes, with a coloured map." Although these volumes contain many absurd, whimsical, and incredible stories, they may nevertheless afford some amusement and information to the reader, as that country in the present imperfect state of geography is in a manner a "*terra incognita*."—Among the elementary works in this branch of science we mention "*The Elements of Geography, for beginners*, by F. P. WILSEN, &c. in two parts, and an appendix, containing questions to promote an agreeable and useful repetition of geographical instruction." Although the author deserves some praise for the ingenious manner in which he has delivered the rudiments of Geography, yet we cannot in justice to the public pronounce his performance free from inaccuracies and errors, particularly in what relates to the population of different countries. Another and more useful as well as more correct work of this nature is "*The Geographical Manual; being a Supplement to the Elementary Treatise by Seiler.*" The anonymous author has been at considerable pains to collect whatever has a tendency to amuse and instruct the tyro in Geography. As a work of peculiar merit in furnishing us with authentic accounts of the present dominions belonging to the house of Prussia, we must take notice of the "*Topographical, statistical, and geographical Dictionary*

of all the Prussian States; or a description of all the provinces, districts, towns, bailiwicks, market-towns, villages, estates, rivers, lakes, mountains, &c. in the Prussian dominions;" by L. KRUG. Five volumes, octavo, of this extensive publication have hitherto appeared, which go no farther in the alphabetical order than the word *Koenig*, so that we may reckon upon five or six other volumes. In the present state of things, when the boundaries as well as the stability of whole states are liable to the same changes as the property of private individuals, it is almost to be regretted, that works of this unstable nature should at all appear; as it is highly probable that the accounts we read in the present year will not apply to the next. Yet it must be confessed that Mr. KRUG is entitled to great praise for this laborious and well-executed undertaking.—The very imperfect and inaccurate descriptions we possess of the newly acquired dominions of the king of Prussia, or the share he has usurped from the dismembered republic of Poland, have induced a Mr. Fr. HERSBERG to publish "*A Geographical and Statistical Sketch of South and New Prussia, together with the part of Cracow, now united to Silesia, and the cities of Danzig and Thorn.*" According to this author, the present possessions of the king of Prussia, (besides those in Germany) or the united kingdoms of Prussia, amount to no less than 3026 German square miles, or about 15000 English measure.

HISTORY.

Although the Germans do not excel either the French or the English historical writers, yet they are industrious and accurate compilers; they possess several works of considerable merit in this branch of science, at the head of which stands the "*Bibliotheca historica, instructa a* B. G. STRUVIO, *aucta ab* C. G. BUDERO; *nunc vero a* J. G. MEUSELIO *ita digesta, amplificata et emendata, ut pene novum opus videri possit*;" vol. viii. part ii. 1796. pp. 274. vol. ix. part i. 1797. pp. 393. vol. ix. part ii. 1798. pp. 440. 8vo. In these three parts of the work we find the accounts of *French historians* still continued, though the author began them with the *second part of the sixth volume*, and as far as can be foreseen, they probably will occupy some part of the tenth volume. The reign of Lewis XIV. alone fills the second part of vol. viii. Such diffuseness in a classical work is really deplorable, as many of our contemporaries will not have the satisfaction to see the history of their own country here treated of, during a period pregnant with the most important events. One of the most entertaining and characteristic works, relative to the modern history of France, is the following: "*Fragments from Paris in the fourth year of the French Republic*; by Dr. F. J. L. MEYER, &c. Second edition, 1798. 2 vols. 8vo." These fragments embrace a great variety of objects, but principally the prevailing spirit and the situation of the inhabitants of Paris, their amusements and civic festivals, the character of the higher and lower state-officers, the course of public affairs, the institutions for public instruction, the diffusion of science, the perfecting of the mechanical and liberal arts, the inventions of the artists, the works of the learned, &c. It may be easily expected in a work of this kind, that the author has paid particular attention to the present state of science. This subject indeed forms the fairest part in the picture of Paris, and affords an interesting and agreeable prospect to every one who is not prejudiced against *all* the consequences of the French revolution, which but too frequently excites the most painful sensations in the philanthropic and unbiassed observer. "Never," says the author, "has the spirit of invention been more kindled, the exertions of individuals to improve upon former, and to inquire into the later discoveries which promise national advantages, been displayed in a more energetic manner, than has been done since the revolution, in Paris—the general assemblage of the most ingenious men in that extensive republic." "*The Annals of German Universities*," edited by R. W. JUSTI and F. S. MURFINNA, deserve to be mentioned as an useful and instructive publication to those, who are desirous of obtaining more accurate information respecting the external state of literature in Germany, than can be acquired from any other topographical or statistical sources. In the analysis of the diplomatic art the Germans have, particularly since the epoch made in this branch of political science by the "Statistical Accounts of Schloezer," produced some valuable elementary treatises. In every respect we must give the preference to J. C. GATTERER's "*Outlines of the Diplomatic Art*;" with 12 plates, pp. 374. (besides the preface and table of contents) 8vo. Gottingen, 1798. This work affords a complete view of the theory of that intricate art, and it is to be hoped, the aged and learned author will soon fulfil his promise, by furnishing the diplomatic corps with the *practical part* to his classi-

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cal book intitled "*Elementa artis diplomaticæ universalis*". Another production deserving much praise, though limited to a particular kingdom, is "*The Statistical View of Hungary*;" by M. Schwardtner, professor of the Diplomatic Art, &c. pp. 606 8vo. The literature of Hungary cannot boast of a work more elegantly written, and more authentic in its information than the present. Its ingenious author is already known to the literary world by his "*Introductio in artem diplomaticam, præcipue hungaricam*" which appeared in 1790, and which is not a less favourable specimen of his talent in treating political subjects with particular energy of language, than the "Statistical View" before mentioned. It is however much to be regretted, that the publication of this treatise has been delayed since the year 1796, when the Professor sent the manuscript to the *Censorian office*, where it has been detained for nearly two years; a period of time in which many new and important changes and events have taken place, the omission of which is not a little derogatory to this excellent performance.—To elucidate the history of the same kingdom, and to rescue from oblivion many scarce historical fragments, we are happy to meet with an author who has long been honourably known in the republic of letters, as the editor of the first monthly magazine published in the German language in Hungary, intitled "*The Hungarian Mercury*," but which he was obliged again to relinquish, partly for want of support, and partly on account of the late reforms and contre-reforms under three different emperors. His late publication is the following: "*Scriptores Regum Hungaricorum minores, hactenus inediti, synchroni aut proxime coævi*; &c. M. G. Kovachich, *tom.* i. *ad Comitem Franc. de Paula Balassa Gyarmath. Præmittitur Epistola ad Comitem Georgium Bánffi, Transilvaniæ Gubernatorem, qua diaria de variis rebus Hung. industria diversorum auctorum conscripta serie chronologica precensentur.* pp. xxxii. 104, and 350 8vo." (with a plate representing Count Balassa). Of this interesting collection the editor proposes to publish four volumes every year; it contains a careful selection of short accounts of the negociations of Ambassadors or other Plenipotentiaries, letters, narratives of particular actions and events, concise journals of different Diets, &c.—One of the most philosophic attempts in universal history is K. L. Woltmann's "*Outlines of the Ancient History of Mankind*;" of which the second volume has lately been published, and which may serve as a model of good style and reasoning. The author, a young man of the most promising talents, is professor of history in the university of Jena, and from the specimen here given, the Germans possess in Mr. Woltmann an historian, who does honour to his country, and whose writings will, no doubt, procure him the reputation due to his merits. The principal feature of these "Outlines" is, that the author has carefully and successfully endeavoured to avoid one of the most dangerous temptations to which historical writers are but too frequently exposed, that of estimating and delineating the complexion of former ages according to our modern notions, and of furnishing the ancient sages and heroes with our present representations or modes of thinking. His performance well deserves to be studied by every lover of history, as it is not only amusing and interesting, but leads the attentive reader to new reflections and speculations.—Among the great number of elementary books which continually appear in the department of history we shall mention here the three following: J. G. A. Galletti's "*Elements of History, calculated for Schools*." As a work purposely designed for the use of schools, and well calculated to fulfil that intention, "J. G. Galletti's "*Elements of History*," second edition enlarged, pp. 242. 8vo. 1797; and "*An Epitome of Universal History, equally adapted for instruction and amusement*;" by the same author: part ii. pp. 404. 8vo. 1797. The latter is rather an extensive publication, as the volume before us extends no further than the origin of the Persian empire; its various changes; the undertakings of the Persians against the Greeks; the war of Peloponnesus; the later disturbances which happened among the particular states of Greece; and the transition of the Romans from a monarchial to a republican and aristocratic form of government. The merit of this Epitome is greatly enhanced by the just and concise view he gives of the private life, the domestic and rural œconomy, the arts and sciences, the religion, together with the political and military constitution of the most remarkable nations within the æra of the Persian Monarchy. In justice to the public, however, we cannot suppress the remark that both these useful works of Mr. Galletti's, (who is one of the professors at the Lyceum of Gotha) are not altogether free from a few historica

inaccuracies. Among the politico-historical works which have lately appeared of separate countries or governments, the following deserves particular notice, although the anonymous author does not venture to enter into a critical examination of facts and motives: "*Annals of the Government of Catherine II. Empress of Russia*;" volume first, containing the subject of legislation, pp. 252, 8vo. 1798. In the biographical department of history we shall mention two excellent works which well deserve a place in our Retrospect, on account of the impartial and superior manner in which they are written: 1. "*The Necrologist, containing accounts of the lives of remarkable Germans who have died in the current year.*" Of this instructive publication appear every year two volumes since its commencement in 1790; but it is matter of regret that the publisher, Mr. PORTHES of Gotha, is nearly two years behind, in the order of time, with this periodical work, so that we have as yet seen only the second volume for the year 1797; which contains, besides the short supplementary accounts, nine distinct biographies, and begins with that of the celebrated Count Herzberg, late minister of state to the King of Prussia, "a man whose name alone is his greatest encomium, and whose memory will be revered by a grateful posterity, and rendered immortal in the history of Prussia." 2. "*Memoirs of great and meritorious Statesmen; with an Appendix, containing the picture of a new-appointed Judge.*" The editor of this collection is a Mr. V. MITTERBERG, privy-counsellor to the Duke of SAXE COBURG: he has here given ten lives of eminent Germans who stand high in the list of the public characters, principally of the last century; so that the reading of this book may afford a tolerable criterion of the state of political science in that country during the 16th and 17th centuries. Mr. V. M. has annexed an "Essay on the beneficial influence which biographies have on the education of youth;" in which we meet with many original and pertinent remarks.

POLITICS.

In reviewing this important department of modern literature among the Germans, we were not a little surprised to find that their political writers, almost without exception, either conceal their real names, or adopt fictitious ones. Such is the effect of the detestable censorial offices in the different states of Germany, that men of real talent and genius are obliged either to suppress their political opinions, or to send their manuscripts to some distant country, for instance, Holland, Denmark, or Switzerland, where the censorial offices are less arbitrary and less severe. One of the best publications of the anonymous kind is the following: "*What important Events, and what additional Gain in Human and Civil Happiness, have we to expect in the next Century?*" pp. 270, 8vo. Although the author considers many of the events to be developed by futurity in too favourable a light, yet his ideas throughout the whole are correct, while they are expressed with animated philanthropy. The result of his inquiries respecting our future prospect is briefly as follows: 1. "The human race will become more healthy and vigorous: 2. The cultivation of the understanding will be equally adapted to the strength and well-being of mind and body, as well as to the different relations of men: 3. Men will attain to a higher degree of moral perfection: 4. The different governments of Europe will improve still farther the means of protecting their subjects from the horrors of war, famine, &c.: 5. Political and moral science will be more intimately united: 6. Justice will spread its dominion among men: and 7. Innocent mirth and joy will enhance the value of human life." The next political and likewise anonymous work of which we take notice, is a counterpart to Professor Kant's late 'Project to a perpetual Peace,' intitled "*Heteroclitical Ideas on the natural Boundaries of the European States, as the Foundation of a perpetual Peace.*" In this small work the author principally endeavours to demonstrate that the chains of mountains are the strongest and everlasting walls of defence, and that according to the situation of these, most of the European states ought to be differently divided into other more connected river-valleys, which should be always defended by mountains. As long, however, as the *imperfect* administration of states renders wars not only possible, but even *necessary*, we can assure the author that neither natural boundaries of rivers, nor walls of granite, will save mankind from war, bloodshed, and destruction: yet we agree with him, that as soon as the conceit of the real or imaginary superiority of the present European states over their less powerful neighbours vanishes; as soon as they have exhausted the country of resources in men

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and money, then no doubt, with their increasing weakness, they also improve in sentiments of humanity, and negotiation at length opens the road to peace. "*An Essay on the Means of restoring the former Cheapness of Provisions, and obviating the present Dearth occasioned by Usury and Forestalling*," by M. S. v. R. deserves to be mentioned here as the ingenious production of a lady, who in the introduction charges the male writers with a species of neglect rather singular than true, that they are more anxious to furnish the world with productions of the mind, than to attend to the wants of the body, or, as expressed in the original, to the *concerns of an empty stomach*.

BELLES LETTRES.

As the age of novel-writing appears to be rather on the decline in Germany, since the *Ghosts* and *Spectres* have nearly suppressed the purer and more natural modes of fiction, we shall for the present mention only two or three works of this kind, which are not tinctured with the marvellous. "*The Life and Manners of George Waller, probably described by himself*." pp. 400. 8vo. is by no means destitute of genuine wit and satire, while it abounds in sound moral reflections.—"*The Sunday Humors of Mr. Tobias Lauschc*, Inn-keeper, at the sign of the Blue Angel, on the frontiers of Swabia." pp. 198. 8vo. 1798. These humorous tales recommend themselves by the elegant simplicity with which they are written, and the attractive manner in which familiar events are rendered interesting to every reader who is not altogether void of social and moral feelings. "*Peter Schmoll and his Neighbours*;" by the author of Erasmus Schleicher: Part I. pp. 325. 1798. This is the production of Mr. Cramer, a celebrated political victim in Germany, and a man of unquestionable talents as a writer, if his style were not so eccentric and frequently loaded with vulgar expressions. Yet we must nevertheless admire his animated method of representing the variegated events of life, the very interesting and frequently surprising situations and changes in his compositions, his lively and sudden effusions of fancy, nay even his sprightliness, together with his cheerful and sincere sympathy with the character of his heroes and their occurrences in life; all these excellent qualities are amply displayed in the present work. Although the specimens of sacred elocution in Germany are not scarce, and the number of "Sermons," and "Materials or Texts for Sermons," are almost incredible, yet it cannot be denied that the Germans possess very few elementary works on elocution. Since our last Retrospect, we meet with only one work of that nature, and this is a second edition of "*Dr. C. T. Bahrdt's Rhetoric for the use of Church-Orators; with a Preface and Additions, by J. D. Büchling*. This original work of the late Dr. B. has met with great opposition among the orthodox German divines, on account of the singular tenets and principles it contains, which are considered as subversive to the interests of christianity. Independently of this remark, however, the "Rhetoric" before us is an admirable treatise which stands very high in the estimation of the more heterodox theologians of Germany, as a performance containing many classical and instructive observations. Among the late dramatic publications we have to announce one not well calculated for the stage: "*The Death of Gustav III*; a psychologico-moral picture of the errors to which enthusiasm and the passions may lead: In four books: with five plates. pp. lvi. and 702. The author subscribes himself after the elaborate preface, G. C. Horst, and his chief object in this dramatic attempt avowedly is, to exhibit to view the dangers of political enthusiasm, to caution the reader against the snares of fanciful innovation, to show that those who wish to realize in the actual world, whatever presents itself as a plausible idea, will in the end necessarily meet with disappointments, and that the tragical event of Gustav's, death is another striking instance to prove, in a convincing manner, the dignified and amiable superiority of virtue over hateful vice. The author is at considerable pains to represent the character of the unfortunate king in the most favourable light, and to bestow particular praise on his undaunted and persevering spirit, but with all the warmth of declamation he has left a chasm in the character of this prince, which the most exquisite flattery of his courtiers cannot supply. And this material defect in the consistency of character arises chiefly from the circumstance, that in every thing the king says and does, even where he, remote from witnesses, follows the impulse of his heart, there prevails a certain coldness which, entirely against the design of the author, renders the sincerity of his sentiments and feelings suspicious. It is further an objectionable trait in the king's private character, that all his thoughts, even the recollection of his humane and tender actions, are in a

manner tinctured with the idea of his royal sublimity and dignity; that all who surround him are not only on every occasion lavishing upon him the most fulsome praises of his virtues and his sublime genius; but that he generally listens to such encomiums with apparent satisfaction, and considers them as due to his royal person.—In order to banish the absurd and frequently licentious ballads that prevail in Germany, and to introduce tunes which, together with proper themes adapted to the meanest capacities, should disseminate sound and virtuous sentiments, there has lately appeared at Leipzig the first number of a collection intitled "*New popular Songs, to accompany the harpsichord*;" composed by J. R. Berls, &c. pp. 64. fol. This number contains thirty songs set to music, all of which are above mediocrity in respect to versification as well as musical composition. Lastly, under this head, we cannot omit to mention the appearance of a new and thoroughly improved translation of "*William Shakspeare's Plays*," by J. J. Eschenburg, vol. i. pp. 565. 8vo. 1798. With great justice may this be called a new translation; for since the second and improved edition of Shakspeare's plays appeared in 1775, by the same editor who undertook to improve the first edition attempted by Wieland, and to enlarge or rather complete it by adding 18 more of Shakspeare's plays which Mr. W. had omitted, no other translator could be found who would satisfy and realize the rigorous demands then made by the German critics, who went so far as to maintain that Shakspeare's plays ought not to be read, unless in the original. Notwithstanding those extravagant assertions, it is now generally allowed that the present translation by Mr. Eschenburg (who may be justly styled the Nestor of German and English literature) is, without exception, the most correct and elegant of all the translations ever published of our great bard, in any of the European languages.

PHILOLOGY.

Among the numerous translations which from time to time appear in Germany of the Latin classics, we find but very few, indeed, which deserve honourable mention in this Retrospect. One of the most faithful versions in which the spirit of the original has been completely preserved, is "*Cicero's Treatise on the sufficiency of Virtue to Happiness*;" one of the Tusculan questions, rendered into German, and accompanied with remarks and prefatory explanations, by C. F. Böhme. pp. xviii. and 120. 8vo. We cannot speak with similiar praise of "*M. T. Cicero's Dialogue on Friendship*," translated and accompanied with remarks, introduction, &c. by J. A. Ehring. pp. xvi. and 130. 8vo. This is the *fifth* translation of the above-mentioned treatise, since the year 1774, and in the latest Leipzig Catalogue of new books, we find a *sixth* offered to public notice. Although the present cannot in justice be called the most contemptible of the five translations we have seen, yet it is far from deserving the character of accuracy, as in a variety of instances it deviates from the true sense of the original. "*M. Accii Plauti Comœdia Captivei*; the Prisoners, a comedy, by Plautus, translated and illustrated by Dr. A. C. Borheck, &c." "*The Epic Poems of Publius Ovidius Naso*", translated from the Latin into iambic verses, and accompanied with illustrations, by G. F. W. Thyme; and "C. D. Jani's *Explanatory Remarks to the Odes and Epodes of Horace*," vol. iii. 1798. pp. 278. 8vo. These three publications we have placed together, as, on account of their great inferiority, they do not deserve to be separately reviewed. Less deserving of censure, though far from being a perfect and elegant version, is "*Virgil's Æneid*," translated by J. Spitzenberger, pp. 456, 8vo. Considering that Mr. S. had all the difficulties of the *Bavarian* dialect to encounter, and that the language of this Roman poet is nearly bordering on perfection, the present translation deserves much praise with respect to fidelity; although it cannot be pronounced free from inaccuracies in point of versification. To facilitate the study of the dramatic works of Seneca, and to lay the foundation of a future complete commentary on these admirable productions, we meet with a classical production, which cannot be recommended to the English scholar in too favourable terms, whether it be considered as a specimen of sound criticism, or as an elegant piece of composition, "*Hercules furens. Specimen novæ recensionis tragœdiarum L. Annæi Senecæ. Auctore*," Torkillo Baden, 1798, pp. xv. and 176, 8vo. The learned editor has made use of numerous and respectable sources; for besides *seventeen manuscripts* never before compared, he has availed himself of the oldest editions of Seneca, with which the royal library at Copenhagen has amply furnished him, so that he has here communicated to us all the valuable remarks made on this subject since the days of *Gronovius*, whose text he has revised in the

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most careful and judicious manner. In the department of Greek literature, we were agreeably surprized with the following excellent work: "*A Critical Dictionary of the Greek and German Languages, to be used in reading the Greek prophane writers,*" by J. G. SCHNEIDER, professor in the university of Frankfort on the Oder, vol. i. from A to K. pp. 847, large 8vo. The editor, who is one of the oldest Greek professors in Germany, has directed his principal attention, in the composition of this Dictionary, to etymology, analogy, as well as the general and particular derivation of words; he has confined himself entirely to the *secular* Greek writers, as the Germans possess a variety of particular dictionaries of the Old and New Testament, together with others explaining the ecclesiastical writers in the Greek language; a circumstance which has induced the learned editor to omit even all the proper nouns. "*A Complete Greek Grammar for Schools and Academies,*" by A. F. BERNHARDI, 8vo. Berlin, pp. 366. This elementary work is composed upon the same principles which the author has adopted in his Latin grammar, published about three years ago: it shows throughout the man of reflection, and it must be confessed in justice to Mr. BERNHARDI, that his is not only the most complete, but likewise the most useful and perspicuous Greek grammar of which the German schools can boast. "*Aristotle's Politics and Fragments of Economy,*" translated from the Greek, and accompanied with remarks, together with an analysis of the text, by J. G. SCHLOSSER, part I. p. 40 and 356, 8vo. 1798. This is the first attempt of the kind in the German language, and Mr. SCHLOSSER, although frequently missed to make partial and shallow remarks, by his excessive hatred to every other but a monarchical form of government, and by his passionate opposition to the progress of 'Critical Philosophy,' has nevertheless displayed a considerable share of judgment and philological information in this elegant version. To justify in some degree our assertion, we shall quote some observations from the introduction, p. xix. 'Socrates believed that true philosophy could and ought to regulate the daily actions of human life, and in this alone it ought to display its whole power and influence. To Plato philosophy appeared of a more sublime nature; whoever will approach to its divine precepts, ought, according to him, to rise above the common class of men. Aristotle, lastly, was of opinion that philosophy ought to proceed on its own path, and should at most, only now and then condescend to answer the purposes of life, in order to prevent every where confusion and irregularity. Thus the first of these philosophers wished to form only good and noble men; the second would have no other but semi-gods; and the third was satisfied with tolerable men only.' By these characteristic remarks, Mr. SCHLOSSER wishes to show the different points of view in which those three men of antiquity have considered philosophy; but his comparative statement is not critically correct. If we make a proper and due distinction between the theory and practice of philosophy, it is highly probable that all these antients looked upon philosophy as a science, *which raises man above the common herd of his species, and which deserves to be more practically employed for the improvement of mankind.* The semi-gods of Plato are certainly no other than the good and noble men of Socrates, and it can by no means be proved, that Aristotle wished to form *tolerable* men only. "*Xenophontis Memorabilia Socratis græce.* Editio tertia emendatior et auctior, p. viii and 188, 8vo." The former edition of this small work was published by STROTH, and the present editor, Mr. *Ettinger*, of Gotha, has carefully corrected the text of ERNESTI (which STROTH had almost literally copied) according to the late improvements made by ZEURE, SCHNEIDER, SCHUTZ, and WEISKE. The last article we shall mention, in Greek literature, is a tolerable translation of "*Hesiod's Poems,*" by C. H. SCHUTZE, p. 302. 8vo. This version has somewhat the appearance of the classical labours of Prof. Voss; but it does not stand the test of criticism as well as these, for it is not only deficient in point of easy and well-turned expressions, but also frequently imperfect and unharmonious in the terminations of the verses. The essays annexed by the translator contain quotations from other writers, rather than original remarks, puns and plays upon words rather than sound disquisitions or useful illustrations. In the branch of Hebrew literature we find at present only "*A concise Grammar of the Hebrew Language;*" being an abstract from the larger works by J. J. VATER, professor at Jena, p. 174, 8vo. 1798. This epitome is purposely designed for those beginners who have not yet imbibed any prejudices from other grammars; many of the absolute parts of grammar are here simplified and explained,

explained, which have been either too diffusedly treated, or altogether overlooked in the larger work, so that this short treatise cannot fail to be of great utility in facilitating the acquisition of the sacred language to the student and the amateur.

LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS.

To supply the schools of Germany with an elementary work which might combine completeness with brevity, and should at the same time be sold at a reasonable price, we meet with the following excellent publication, which unquestionably possesses all these requisities, entitled, "*Logic for the Use of Schools*," by J. G. C. KIESWETTER, doctor and professor of philosophy at Berlin, p. 156, 8vo. (price about 1s. 2d. in sheets). The learned author of this treatise has preserved here the same order and division which he has adopted in his 'Elements of pure, general Logic,' published some time ago, while he has added the general practical part of logic; and we shall only say that he has laid down the rules of thinking throughout, in a clear and perspicuous manner, and that he has illustrated the whole with opposite and striking examples. The metaphysical works, from time to time appearing in Germany being very numerous, and most of them being of an abstruse and polemical nature, we are obliged to confine our account to a few of the most remarkable only. Of this description is the following work of ADAM WEISHAUPT, on "*Truth and moral Perfection*," vol. i. p. xxviii. and 276. "*On the Doctrines of the Motives and Causes of all Things*," vol. ii. p. 392, and "*On Purposes or final Causes*," vol. iii. p. xliv. and 384, 8vo. The learned author is well known to be one of the most strenuous opponents of the critical system of philosophy, founded by the venerable KANT; and while the latter couches his doctrines in the most scientific and frequently obscure terms and phrases, Dr. WEISHAUPT endeavours to render his doctrines plain and palatable to every class of readers, by the most alluring and popular forms and demonstrations he has adopted in all his writings. As this, however, is not the *forum* where metaphysical controversies can be either discussed or decided, we shall content ourselves with stating the tendency of WEISHAUPT'S extensive work, in nearly his own words: "The whole moral system of man," says he, "is founded on the idea of moral perfection, and without this idea we are liable every where to misapprehend our moral feelings: hence it has been the chief object of my present exertions, to discover that golden middle path, to determine the true and most practical idea of moral perfection; to establish on this idea a physiology of the mind; to show in what its healthy state, perfection properly consists; how all virtues are founded on that state, and in the strictest sense constitute one virtue only; to enquire into the original error from which the branches and consequences of all other moral errors arise; to render this etymology plain and obvious to the senses; to sketch in this manner a pathology of the mind, and besides to point out from what shallow ground our present virtues arise; in what close a connection they stand with our vices; how among things of so dissimilar nature a connection is possible; and lastly, to examine the diseased parts of our mind, which either at present, or at some future period, and by what means, required to be remedied and cured."—Another violent opponent of the Kantian system, although of inferior abilities and defective erudition, is SOLOMON MAIMON, in his "*Critical Investigations of the Human mind; or the higher Powers of Knowledge and Volition*," p. 370, 8vo. The whole of this work consists of three long dialogues of the Prologomena to the Critique of the pure and practical faculty of knowledge, and of a system of ethics according to Aristotle. We cannot, however, suppress the remark with respect to the last subject, that Mr. MAIMON has committed a gross plagiarism, by copying Mr. Tenisch's classical translation of Aristotle's work, from chapter to chapter, omitting what he could not understand, or what appeared to him of less consequence. "*The Contributions to the History of Philosophy*," by G. G. FULLEBORN; are continued with the same spirit of sound criticism and industrious perseverance. The eighth number now before us contains, besides a series of critical remarks on the poems of Parmenides, by KENRICK, only one essay by the learned editor, '*A Sketch of the History and Literature of Physiognomy*.' "*Elementary view of the Metaphysics of Law, or positive Legislation; an Essay on the first Principles of the Law of Nature*," by G. S. A. MELLIN, &c. This is a remarkable work, not only on account of the new and acute ideas started in it, and the author's peculiar mode of reasoning, but also by several ingenious paradoxical assertions, which lead the mind from the usual mode of thinking, and agreeably employ it with new conceptions. The whole comprehends the principles and elementary

mentary ideas of all the parts of the law of nature, and is divided into five sections; the first of which treats of the principles of law in general; the second, of the principles of law in a state of nature, or of the absolute law of nature; the third, of the principles of law in a state of society, or of the hypothetical law of nature; the fourth, of the principles of the general law of states; and the fifth, of the principles of the law of nations.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Among the numberless attempts to introduce the principles and tenets of KANT into the circles of familiar life, and to expound his abstruse notions by the clearest and most convincing illustrations, the following is one of the most successful; "*Popular Essays on subjects of Practical Philosophy*," with a view to promote a previous acquaintance with the ideas peculiar to Kant, by J. C. GREILING, p. 19. and 198. The frequent opportunities which the author had to observe that, particularly in mixed company, many persons who had the least knowledge of Kant and his philosophy, would speak of both in a decisive manner, induced him to publish these essays which he has designed chiefly for men of business who cannot devote the portion of time requisite to the study of his systematic works. The subjects of these treatises are as follow: 1. On the influence which family spirit displays on the morality and welfare of mankind. 2. The Golden Age. 3. On the weakness of character. 4. On the affinity between the æsthetical and moral sense. 5. On the value of an established religion; and 6. On the distinction subsisting between prudence and morality, as well as between the doctrine of prudence and that of duty. The style of the author is throughout polished, and adapted to philosophic subjects; it is correct without being ornamental, but nevertheless pleasant and lively. "*Essays on subjects of Morals and Education*," by K. G. BAUER, A.M. &c. p. xvi. and 366, well deserve the perusal of every tutor and guardian of a family. All the compositions of this respectable author are, like the present, distinguished by pure principles, by a constant application of philosophy to moral purposes, and by a distinct arrangement and deduction of his ideas. "*The Inquiries into the Progress of Nature in the developement of the Human Race*," by the author of *Lienhard* and *Gertrud*, p. 234, 8vo. are an interesting publication not only on account of the original views of man and his relations in life, but likewise on account of the energetic and lively manner in which the author expresses his ideas. Another attempt to account for the final purposes, to which the author of nature seems to devote the human race, is the following small work, "*On the Destination of Man*," a philosophic inquiry upon the principles of critical philosophy, by J. LENZ, professor, p. 136, 8vo. The author of this perspicuous and popular essay announces himself here as an enlightened man who has much reflected on his destiny, and who endeavours to render his own convictions more general, for the improvement of mankind. "*A Sketch of a Philosophic Doctrine of Religion*," by G. C. MULLER, Part I. pp. xxiv. and 281, 8vo. This outline is not undeserving of a liberal share of approbation and encouragement; the idea of a philosophic religious doctrine is developed with much acuteness and discrimination; the possibility as well as the reality and advantage of such a doctrine, if it were universally adapted, is placed in the most obvious point of view. The author candidly examines the opinions of other philosophers, and censures them with great liberality; his mode of writing is clear and precise. "*Views of the Territories of History and Philosophy*," Part I. by G. F. D. GOESS, professor, &c. p. vi. and 153, 8vo. 1798. Under this whimsical title the learned author proposes to publish annually a small volume (in preference to a monthly or other periodical form) in which he impartially reviews and compares the historical events of the day with the precepts of a sound and strict philosophy, and by which he hopes to procure a more general and beneficial circulation to many important philosophic truths. As the subjects of these essays are rather curious, we shall insert here the heads and contents of those contained in this small volume: 1. On the influence which the Prussian government is likely to have on the German principalities in Franconia. 2. On the final purpose of man. 3. An attempt towards a deduction of the original rights of man: and 4. On the progress of the sciences in Germany. "*On Rights and Obligations in general, and those of Civil Society in particular*," pp. 303. 8vo. J. G. E. MAASS, professor of philosophy at Halle. This work is already favourably known to the student and professor of the law of nature. The excellent author is one of the few German writers, whose compositions are classically concise, without being aphoristical, and who justly values himself on his elegant and instruc-

tive mode of writing on the most abstruse subjects. The present, although neither a compendium, nor a system of philosophic jurisprudence, consists of a connected series of essays, which comprehend almost the whole territory of this science, and which the ingenious student may easily reduce to a systematic form. We cannot upon this occasion omit to mention another work by Prof. MAASS, of which we possess the second edition, and which is considered by the German literati, as well as in foreign countries, wherever that language is read, as the most valuable and systematic "*Analysis of the Power and Influence of the Imagination.*" For want of room we cannot enter into a detailed account of this philosophic publication, which above all novels and ghost-stories amply deserved to be translated into the English language, if the readers of solid and useful productions were not so much inferior in numbers to those of absurd and marvellous romances.

MATHEMATICS.

The principal new publication, since our last retrospect, in this extensive field of literature, is "*The complete Elements of Geometry, according to le Gendre, Simpson, von Swinden, Gregorius à St. Vincentio,*" and the ancients, by L. W. GILBERT, professor, &c. at Halle, Part I. pp. 453, 8vo. with plates, 1798; or under another title, "*A complete System of Elementary and Higher Geometry.*" The meritorious author deserves the particular thanks of the tyro, as well as of every friend of geometry, for having furnished them with a compendium in which every useful piece of information relative to this difficult science is industriously collected, for having deduced from a few principal propositions many others as consequences, and thus in a remarkable degree facilitated the understanding and acquisition of the whole. Another new and interesting work, though confined to the arithmetical department, is T. L. JORDAN'S "*Description of several new Reckoning-Machines invented by himself,*" part I. Machines without rotatory motion or wheels, and without tables of calculation. With three tabular views, and four engraved figures, pp. 102. 8vo. 1798." The author shews himself in this publication a man of reflection and ingenuity; and we await with anxiety the second part of his book, in which he promises to describe some still more perfect machines; we cannot, however, refrain from observing, that he ought to be less sparing of his tables, and at the same time endeavour to render them as accurate and corresponding with the text as the nature of the work will admit. "*Tables, shewing the Contents of Casks, with an Explanation of their Use,*" being a work which was crowned with the prize given by the Royal Danish Society for the encouragement of the sciences, by S. BRUUN, with a plate, pp. xxxi. and 84. 8vo. Although these tables are chiefly calculated for the Danish measures, yet they may be easily reduced to any other standard. The author divides the whole into two principal sections, one treating of full casks, and the other of casks not filled: for the former, Mr. B. on 55 pages lays down 32 tables, which are arranged according to the length of the casks, beginning with 25 and extending to 56 inches; for the latter, he furnishes us with 23 tables of proportion, which are so calculated, that between the part of the bottom of the cask played upon by the wine, and the likewise wet part of an imaginary bottom through the bung-hole parallel with the real bottoms, there is a medium taken according to a certain rule, the space thus discovered is commuted into a circle of the same proportion; and then the cask, as far as it is filled with the liquor, is likewise reduced to a cylinder of a similar proportion. "*The Tables shewing the different Course of Exchange, together with Instructions and Explanations, how to make use of them,*" by A. CRAILSHEIM, 4to. 1798. All the calculations here relate to the mint-standard of 24 florins. The London course begins with 127 Frankfort Batzen, and extends to 156; every operation is carried on by decimal fractions, so that any of the tables may, with little trouble, be used for the exchange of Holland and Hamburg. The courses of Paris, Augsburg, and Vienna, are likewise calculated, and the whole is arranged according to the manner adopted by VEGA in his famous "Logarithmical Tables," of which we have given a short account in our first Retrospect.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Instead of having to recapitulate a long list of works in this useful branch of science, we can insert two only, which deserve particular notice. "*Elements of Natural Philosophy, in its Mathematical and Chemical parts,*" by J. C. FISCHER, Doctor and Professor at Jena, pp. 820, 8vo. with three quarto plates. In this publication the author has endeavoured to compress all the late chemical discoveries, as well as to introduce the new metaphysical theory of Kant, which is now making hasty strides towards producing a thorough revolution in the doctrine of physics.

With

With all its excellencies, we cannot recommend this book to beginners, as the author has committed many serious inaccuracies, while he has little or no merit in the most interesting section of the work, "The metaphysics of Nature," which is almost literally copied from Kant's own words, and which ought to have been rendered more easy to the tyro, by giving it a more popular form, and accompanying the many abstruse axioms and principles with proper illustrations. The next and more important article in this branch, is "*The Magazine of the latest discoveries and occurrences in Natural Philosophy*," including all the auxiliary sciences connected with physics, by J. H. VOIGT, No. I. with three plates, 8vo. pp. 182. Since the "Magazine for the latest events in Physics and Natural History" (which was first begun by the celebrated Professor Lichtenberg, of Göttingen, and afterwards continued by Professor Voigt) has been closed with the eleventh volume, the present is intended to supply its place. The editor does not admit long and detailed essays, that the numbers of this periodical work, the annual amount of which is not determined, may not too rapidly increase. Hence he has reduced it to the more useful form of a repertory, which is divided into three principal sections; the first contains accounts of new objects of natural philosophy; the second, accounts of new or improved physical instruments, or apparatus; and the third, a short review of the latest state of physical literature. As a proof of the great variety prevailing in this entertaining Magazine, we find not less than 27 articles under the first head. Upon the whole, it justly vies with "*Gren's Physical Journal*," which is universally admitted to be the most complete and scientific work of the kind in Europe; inasmuch as it more largely enters into the nature of subjects, and gives a more precise account of the phenomena of nature than could be done with propriety in Mr. Voigt's new Magazine.

ŒCONOMY.

It is much easier to propose a new theory of agriculture, and to extol this principal source of wealth and happiness in every nation with extravagant praises, than to point out the general and most hurtful defects here prevailing and to offer the most proper and practical means for removing and remedying such impediments. With this salutary intention, and with a view to avoid the errors into which others have fallen, the author of the following treatise has amply satisfied our expectations: "*On Agriculture as the principal Source of Wealth and Happiness of Nations*," by W. KRAUS, pp. 236, 8vo. In this elaborate essay, Mr. K. censures the many defects in agriculture with great candour and modesty; every where we discover mature manly reflection, and his true interest for the good of mankind has given a degree of strength and energy to his language which cannot fail to make a favourable impression on cultivators of land, and thus contribute to realize the noble design of the author. Of the "*Economical Contributions towards the Improvement of Agriculture in Lower Saxony*;" by J. D. Denso, we have seen the second number, which is replete with judicious and practical remarks on fourteen different subjects, chiefly founded on the author's own observations and experience: those on different methods of converting heaths and commons into arable land, are by far the most valuable "*The Economical Journal for Town and Country*," formerly edited by Professor LEONHARDI, of Leipzig, is now continued, from the 9th volume, by a Mr. HOFFMANN, of the same place; and we are happy to say, that it is conducted with a due share of attention and discrimination by the new editor. To prevent the dreadful devastations of forests occasioned by noxious insects, and particularly the caterpillar, a learned and noble planter of woods has lately begun a periodical publication, under the singular title, "*The Anxious Forester*," by J. C. BARON V. LINKER, of which we have three numbers before us. The essays here contained are of the utmost importance to the planter of woods, especially in the present times, when the scarcity of wood becomes an object of general complaint in almost every country. "*The Annals of Gardening, together with a General Intelligencer for Gardeners and Florists*," by NEUENHAIN, junior, No. V. and VI. concluding the first volume with an Index. Among the numerous journals of this nature published in Germany, this may be safely pronounced the most interesting and useful to the practical gardener; and we sincerely wish the editor may continue his laudable exertions in this agreeable branch of œconomy. Another work on the same subject, equally praiseworthy, but of a more generally useful tendency, is the following: "*On the Plantation of an artificial Orchard, and the Vegetation of Plants*," by Dr. A. F. A. DIEL, with three plates, and a catalogue of fruits, pp. 492, 8vo. 1798. This book is written with much theoretical and practical knowledge, and

the seventh chapter in particular, which treats of the laws and sources of vegetation, does infinite credit to the attentive and learned author, who has furnished his countrymen with the *first classical* production on this alluring and profitable subject.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

We have been agreeably surprised with the appearance of a work which, at the present period so unfavourable to the Muses, not only confers great honour on the editor, but which likewise will be a lasting monument of the national taste and public spirit of the Germans. We allude to the "*Representations and historical Descriptions of the Taste of the principal Nations*," by J. F. BARON AT RACKNITZ. Of this admirable publication the third number has just appeared at Leipzig; and as each number contains about 12 vignettes and plates printed together with the letter-press, and a portfolio, in which there are six coloured plates representing ornamented walls, and six other plates exhibiting articles of household furniture, in royal folio, besides the text, from 100 to 150 pages, quarto, the price of each number is EIGHT GUINEAS!! Notwithstanding this extravagant price, the noble editor has, however, brought this extraordinary work very near its termination, as the fourth number will conclude the whole. In the first he has given an animated representation and description of the *Arabesk taste*; in the second, we find a delineation of the *Greek*, *Old German*, *New Persian*, *English*, the *French grotesque*, and the taste of the inhabitants of *Otaheite*; in the third number we again meet with the Greek taste, in the times when it began to degenerate; also with the taste of the *Moors*, the *Turks*, the *ancient French*, the inhabitants of *Kamtschatka*, and those of *Mexico*. The fourth and last number will probably furnish us with specimens of taste from China, Spain, and other countries not yet described. It must, without hesitation, be allowed that the engravings, as well as the mode of colouring them, are infinitely superior to every thing hitherto produced by German artists. "*The Collection of useful Essays, and Accounts relative to Architecture*," published by several members of the Royal Prussian Supreme Department in Affairs of Architecture, vol. i. 1798, with plates, deserves honourable mention in our Retrospect, as it contains no other than practical and highly useful information, particularly to the beginner in the study of this elegant art, for whom it is chiefly and avowedly designed. "*The Technological Orbis pictus*," by P. H. C. BRODHAGEN, of Hamburg, is a periodical work in quarto numbers; the first and second of which, besides a very elaborate and appropriate introduction, contain accurate descriptions of a paper-manufactory, and of the process of refining sugars, which are illustrated with six plates. In similar numbers the ingenious author proposes to give a popular and satisfactory account of every trade and manufactory carried on in Europe. Another work of a similar, though more of an elementary nature, is the "*Systematic View of Manufactories*," (and the materials of which they make use) by J. F. A. GÖTTLING, Professor at Jena, pp. 45, 8vo. This is only the outline of a plan, according to which the learned professor, who is well known in this country by his excellent chemical tests, intends to publish a complete "Manual of Technology," if the present sketch should meet with the approbation of the public. We are fully convinced Mr. G. is perfectly qualified for this arduous task, and that his promised compendium will be gratefully received, not only in Germany, but in other countries of Europe, where a systematic and elementary work of this kind is much wanting. "*The New Painter's Lexicon*," for obtaining a more accurate knowledge of good old and new pictures, by *L. v. Winkelman*, &c. is offered to the public, in a second edition, as the most complete artists' dictionary; but justice obliges us to say that, though it may contain some of the more modern pictures not to be found in similar works, yet it is vastly inferior to "FUSSLI's *Lexicon of Artists*," in the number of articles, as well as in point of sound criticism, correct information, and good arrangement.

COMMERCE.

It is a species of pleasure to a disappointed reviewer, when, after having bestowed much time on a variety of worthless or at least indifferent publications, he meets with one possessing truly classical merit, and of which he is enabled to give a favourable account. Such is the case with the work intitled, "*Supplementary Information to the Theoretico-practical View of Commerce in its various Branches*," by J. G. BUSCH, (Professor at Hamburg) vol. i. pp. xiv, and 296. This volume will be accompanied by another which will complete the work: we here meet with a new specimen of the venerable author's profound knowledge of trade in all its ramifications, the uncommon attention he has bestowed for a long

long series of years on all commercial subjects, and the inimitable frankness with which he carries his point in reasoning on matters of the first importance to the state and the individual citizen. "*The Commercial Academy*;" being a manual calculated for the use of young tradesmen of every description; by C. C. Illing, in two small volumes 8vo. As this is a mere compilation from other works on this diversified subject, and as the author, though generally accurate, has sometimes committed errors, even in spelling technical words—a circumstance not a little derogatory from an elementary book—we cannot speak in very commendatory terms of his labours: yet, upon the whole, it is one of those publications which, if placed in proper hands, may be read and used with advantage.

DIVINITY.

With respect to the present state of theology in Germany, we have already delivered our opinion in the former Retrospect; and we have now only to add, that from the nature of the subsequent works, the reader will be still more fully satisfied with the sentiments we have before expressed. "*The Critique of the Christian Revelation, or the only possible Point of View in which Revelation can be considered,*" pp. xvi. and 458. 8vo. 1798, is a new, ingenious, and bold attempt to prove, "that there is a pure original idea of revelation in the human mind; that there is a pure original claim of man to the existence of a revelation; and that there is a pure original belief of revelation which precedes that claim: thus the author endeavours to justify *à priori* the belief in mysteries and miracles. His arguments, however, are more specious than convincing. "*Commentarius criticus in textum Græcum Novi Testamenti. Particula* I." pp. 168. 8vo. 1798, auctore I. I. Griesbach, is a valuable commentary on the first twenty chapters of the gospel of Matthew. It is written in elegant language, and well deserves to be read by the student in divinity who wishes to acquire a more correct knowledge of what are called the sacred writings. "*The Christian Professor of Religion, in his moral Existence and Actions*;" a book of instruction for the moral destination of a christian teacher in churches and schools, relative to his private life as well as his official duties, by F. H. C. Schwarz, vol. i, pp. xxxii. and 350. 8vo. 1798. The title is sufficiently expressive of the design of this work; and we shall only remark, that it well deserves a careful perusal of the divines of this country, particularly by those *fine cure* gentlemen who, altogether against the intention of their humble Master, consume the fruits of the land, without lending any assistance to cultivate the vineyard of the Lord. "*Instructions, together with Questions directed to Children*;" adapted to the whole year, by J. Lauber, D. D. &c. vol. i. pp. 450. vol. ii. pp. 580. 8vo. This is another specimen of the accommodating spirit of the times, to facilitate or rather prevent the trouble of reflecting, when young preachers, for want of talent or erudition, are unable to compose their own sermons. In short, this species of traffic deserves severe animadversion; although the Germans have not yet arrived at that degree of refinement in the sale and circulation of sermons, which is now pretty common in this country, to hawk about what are called *manuscript sermons*; that is, discourses printed with writing-types, and stitched up in blue paper, at 1s. per piece, or 10s. 6d. per dozen!!! The last article we shall mention in the list of sermons, is rather a phenomenon upon the ecclesiastical horizon, and as such is intitled to particular notice: "*Sermons delivered on some Sundays and Holidays of the Year, chiefly on the Text of the corresponding Gospels*," by a Roman Catholic Curate, 8vo. pp. 148. These discourses may with justice be called 'contributions towards religious improvement,' (illumination) as the author expresses himself in the title-page; for they abound with excellent remarks: the exegesis contained in them is generally correct; and the author every where proves himself an enlightened, convincing, and popular orator. Before we conclude this department, we think it our duty to announce a very successful translation of "*The Book of Job*" into German rhyme, by S. C. Pape, and accompanied with a preface by the Aulic Counsellor Eichhorn, pp. xxii. and 114. 8vo. This is the first attempt ever made to translate Hebrew poetry into German verse; and, considering the difficulties connected with so arduous an undertaking, the present version has far exceeded our expectations, and may, with very few exceptions relative to the harmony and structure of the verses, be ranked among the classical productions of the German muses.

JURISPRUDENCE.

As the laws of treason are hitherto rather indefinite, many questions have been

been started on this subject by various eminent lawyers in Germany; and we meet particularly with two essays, which, on account of the philosophic and perspicuous mode of reasoning displayed in them, deserve to be attentively read by every political observer. The first is "*A Philosophico-juridical Inquiry into the Nature of the Crime called High-Treason*," by Dr. P. J. A. FEUERBACH, 8vo. pp. 86. 1798. And the other treatise on the same subject is inserted in the "*Magazine (Archiv) for Criminal Law*," edited by Dr. J. F. KLEIN, and G. A. KLEINSCHROD, Aulic Counsellor and Professor of Law at Würzberg, who is likewise the author of this valuable treatise. Both writers agree, that to betray the country is high-treason; "*but the mere resistance of subjects, although it should be accompanied with acts of violence, cannot be called high-treason.*" (If this be not acknowledged as a sufficient specimen of the liberty of the press in Germany, we hesitate to make any further comparison with our own). In the branch of Criminal Jurisprudence we find the Germans more busily employed than in any other: to confirm this assertion, we shall make the reader acquainted with the three following works, each of which has its peculiar merit. "*Principia juris criminalis Germaniæ communis*," auctore G. J. F. MEISTER, Consil. reg. aul. Jur. Doct. and Prof. "*Editio tertia multum emendata*," pp. 436. 8vo. 1798: together with the Criminal Code of Charles V. (in German) pp. 136. 8vo. "*Essays relative to Criminal Law and Criminal Proceedings*," by G. A. KLEINSCHROD, &c. vol. i. pp. 344. 8vo.; and "*Contributions towards improving the Criminal Law*," by F. E. C. MEREAU, pp. 292. 8vo. with a table. In other departments of Jurisprudence the Germans are not less assiduously employed, which will be evident from the list of the following excellent works we have purposely selected; viz. "*Outlines of Jurisprudence, or what is properly called the Law of Nature*," by H. STEPHANI, pp. 144. 8vo. "*Outlines of the Law of Society*," Part II. by the same author. pp. 88. 8vo. "*Remarks on Kant's metaphysical Elements of Jurisprudence*," pp. 125. 8vo. by the same author. "*The Law of Nature developed from the Idea of Right*," by J. C. HOFFBAUER, Doctor and Prof. of Phil. of Halle; second edition, enlarged and improved, pp. 379. 8vo. 1798. "*Inquiries into the most important Subjects relative to the Law of Nature*," by the same author, pp. 348. 8vo. "*The General Law of States*," Part I. together with occasional remarks on Kant's metaphysical Elements of Jurisprudence, particularly his private Law, tending to illustrate and investigate these subjects, by the same author, pp. 318. 8vo. "*The pure Law of Nature*," by T. SCHMALZ, Dr. and Prof. of Law at Koeingsberg; second edition enlarged, pp. 114. 8vo. "*The natural Law of States*," pp. 132. 8vo. by the same author. "*The natural Law of Families*," pp. 30. 8vo. by the same author. "*The Natural Ecclesiastical Law*," pp. 56. 8vo. by the same author. Mr. SCHMALZ is one of the principal and latest labourers in this useful branch of science: the plain and perspicuous mode of writing which characterises all his productions; the manifold new views he affords to the student of law, and the original remarks interspersed throughout his writings, have deservedly established his character as one of the classical law-writers of Germany. "*The Principles of the Prussian Law of Towns and Citizens*," by R. F. TERLINDEN, pp. 239. 8vo. is a well-arranged compilation of whatever relates to the interests of the town and the citizen in the Prussian dominions. "*On the Influence of the Stoic Sect of Philosophers on the Jurisprudence of Rome*:" a philosophico-juridical treatise, by J. A. ORTLOFF, pp. 120. 8vo. In this valuable dissertation the author displays much learning and critical sagacity: in the result of his inquiry we cannot, however, agree with him, that the influence of the Stoics on the legislation of Rome has been so considerable as was formerly, though erroneously believed.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Among the popular works, which on account of their superior manner of treating medical subjects, have been lately translated into the English language, we meet with a second edition, much enlarged, of "Dr. C. W. HUFELAND'S *Art of prolonging Human Life*;" Part I. pp. 336, Part II. pp. 448, and xxx. 8vo. with a beautiful plate, 1798. The most important improvements made in this new edition are contained in the second or practical part of the work. To the means of shortening life, in the section entitled, 'Intemperance in Eating and Drinking,' Mr. HUFELAND has judiciously added the use of *spirituous liquors*, which are a liquid fire to the body, and in so dreadful a manner blunt the physical and moral sense of man, that at length they reduce him to the

level

level with insensible brutes: "A state," says the learned author, "in which the vice of intoxication becomes general, must necessarily approach to its ruin; for industry, virtue, humanity, temperance, and moral feelings, qualities without which no state can subsist, are thus completely banished. History informs us, that the period of introducing spirituous liquors among barbarous nations, was likewise the time from which their lives began to be shortened, and their vigorous bodily constitution reduced, so that this fascinating present had a greater effect in subduing them to the Europeans, than even gunpowder and cannon." Who can for a moment hesitate to subscribe this just and pertinent remark? "*The Medico Practical Manual, founded on Brunonian principles and experience*," by Dr. M. A. Weikard, &c. in three parts, together upwards of 1000 pages, second edition, much enlarged, 1798, is one of those eccentric productions which either a violent spirit of innovation, or other motives of disappointment now and then are apt to generate in different climates. And as our medical readers are well acquainted with the merits and demerits of *Brown's* singular tenets in medicine, we think it superfluous here to enlarge upon the subject. "*The Treatise on the Venereal Disease*," by Dr. C. Girtannir, &c. third edition, thoroughly improved and much enlarged, vol. i. pp. xvi. and 407, is a work which on account of the erudition it contains, the excellent and polished style in which it is written, and the correct and beautiful letter-press, does infinite credit to its author. We must only add, that the other two volumes, which contain a critical retrospect of all the ancient and modern writers on this disease, have not been reprinted, but annexed from a former edition to supply the present. "*The Journal for the Interests of Surgery, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence*," by J. C. Loder, is a new periodical work of which nearly two volumes are now published; it is well supported with the most interesting intelligence, by the most eminent surgeons of Germany, whom Mr. Benj. Bell, of Edinburgh, has liberally joined, and is without exception the most useful repository of the kind on the Continent. Another work of a similar nature, and equal merit in the branches it professes, is, "*The New Magazine* (Archiv), *for improving Midwifery, and the Treatment of Diseases of Women and Children, with constant reference to Physiology, Dietetics and Surgery*," vol. i. 1798, with plates, by J. C. Starck, doctor and professor of medicine, at Jena. The learned editor formerly published, 'The Archiv for Midwifery,' begun in 1787, and concluded with the sixth volume, but being encouraged by several French, German, and Italian practitioners in midwifery, he was prevailed upon to commence a new series of a more extensive work which is by no means inferior to the former, either in point of variety, or truly practical information. "J. Arnemann's, Dr. and Prof. of Med. at Göttingen, *Practical Materia Medica*," third edition improved and enlarged, pp. 590, 8vo. 1798. Upon comparing this with the third edition, which appeared in 1795, we do not find any *material* improvements, although the author might have rectified many little inaccuracies which disgrace his excellent work, particularly in the chemical part of it, where his ideas do not appear to be altogether correct. Of new medical remedies we could discover only two, which he has here added, viz. the *Carex arenaria* and the *Calx antimonii sulphurata*. "C. S. Andersch, *Tractatio anatomica physiologica de nervis humani corporis aliquibus*, quam edidit E. P. Andersch, Pars altera. 8vo. pp. 187. In this classical treatise, the author with great accuracy describes particularly those nerves which move the muscles of the left side of the heart, and minutely points out the different nervous threads, as they proceed from different trunks on the neck, while he pursues their course and ramification with a masterly hand. Besides these, he treats of various other nerves, the origin and uses of which are still problematical. "*The Doctrine of Medical Remedies, or Materia Medica of the Mineral Kingdom, comprehending the crude, prepared, and compound Medicines*," by J. C. Tode, doctor and professor of medicine at Copenhagen, Part. I. 8vo. pp. 431. The learned and experienced author of this work has communicated to us here whatever is valuable and interesting in this essential branch of medicine, while he has accompanied every article with his own original remarks, cautions and observations: we sincerely wish a speedy continuation of this useful book. Of "C. W. Hufeland's "*Journal for improving the Practice of Medicine and Surgery*," we have seen the last number of the sixth volume. The Germans have reason to be proud of a periodical work, which is not only supported by the principal physicians and surgeons of that extensive country, but which likewise furnishes the medical

medical reader with every piece of useful intelligence, as far as the practice of medicine is concerned, from whatever quarter of Europe it may be derived. Of the "*Miscellaneous Chirurgico-practical Cautions, for beginning Practitioners in Surgery,*" by J. C. Jager, of Frankfort, the fifth volume has lately appeared, and contains, like its predecessors, many excellent practical hints and remarks. "*The System of Diet for Young People, particularly the Studious,*" by an anonymous author, is one of those mercantile or manufacturing speculations, which have a direct tendency to increase the price of paper and printing materials, but not to enlighten the head of the reader.

We conclude this department with an account of an essay which deserves some notice, as it is written on a subject which of late years has been unaccountably neglected: "*What Advantages has the modern Practice of Medicine derived from the Exertions of some Naturalists and Physicians, for Half a Century past, with respect to the proper application of Electricity in Diseases?*" by P. Maximus Imhof, professor at Munchen, pp. 79, 4to. The ingenious author furnishes us here with a concise and satisfactory history of the progress of electricity in different countries; he begins with the year 1742, when electricity was first used as a medical remedy, and spherical glasses were substituted for cylinders. Among the principal promoters of this study, he mentions the names of Gordon, Kruger, Kratzenstein, Quelmalz, Nollet, Jallabert, Sauvages, Schaffer, Doppelmayr, Richmann, De Haen, Linnæus, Zetzell, De la Fond, Franklin, Louvet, Wesley, Cavallo, Bertholon, &c.

MISCELLANIES.

As the number of books on miscellaneous subjects is comparatively greater than in any determined branch of science, and as our retrospect has already been extended to a considerable length, we find ourselves under the necessity of abridging the account even of the best books hereafter to be mentioned, and of excluding all such as are of inferior merit.—"*Moral Fictures,*" by A. Hennings, vol. i. 8vo. pp. 321. 1798, is a well written collection of Essays, in which the spirit of humanity, wisdom of life, and a noble simplicity throughout prevail.—"*The New Contributions towards improving the knowledge of mankind in general, and the practical knowledge of the mind in particular;*" by C. F. Pockels, pp. xxviii. and 312, 8vo. 1798, contain some good and entertaining stories, although we rather doubt whether the science of '*Psychology*' will derive any real advantage from such promiscuous and ill-digested collections.—"*Short Essays on different Subjects,*" by E. F. Klein, pp. 332, 8vo. Virtue, justice, and civic prosperity are the chief objects of these concise and elegant treatises.—"*The Critique of Humanity,*" 8vo. pp. 294, by an anonymous author, is a singular production which aims at determining the degree of mental cultivation and urbanity among different nations. The idea is originally a good one, but we are sorry to say that the execution of it falls short of the most moderate expectations.—"*The Elementary Code of Law for all Men;*" by C. Sommers, 8vo. pp. 96. 1798, is a species of a moral catechism, in which the principal doctrines relative to the destination, the different duties, as well as to the liberty, and equality of man, are laid down in a popular and instructive manner.—The "*Secret Memoirs from the Lives of some of the most notorious Usurers, Money-lenders, Procurers, Bankrupts, Swindlers, and Seducers of Youth in the present Times,*" pp. 82, 8vo. 1798. Although the utility of exposing vice to public detestation cannot be doubted, yet works of this kind, if not critically and cautiously executed, with regard to their moral tendency, ought rather to be suppressed than propagated; as otherwise they will be read with the same avidity and attended with similar consequences, as our '*Session Papers*' or '*Newgate-Kalendars*', which certainly do more harm than good among the lower classes of readers.—The "*Contributions towards the Improvement of Mankind, collected from the Institute of Education near Copenhagen;*" by C. J. R. Christiani, &c. of which two volumes 8vo. are now completed, well deserve the serious perusal of every enlightened mind, particularly those who are anxious to acquire a more accurate information respecting the laws, manners, and customs of Denmark.—The "*Magazine for Philology and Education* (or '*The Humanistic Magazine*') edited by F. A. Wiedeburg, of which six volumes are now published, is carried on with the same degree of strict selection and classical erudition, which characterises every number of this interesting publication.—The "*Complete Extract from Funke's Natural History and Technology,*" calculated for the use of those amateurs who cannot afford to purchase the larger work, and for the use of teachers

teachers in the inferior town and country-ſchools, pp. 958, 8vo. is one of the moſt uſeful and correct guides in that branch of ſcience; and we ſeriouſly recommend a ſpeedy tranſlation of this much-eſteemed ſchool-book into the Engliſh language.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE LEGATION OF MOSES.

Moſheim in his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory (vol. ii. p. 160.) informs us that Johannes Illebius Agricola, about the year 1538, took occaſion to declaim againſt *the law*, maintaining that it was neither fit to be propoſed to the people as a rule of manners, nor to be uſed in the church as a mean of inſtruction; but that *the goſpel* alone was to be inculcated and explained, both in the churches and in the ſchools of learning. The followers of Agricola, he adds, were called Antimonians, i. e. enemies of the law. As ſeveral phænomena of Britiſh literature ſeem to forbode an extenſion of this ſect, it may be intereſting to ſuch as cultivate theology to know in what manner thoſe perſons have attempted to account for the riſe of the Jewiſh religion, who deny its claim to a miraculous origin. Unſatisfactory as the hypotheſis contained in the following pages may appear, it derives claim to attention from the celebrity of its great author, F. SCHILLER, profeſſor of hiſtory in the univerſity of Jena, and the moſt impreſſive of the German tragedians. Uſe has avowedly been made in it of a diſſertation by B. Decius, "*Ueber die ælteſten Hebraiſchen Myſterien.*

THE foundation of the Jewiſh ſtate by Moſes is one of the moſt remarkable events on record: important by the ſtrength of mind diſplayed in the atchievement, ſtill more important by its yet-enduring conſequences to ſociety. Two religions, which prevail over the greater part of the inhabited earth, Chriſtianity and Iſlamiſm, lean upon the religion of the Jews: without it neither could have been what they are.

In a certain ſenſe may be aſcribed to the Moſaic inſtitutions much of the information in which we now rejoice: by their means an important truth, which reaſon left to itſelf, would very ſlowly have evolved, the doctrine of the unity of God, which was impreſſed on the people and preſerved among them as an object of blind faith, until it could be matured in the heads of the wiſer to a rational idea. Thus a great part of the human race eſcaped the errors of polytheiſm, and the Hebrew conſtitution obtained this excluſive advantage that the religion of the wiſe and of the vulgar were not in direct oppoſition, as was the caſe among the heathens.

Viewed from this ſtation, the Hebrews cannot but appear a people important in hiſtory, worthy to be reſcued by the true philoſopher from the contempt with which witlings, and from the diſguiſing reverence with which ſuperſtitioniſts have regarded them.

The Hebrews formed, as is well known, a ſingle nomade family of no more than ſeventy perſons on their arrival in Egypt, where they became a people. During a period of about 400 years which they paſſed in this country, they multiplied nearly to 2,000,000, and could muſter 600,000 fighting men on their expulſion. During this long ſojourn, they lived ſeparated from the Egyptians, not by dwelling-place merely, but by their nomade manners, which rendered them objects of averſion to the native inhabitants, and excluded them from civil rights. Their internal government was carried on after the manner of paſtoral nations; a family obeyed the father; a tribe the hereditary tribe-prince: and thus they formed a ſtate within the ſtate, which at length by its enormous increaſe excited the jealouſy of the Egyptian kings.

A peculiar population in the heart of the kingdom, idle from its nomade way of life, hanging to each other, but having no common intereſt with the ſtate, might well become dangerous in caſe of foreign invaſion, or become inclined to ſeize for ſiniſter purpoſes any opportunity of temporary internal weakneſs of which it was ſpectator. Policy therefore required that it ſhould be obſerved, be occupied, and if poſſible be reduced in number. Hard labours were with this view aſſigned to the Hebrews: and, the ſecret of their poſſible utility once diſcovered, intereſt failed not to contrive new taſks. By degrees they were reduced from free workmen to vaſſals, from vaſſals to ſlaves: and overſeers were appointed to belabour and to miſuſe them. This barbarous treatment ſtill did not prevent their increaſe. A ſound policy therefore would have been intent on incorporating them into the national ſyſtem, by diſtributing them among the other inhabitants, and conceding to them equal rights. This the public prejudices reſiſted; for the Egyptians held them in abomination, and their abhorrence derived new force from the inconvenient conſequences it inflicted. When the king of the Egyptians ceded to the family of Jacob the land of Goſhen, on the eaſt-ſide of the lower Nile, he little

reckoned on a poſterity of two millions. The province, therefore, was not very extenſive, and the gift was generous enough if he looked forward only to a hundredth part of this multiplication. Now as the dwelling-place of the Hebrews could not coexpand with their numbers, each generation would be more and more compreſſed, until their health came to be injured by the accumulation. A natural conſequence was, great uncleanneſs and contagious diſtempers: and thus was ſown the ſeed of a diſeaſe which down to our own times has been almoſt peculiar to this nation, and which appears then to have raged with baleful fury. The moſt diſguſting plague of thoſe climates, the leproſy, broke out among them, and generated an hereditary prediſpoſition. The univerſality of this foul diſeaſe may be eſtimated by the numerous preſcriptions and precautions of their law-giver, and by the concurring teſtimony of Diodorus, of Sicily, of Tacitus, of Lyſimachus, of Strabo, and of others, who ſeem to know the Jewiſh nation chiefly by this endemical malady; ſo ſtrong was the impreſſion it had left on the minds of the Egyptians. This misfortune became a new pretence for oppreſſion. Men, who at firſt were deſpiſed as ſhepherds, and neglected as ſtrangers, were at length ſhunned as contagious and abominable. To the fear and ill-will with which they had always been ſurveyed in Egypt, was now ſuperadded diſguſt and repulſive ſcorn. Toward men, whom the anger of the gods had ſo offenſively branded, every breach of kindneſs was thought allowable, and they were deprived, without ſcruple, of the moſt ſacred rights of humanity. No wonder that barbarity toward them augmented, as its conſequences became more apparent, and that they were puniſhed by their oppreſſors for the very reſult of their ill-uſage.

The ignorant policy of the Egyptians knew no remedy for one fault, but to commit a greater. Finding that all this oppreſſion did not keep under the progreſs of population, they hit upon the no leſs inhuman, than miſerable expedient, of ordering the male children to be deſtroyed by the midwives. But thanks to the better part of human nature, deſpots are not always obeyed when they command inhumanities. The midwives of Egypt heeded not this unnatural command; and the government could only effect its unjuſt ends by violent means. Commiſſioned murderers viſited, by royal order, the dwellings of the Hebrews, and ſlew in the cradle all the males.* In this way the Egyptian government muſt finally have attained its end: and, had no ſaviour ſtarted up, muſt, in a few generations, have extinguiſhed the Jewiſh people.

Whence was this deliverer to proceed? Improbably from among the Egyptians: how ſhould one of theſe take part with a ſtrange nation, whoſe language he was unfit to comprehend, and unlikely to ſtudy, and whom he was taught to conſider as no leſs incapable than unworthy of a better condition. Improbably from among themſelves: for the yoke of the Egyptians had degraded the Hebrews into the rudeſt and worſt of nations, wildered by three hundred years of neglect, cowed by as long a ſervitude, irritated by abuſe, degraded in their own eyes by a nauſeous hereditary infamy, enervated and crippled to every heroic reſolution, and, by a long continued torpor, almoſt degenerated to brutality. From a race ſo abandoned, how ſhould one free ſpirit, one informed mind, a ſingle hero, or a ſingle ſtateſman, originate? Where could the man be found amid them, able to inſpire with confidence ſo ſubmiſſive a horde, and to teach ſo ignorant and rude a band the means of effectual reſiſtance to its refined and inſtructed oppreſſors. As little could ſuch a man be looked for among the Hebrews of thoſe days, as a brave heroic ſpirit among the outcaſt Parias of the Hindoos now.

But the mighty hand of Providence, which knows how to unravel the moſt complex knot by the ſimpleſt means—not of that providence, which, by the violent weapon of miracles, interrupts the economy of nature, but of that providence which has preſcribed to nature an economy that effects by an orderly proceſs extraordinary things—was to interfere and to ſave; was to ſelect a Hebrew, that he might obtain the confidence of his countrymen; and to educate him among Egyptians, that he might acquire the courage and the wiſdom eſſential to his ſucceſs.

A Hebrew mother, of the tribe of Levi, had for three months concealed her infant from the murderers: at length, in deſpair of finding a further aſylum, her inventive tenderneſs ſuggeſted a contrivance. In a box, or boat of papyrus, ſecured by pitch from the penetration of

* A parallel fact occurs in the hiſtory of the Charaibs. See a pamphlet, entitled "*An Account of the Black Charaibs in the Iſland of St. Vincent's.*" Sewell, 1795. London.

the

the waters, ſhe expoſed her child in the place where the daughter of Pharaoh was wont to bathe. The child's ſiſter had orders to conceal this ark amid the ſaſh-ruſhes, near which the royal maid was to paſs; and to lie in wait hard by, watching the event. The daughter of Pharaoh ſoon perceived the infant, and as the boy pleaſed her, ſhe reſolved to ſave him. The ſiſter now ventured to approach, and offered to fetch a Hebrew nurſe, which was aſſented to. The mother thus obtained her child a ſecond time, and might, without danger, publicly endeavour to rear him. In this condition he learned the language of his own people, and became acquainted with their manners, while the lips of his mother, no doubt, impreſſed on his tender ſoul an affecting image of their univerſal miſery. When he had attained the age to need no longer a mother's care, he was reſigned to the princeſs, and to her was abandoned his future fortunes. The daughter of Pharaoh adopted him, and gave him the name Moses. And thus this lad of ſervile birth became partaker of the ſame advantages of education as the children of Egyptian kings. The prieſts, to whoſe caſt he belonged from the moment of his adoption into the royal family, now undertook his education, and inſtructed him in all the wiſdom of the Egyptians, which was the excluſive patrimony of their order. It is even probable that they concealed from him none of their ſecrets, ſince a paſſage of the Egyptian hiſtorian, Manetho, in which he calls Moſes an apoſtate from the Egyptian religion, and a fugitive prieſt from Heliopolis, gives room to ſuſpect that he was intended for the prieſtly office.

In order to underſtand what Moſes may have acquired in this ſchool, and what influence his education probably had on his legiſlation, a cloſer examination will be neceſſary of what antient writers have preſerved concerning the inſtitutions and doctrines of the Egyptians. The hiſtorian Philo ſays: "Moſes had been initiated by the Egyptian prieſts into the philoſophy of ſymbols and hieroglyphs, as well as into the ritual of the holy animals." Others confirm this opinion: and, if a ſurvey be taken of what are called Egyptian myſteries, they will be found very analogous with what Moſes did and commanded.

II. The religion of antient nations had, as is well known, very early aſſumed the form of a ſuperſtitious polytheiſm; and, even in thoſe families which the Hebrew writings deſcribe as worſhipping the true God, the ideas of the ſupreme Being were neither pure nor noble, and far from being founded on clear and rational inſight. But, as ſoon as the better conſtitution of civil ſociety, and the ſeparation of ranks had delivered over the care of divine things to a peculiar order at leiſure to obſerve the phænomena of nature, ſome progreſs was made by reaſon toward a loftier idea of the firſt cauſe. The univerſal connection of all things could not but point to a unity of author: and to whom was this idea ſo likely firſt to occur as to a prieſt? As Egypt ſeems to be the firſt cultivated country known to hiſtory, and as the more ancient myſteries appear to have originated thence, it is not improbable that the idea of the divine unity ſhould there firſt have preſented itſelf to a human brain. The fortunate inventor of this ſoul-exalting conception, will have endeavoured to find about him perſons to whom he might intruſt the holy treaſure, and who were capable of handing it down (who knows through how many generations?) until at length it became the property of a little ſociety capable of comprehending and of evolving it further.

But as a certain maſs of knowledge and culture of intellect is requiſite to conceive and to apply the idea of one univerſal God, and as this notion could not but lead to a contempt for polytheiſm, which was, however, the eſtabliſhed religion, it was ſoon perceived or imagined that it would be imprudent and dangerous to ſpread abroad this opinion indiſcriminately. Without firſt overthrowing the eſtabliſhed divinities, by expoſing them in their ridiculous nakedneſs, no introduction could be hoped for this new doctrine: yet it was impoſſible to expect that every one to whom the old ſuperſtition might have been rendered contemptible, ſhould be able to elevate his mind to the pure, but difficult idea of the truth. Beſides, the civil conſtitution was ſupported by that ſuperſtition: if this fell, the pillars of ſocial order were liable to break down; and it was doubtful, if the new religion would be able to furniſh an adequate prop.

And had the attempt not ſucceeded to aboliſh the old gods, a blind fanaticiſm would have been armed againſt the innovators, who would have fallen victims to he made fury of the vulgar. It was, therefore, preferred to make the new and dangerous truth the excluſive property of a ſmall and ſecret ſociety, of thoſe who had diſplayed ſufficient comprehenſion of mind

mind to merit reception into a ſecret band, where the pure doctrine might be preſerved in myſterious withdrawment, from the eyes of the profane, and only dealt out to thoſe who were obſerved to be capable of bearing its luſtre.

For this purpoſe, hieroglyphs were reſorted to, which concealed, under ſenſible ſymbols, the abſtract doctrine, and were interpreted by agreed rules. As theſe enlightened men were aware, from their experience of the ancient worſhip, of the influence of the ſenſes and of the imagination on young ductile minds, they made no ſcruple of calling in the aſſiſtance of artifice and ceremonial to the advantage of truth. They produced the new ideas to the mind with an impreſſive ſolemnity of parade, and, by rites adapted to their purpoſe, excited in the minds of their pupils an impaſſioned ſtate of ſoul favourable to the aſſociation of the new creed, with impreſſions ſtriking to the ſenſes. Of this nature were the purifications which the aſſiſtant underwent previous to initiation, the waſhing, the ſprinkling, the inwrapment in ſurplices of linen, the preparatory abſtinence from ſenſual indulgence, the ſignificant ſilence calculated to ſtimulate curioſity, the exaltation of the ſpirits by ſong, the interchange of dark and light, and the other ritual ſolemnities.

Theſe ceremonies, connected with ſecret ſymbols and hieroglyphs, which deſcribed the concealed doctrines, were collectively deſignated by the appellation of the Myſteries. Their chief ſeat was the temple of Iſis and Serapis. They were the model whence afterwards the myſteries of Samothrace and Eleuſis, and in later times, the orders of free-maſonry have been ſhapen. It ſeems indubitable, that the ſubſtance of the oldeſt myſteries in Heliopolis and Memphis, during their incorrupt period, conſiſted in announcing the unity of God, in unmaſking the popular heatheniſm, and in revealing the immortality of the ſoul. Thoſe who became partakers of theſe important diſcoveries, who obtained the *inſight* of theſe revelations, called themſelves Epopts, *Seers*, or the Initiated. But this initiation was never beſtowed fully at once, becauſe it was proper gradually to purge the mind of many errors by preparatory ſteps, before it could bear the full blaze of truth. For this reaſon, grades of initiation were contrived; and a complete apocalypſe was only made to thoſe who had attained the intuition of the inner ſanctuary.

The Epopts acknowledged a ſingle ſupreme cauſe of all things, an original energy, the ſame with the demiurgos of the Greek ſages. Nothing can be more ſublime than the ſimple greatneſs with which they ſpake of the maker of the world. In order moſt expreſſively to indicate him they called him by no name. A name, ſaid they, is merely wanted to diſtinguiſh: he who is ONLY needeth no name; for there is no one with whom he can be confounded. Under an ancient ſtatue of Iſis were written the words *I am what is:* and on a pyramid at Sais *I am what is, and was, and will be; no mortal has uplifted my veil.* No one might enter the temple of Serapis who did not wear on his breaſt or forehead the name Jao or Je-ha-ho, a name nearly the ſame with the Hebrew Jehovah, and probably of like ſignification and origin. No name was pronounced in Egypt with more veneration than this name Jao. In the hymn, which the hierophant ſang to the aſpirants, this was the firſt clue given of the nature of the deity. He is only, of himſelf, and from him are all things.

An eſſential preliminary ceremony to every initiation was circumciſion, to which even Pythagoras had to ſubmit, before his admiſſion to the Egyptian myſteries. This circumciſion was to deſignate a more intimate fraternity between the partakers of it, and a nearer relation to the Godhead than was ſuppoſed to belong to the uncircumciſed. With theſe views Moſes afterwards employed it among the Hebrews.

In the inmoſt of the temple various holy utenſils were exhibited to the aſpirant which expreſſed a hidden meaning. Among theſe was a ſacred box called the ark of Serapis, originally perhaps an emblem of hidden wiſdom; but which, after the inſtitution had degenerated, only ſerved as a myſtery-ſhow-box for juggling prieſtcraft. To carry this ark was a privilege of prieſthood, who were therefore called *ciſtophoroi*. To none but the hierophant was it allowed to open the lid of this box, or even to touch it. Had any one the raſhneſs to peep in, he would immediately become, it was reported, inſane.

In the Egyptian myſteries certain hieroglyphic figures of divinities occurred which were compounded of various animal forms. The ſphinx is a figure of this kind, and is probably emblematic of omnipotence, being compounded of portions of the moſt powerful of animals, of the eagle, of the lion, of the bull, of the man. The bull eſpecially, or Apis, was moſt frequently employed as the ſym-

bol of power, and is called in the more ancient dialect *cherub*.

Theſe myſtic figures, to which only the Epopts had a key, gave to the myſteries a ſenſual outſide, which impoſed on the people, and in no ſmall degree reſembled the public worſhip. Superſtition, therefore, derived freſh ſtrength from the exterior garb of the myſteries; although behind the curtain it might be laughed at.

It is, however, very comprehenſible, that this pure deiſm ſhould live in harmony with idolatry; for although it undermined it from within, from without it afforded ſupport. This diſſonance between the religion of the prieſts and of the vulgar was excuſable in the founders of the myſteries, from the neceſſity of the caſe, and was of two evils the leſſer; as there was more probability of conquering the miſchiefs ariſing from the concealment of truth, than of withſtanding thoſe which ariſe from its premature diſcloſure. But when, by degrees, unworthy members had inſinuated themſelves into the circle of the initiated, &c. the inſtitution had loſt its primitive purity; that ſecreſy, which was originally a mere prudential precaution, was made the eſſence and object of the inſtitution; and, inſtead of endeavouring to diſpel the gloom of ſuperſtition, and to prepare the people for ſupporting a more perfect day, its members became conſpirators againſt inſtruction, and miſled the multitude into groſſer darkneſs. Prieſt-craft ſuperſeded the purity of the original intention; and an inſtitution, planned to keep alive the knowledge of the only God, became a powerful medium of ſupport to idolatry, and a mean of intercepting by oaths of ſecreſy the acknowledgement of that contempt for the popular religion which its members might elſe have diffuſed through the community. Hierophants, in order to retain the more aſcendancy over their pupils, multiplied the grades of initiation, and affected conſtantly to reſerve ſomething for the future ſatisfaction of the aſpirant. His progreſs was intercepted or amuſed by theatric ceremonies and tricks, until at length the very key to their hieroglyphs, and the purport of their myſtic forms, were loſt; and that paſſed for the whole truth which was originally nothing but its veil.

It is difficult to aſcertain whether the education of Moſes coincided with the better times of this inſtitution, or with the beginning of its declenſion: probably with the latter, to judge from ſome fooliſh mummeries which the Hebrew law-giver borrowed, and from ſome exceptionable tricks which he transferred. But the ſpirit of the original founder was not yet evaporated; and the doctrine of the unity of the Creator of the world ſtill rewarded the curioſity of the initiated.

This doctrine, whoſe inevitable conſequence could not but be a decided contempt for polytheiſm, was the rich treaſure which the young Hebrew derived from the myſteries of Iſis. Therein he alſo became better acquainted with the powers of nature, which then formed an object of ſecret ſcience, and which afterwards enabled him to perform wonders, and even to rival or excel the magicians of Pharaoh in his juggleries. His after conduct ſhews that he was a ſkilful pupil, and had attained the higheſt grade of initiation.

In this ſame ſchool he collected a maſs of hieroglyphic and myſtic knowledge and ritual, which his inventive genius turned to account. He had explored the whole region of Egyptian wiſdom; thought over the whole ſyſtem of its prieſthood; weighed its advantages and diſadvantages againſt each other; and had taken a piercing view of its whole ſcheme of ſtate-craft.

How much time he ſpent in the ſchools of the prieſts is unknown; but his late political conſpicuity makes it probable that he had not devoted leſs than twenty years to the ſtudy of the myſteries and of the legiſlation. This diſcipline does not, however, appear to have excluded him from converſancy with his nation; or to have prevented his obſerving the inhuman oppreſſions under which it laboured.

This Egyptian education did not ſuppreſs his nationality. The ill-uſage of his people reminded him he was a Hebrew, and ſtruck deep in his boſom. The more he began to feel himſelf, the more he felt for the burdens of his fellow-countrymen. He once beheld a Hebrew ſuffering under the blows of an Egyptian taſk-maſter: the ſight overpowered his patience, and he ſlew the Egyptian. The deed came out: his life was endangered; he had to leave Egypt, and to ſeek refuge in the Arabian wilderneſs. This flight is placed by ſome ſo late as the fortieth year of his life: it is enough for us to know, that he could no longer be very young when it enſued.

III. With the exile of Moſes begins a new æra of his life; and, if we would underſtand his future political appearance in

in Egypt, we muſt follow his Arabian baniſhment. A bloody hate for the oppreſſors of his nation, and the knowledge acquired among the prieſts of Egypt, accompanied him to the deſert. His ſoul was full of ideas and projects, and nothing diſturbed its broodings in the unpeopled waſte.

The original documents deſcribe him as keeping the ſheep of the Bedouin Arab, Jethro. This deep deſcent from his lofty views and hopes in Egypt to a cattle-herd in Arabia—the future ruler of men now the hireling of a nomade—how painful to an aſpiring mind!

And muſt all that the induſtry of youth and the experience of age had collected periſh in deedleſs inutility? His ſoul cannot bear the thought. He ſtruggles againſt deſtiny. The wilderneſs ſhall not abſorb his powers: his fancy embraces the intereſt of the oppreſſed. A parity of fortune draws him ſtill cloſer to his landſmen. In Egypt, he would have become a myſtagogue or a general: in Arabia, the huge idea ripens—"I will redeem Iſrael."

But what poſſibility of executing this project? The impediments are beyond ken which reſiſt the enterpriſe, and the greateſt are thoſe to be expected from the very nation he aſpires to ſerve. A nation without unanimity or confidence, without courage or public ſpirit, its enthuſiaſm wholly quenched in the dungeon-damps of four centuries of thraldom. A nation no leſs unworthy than incapable of the benefit he predeſtines for it. From them what can he expect? without them what can he effect? He muſt begin then by rendering them capable of this benefit, by reviving that ſentiment of the dignity of human nature which habits of ſubjection had ſtifled, by rekindling hope, confidence, heroiſm, and enthuſiaſm.

Such ſentiments have for their baſis a real or imaginary truſt in one's own force: and whence ſhall the ſlaves of Egyptians imbibe this? Suppoſe his eloquence to hurry them forward for a moment, will not this artificial inſpiration deſert them at his greateſt need? Will they not more patiently than ever drop back into their habitual ſervility?

And now the diſciple of Egyptian prieſt and ſtate-craft comes to aid the Hebrew. He recollects the methods, by which a ſmall number of prieſts at Heliopolis were accuſtomed to move at their will millions of rude and ſavage men. This inſtrument was no other than a confidence in ſuper-terreſtrial protection, and a belief in ſupernatural powers. In the viſible world he could diſcover no remedy of the mind equal to the inſpiration of courage into the ſervile; he ſought it in the inviſible. He found nothing earthly to which their confidence could be attached; he ſought ſomething heavenly. Hopeleſs of awaking ſufficient truſt in their own force, he brought to them a God poſſeſſed of all force. Once confident in him, they are become bold and ſtrong: and the fire is kindled, at which every other requiſite virtue may be inflamed. If he can paſs for the organ of this God, his brethren are become a rod in his hands, the companions of his guidance, and pliant to his will. But what god ſhall he announce, and how ſecure their belief? Shall he announce to them the true God, the Demiurgos, or the Jao, in whom he himſelf believes, the keblah of the myſteries?

To an ignorant populace, like that of his nation, how could he aſcribe even the remoteſt ſymptom of capability for a truth, which was the patrimony of very few of the ſages of Egypt, and the power of comprehending which implies a high degree of enlightenment. How could he flatter himſelf with the hope, that the dregs of Egypt would underſtand, what among the ſelect of the country only the beſt could comprehend?

But, ſuppoſe him to have ſucceeded in impreſſing upon the Hebrews the knowledge of the true God; this God would not have been of uſe in their condition; the knowledge of him would rather have been detrimental than favourable to the ſucceſs of their enterpriſe. The true God intereſted himſelf no more about the Hebrews than about any other nation. The true God could not fight excluſively for them; for them unhinge the pivots of nature, and reverſe its orderly movements. The true God would leave them to fight out their quarrel with the Egyptians, as he is wont, without miraculous interference; ſuch a God ſuited not the purpoſe of Moſes.

Shall he then announce to them a fabulous divinity againſt which his reaſon rebels, and which the myſteries had taught him to deſpiſe? For this his underſtanding is too informed, his heart too ſincere. The enthuſiaſm which inſpired him would have relaxed beneath ſo contemptible and hypocritic a taſk; undelighting in ſo artificial a deception, he would have fallen off in the courage to perſevere. Beſides, he not only aſpires to liberate, but in due time to liberaliſe his people. He builds for a long poſterity.

He choſe then truth for his ſubſtratum.

How

How reconcile theſe contradictions? The true God he could not reveal to the Hebrews; becauſe they were incapable of comprehending his attributes. A falſe one he choſe not to reveal, out of ſcorn for criminal artifice. It remained that he ſhould announce to them his own true God, in a fabulous manner.

He aſcribes therefore to his true God thoſe attributes which coincided with the notions of the Hebrews, and their actual wants. He accommodates his Jao to the local circumſtances, and to the prejudices of his people, and thus ariſes his Jehovah.

In the minds of the people he finds indeed ſome belief in divine things; but this belief had degenerated into the coarſeſt ſuperſtition. The ſuperſtition he has to eradicate, the belief he has to preſerve; the nature of the ſuperſtition ſuggeſts to him the means. According to the general opinion of thoſe times, each nation was under the guardianſhip of a peculiar national God; and it was gratifying to national vanity to hear its God lifted up above the gods of other nations. The divinity of theſe other Gods was not thereby denied; they alſo were recognized, but ſuppoſed, at leaſt within the precincts of any national God, to be feeble in compariſon with him. On this popular error Moſes gratified his truth. He made the demiurgos of the enlightened into the national God of the Hebrews; but he went one ſtep further.

Not ſatisfied with merely deſcribing this national God as the moſt powerful of Gods, he deſcribed him as the *only* God, hurling all others into their original nothing. He makes him, indeed, an excluſive property of the Hebrews; but at the ſame time ſubjects to him all other nations and all the powers of nature. And thus to the idol which he faſhioned for the Hebrews, he attached the two moſt important attributes of the true God, unity and omnipotence, and made them the more impreſſive by means of this human veil.

The childiſh vanity of being excluſive favourites of the deity was now to operate in behalf of truth, and to become a vehicle for the doctrine of an only God. This is, indeed, a new error overthrowing an old one; but an error much nearer to the truth than that which it overthrew; and to this accompaniment of error the truth was in reality indebted for its own reception; its diffuſion could only be obtained by this foreſeen miſunderſtanding. What could the Hebrews have done with a philoſophic God? But with this national God they could and did do wonders. Reflect a moment on the ſituation of the Hebrews; ſo ignorant as to eſtimate the power of the gods, by the fortune of the nations under their protection. Abandoned and oppreſſed by men, they ſuppoſe themſelves forſaken alſo by all the gods. The ſame relation which they bear to the Egyptians, they ſuppoſe to ſubſiſt between their God and the gods of the Egyptians. He is therefore a ſmall light beſide their lights; and doubts are even entertained if there be any. All at once it is announced to them, that they too have their protector in the hoſt of heaven; that he is awaked from his repoſe, and his girding himſelf with ſtrength to make head againſt their enemies.

This annunciation of their God is, henceforward, like the call of a general to inliſt under his victorious banners. If this general diſplays immediately proofs of his might, or has been known of old, a giddy enthuſiaſm will often be caught by the moſt fearful; and this Moſes took into conſideration.

The converſation which he holds with the apparition in the burnihg buſh expoſes to us the doubts he entertained, and the manner in which he anſwered them to himſelf. Will my unhappy countrymen truſt in a God who has ſo long neglected them, who at once drops as it were from the clouds, whoſe name they have never heard, who for centuries has been an idle ſpectator of their wrongs? Will they not rather conſider the Gods of their mighty oppreſſors as the more powerful? This was the next thought that muſt occur to the prophet, and how does he meet the difficulty? By making his Jao into the God of their fathers, by thus aſſociating with his name every marvellous national tradition, and thus making him into an old and familiar God. But in order to ſhow that hereby was meant the true and only God, and to prevent all confounding of him with the idols of ſuperſtition, he aſſigns to him the hallowed name pronounced in the myſteries. *I am that I am.* Tell thy people Iſrael *I am* hath ſent thee.

The divinity really bore this name in the myſteries: but to the ſtupid Hebrews in could not but be unintelligible. It conveyed to them no idea; and Moſes might have had better ſucceſs with ſome other name, but he preferred this inconvenience to endangering his favourite object,

ject, that of really revealing to the Hebrews the God revered in the myſteries of Iſis. As it is clear that the Egyptian myſteries flouriſhed long before Jehovah appeared to Moſes in the burning buſh, the incident is remarkable that he ſhould give himſelf the very name appropriated to him in the myſteries of Iſis.

But it was not enough for Jehovah to announce himſelf to the Hebrews as a well-known God, as the God of their fathers. It was neceſſary he ſhould reveal himſelf as a God of might, if they were to put confidence in him; and this was the more neceſſary, as their fortunes in Egypt were not favourable to the attribution of any great powers to their patron. Moreover he was announced by the mediation of another: on this man therefore was to be beſtowed extraordinary qualities, if the might and greatneſs of the ſender was to be made known.

If therefore Moſes was to juſtify his legation, it required the ſupport of extraordinary deeds. That he accompliſhed ſuch will hardly be diſputed. How he accompliſhed them, and in what manner the relation of them is to be underſtood, may be left to the individual interpretation of every one.

The narrative, in which the legation of Moſes has been recorded, had all the requiſites which fitted it to inſpire the Hebrews with complete belief. This was what belonged to it; among us the like impreſſion is no longer neceſſary. We may be allowed to think that, if the Creator of the univerſe choſe to appear in the form of a flame or of wind to any man, it would be indifferent to him whether that man were bare-foot or no. But to the Hebrews it was neceſſary to typify the emotion of awe by that external token with which they were familiar, and which was already in uſe in the myſteries. In like manner he proceeds with reſpect to the impediment in his ſpeech. And throughout he deſcribes moſt circumſtantially and individually thoſe things which were likely to the Iſraelites, as well as to us, to appear moſt difficult to conceive. Let us now reſume what has been ſaid, and briefly recapitulate the plan formed by Moſes in the deſert.

He aſpired to lead the Iſraelites out of Egypt, and to put them in poſſeſſion of independence, of a country and of a conſtitution of their own. But as he well knew the difficulties which would oppoſe this undertaking, as he knew that little reliance could be placed on their courage or enthuſiaſm, and that his eloquence was unequal to overcoming the habitual ſervility of the people, he thought it neceſſary to announce to them a more than human guide and guardian, and to aſſemble them under the banner of a divine leader.

He gave them therefore a God for their deliverer from Egypt: and as it is neceſſary to obtain another land inſtead of that they had forſaken, and to obtain it ſword in hand, he endeavoured to preſerve their force united by the bond of common laws and of a political conſtitution. As a prieſt and ſtateſman, he knew that religion is the ſtrongeſt and moſt indiſpenſable prop of every conſtitution: he uſes therefore the God their deliverer alſo in his ſubſequent legiſlation, and announces him with thoſe attributes which ſuited his new deſtination. For legiſlation, for the deity of a permanent community, no other than the true God would avail: inſtitutions founded on falſehood cannot endure. But the underſtandings of his people being too blunt to comprehend in all its purity the religion of reaſon and of nature, he addreſſes their imagination; he bribes their prejudices by the deſcription of attributes ſuited to vulgar apprehenſion, by the enumeration of ſervices delightful to their coarſe ambition. He borrows for his deity a heathen garb, and is content that his followers ſhould venerate this garb alone. And thus he accompliſhes the infinitely important ſervice of founding a ſtate-religion on the pillar of truth, ſo that a future reformer would have no occaſion to *ſubvert* his fabrick, which is the inevitable reſult of any attempt to improve and to purify the *falſe* religions.

All the other ſtates of his and the enſuing ages were founded on deception, on error, on polytheiſm: although in Egypt a ſecret circle was found who had juſt notions of the Supreme Being. Moſes, himſelf one of this circle, and owing to it his better ideas of the divine nature, is the firſt who ventures not merely to proclaim the ſecret of the myſteries, but to make it the baſis of his national inſtitutions. He became therefore for the benefit of the world *a betrayer of the myſteries*, and diſtributed over a whole community what had hitherto been a property of the ſelect. It is true that with his new religion he could not communicate underſtanding to his people: and in this the Epopts of Egypt had ſtill the advantage: they perceived by the evidence of their reaſon a truth, of which the Hebrews were mode the blind believers.

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